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A GRAMMAR
OF THE
KANNADA LANGUAGE
IN ENGLISH

COMPRISING THE THREE DIALECTS OF THE LANGUAGE
(ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN)

BY

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PREFACE.

The present Grammar is chiefly based on Kêśava's Śabdamanidarpaṇa. The terminology of this his Grammar is simple, and fit for the three dialects of Kannaḍa. At the same time it will be interesting to learn the general way of an ancient native scholar's teaching Kannaḍa grammar.

In Kêśava's age most of the rules of Kannaḍa grammar were fixed. That before him there had been grammarians who had not deserved that name, seems to follow from his quoting a part of a Kanda verse that is fully quoted in the Śabdānuśāsana (under its sūtra 469), from which we translate it as follows—
'Remain, O daughter! Could the unprofitable grammarian (śushkavaiyākaraṇa), the unprofitable sophist and the rustic have as (their) subject matter the gem of poetical composition which is the subject matter of the assemblage of very clever poets?'

Some specific statements of Kêśava concerning his predecessors or contemporaries are the following—

He considered it a matter of necessity to caution literary writers against using final ḷ in several Kannaḍa words, as only rustics would do so (§ 228).

He teaches (§ 252) that if there exist Tadbhavas of two words compounded, both words ought to be in their Tadbhava form. In this respect he quotes an instance from his great predecessor Hamsarāja (of A. D. 941, according to Mr. B. Lewis Rice), viz. taravēḷ māṇikyabhaṇḍārada putikēgaḷam, which, he says, is a mistake (tappu), as māṇikabhaṇḍārada would be right (śuddha).

He says that in satisaptami (§ 365) which always refers to two subjects, the letter ṣ is to be used; by some (of his predecessors or contemporaries) al has, without hesitation, been employed for it; clever people do not agree to that. Then he quotes two sentences with al, and calls them wrong (abaddha).

He states (very probably in order to counteract a tendency of that kind) that to form kâṇikē, tēraḷikē, pûṇikē of kâṇ, pûṇ, tēraḷ (which formations are frequently found at least in the mediæval dialect) is faulty, as the suffix ikē should not be added to verbs ending in a consonant (see § 243, 4, 5).

When introducing the suffix *tana*, he teaches that it is not to be used for Samskr̥ita words, as *e. g.* *ârôhakatana* would be wrong (*abaddha*, § 243, A, 14). That he certainly has done so for the above-mentioned reason becomes evident by the fact that the *Šabdānuśāsana* (under its *sūtra* 431) adduces *unnatatana* and *pannatatana* as instances of ancient usage.

He states that to form a causative verb, *e. g.* *khaṇḍisisu*, to cause to cut, from *khaṇḍisu*, to cut, a verb derived from a Samskr̥ita noun, is not allowed (§ 150, remark), which statement probably also opposes a tendency of grammarians (or poets) towards doing so.

He says that nouns ending in a consonant do not insert in before the *a* of the genitive, except *pagal* and *irul*; to form *e. g.* *bēmarina*, *maṇalina*, *mugalina* is a fault (*dôsha*, § 121, a 6). It follows from his opposition to such forms as *bēmarina* that they had already come or were coming into use.

He states that forms like *nôḍidapaṁ*, *mâḍidapaṁ* are not used as declinable *kṛillīngas* (§ 194, remark 2); but according to the *Šabdānuśāsana* (*sūtras* 447. 448. 544) they were used as such, because its author *Bhaṭṭākalaṅkadēva* adduces *nôḍidapaṁ*, *kûḍidapaṁ*, *mâḍidapaṅgē*, *irdapaṇa* as ancient formations.

He says (see § 240, remark) that some (grammarians or poets) who are fond of a practice that is connected with grass (*satṛinâbhyavahârigal*), do not consider that abnormality does not enter in poetical prose, and use a short letter followed by an initial letter which is a compound with *rēpha*, as *śithila*; such disgusting persons (*arôṣigal*) do put it in poetical prose without calling it a blame (*tēgal*).*

The author hopes that the remarkable fact that *Kannaḍa* and the other *Draviḍa* languages have no relative pronoun (§ 174), has been satisfactorily explained and established by him (§ 330), and that the origin of the negative form of the verb in *Draviḍa* has been made evident by him (§ 210), two subjects which (he may remark) used to puzzle European scholars. See also his explanation of the participles (§§ 169. 185) and of the infinitive (§ 188).

As to the age of *Kannaḍa* poets Mr. Rice's Introduction to his edition of the *Šabdānuśāsana* (p. 11 *seq.*) should be consulted.

*Here the remark may be added that according to the *Šabdānuśāsana* (under its *sūtra* 288) the pronoun *nām* (which is not mentioned by *Kēśava*, § 137) was agreed to by some of the great poets of the northern way, whereas those of the southern one were siding with *ām*. According to *Nṛpatuṅga's Kavirâjamârṅga* (1, 36) of the 9th century the region in which *Kannaḍa* was spoken, extended from the *Kâvēri* as far as the *Gôḍâvarī*.

Regarding the comparison of Dravidā languages see 'A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South-Indian Family of Languages, by the Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D., LL.D., etc., 2nd edition, 1875, London, Trübner & Co.' Dr. Caldwell in his work is inclined to think that Dravidā exhibits close traces of relationship to the languages of the Scythian group.

The Publications consulted for the present grammar are, besides the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa, the following—

1. The Karpāṭaka Śabdānuśāsana (see p. 4, note).
2. Nuḍigaṭṭu. A Kannaḍa Manual of School-Grammar, by Dhondo Narasimha Mulbagal, Kannaḍa Teacher, Training College. 2nd edition. Mangalore, Basel Mission Press, 1894.
3. Kannaḍa Schoolbooks, by native authors. Bombay, the Department of Public Instruction. Printed at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore, 1882—1898.
4. An Elementary Grammar of the Kannaḍa Language, by the Rev. Thomas Hodson, Wesleyan Missionary. 2nd edition. Bangalore, 1864.
5. A Practical Key to the Canarese Language, by the Rev. F. Ziegler. 2nd edition. Mangalore, Basel Mission Press, 1892.
6. Nāgavarma's Karpāṭaka Bhāshābhūṣaṇa (of about the beginning of the 12th century), edited by B. Lewis Rice, M. R. A. S., etc. Bangalore, 1884.
7. A Kannaḍa-English Dictionary, by the Rev. F. Kittel. Mangalore, Basel Mission Press, 1894.
8. Very valuable Inscriptions published in the Indian Antiquary and Epigraphia Indica, by J. F. Fleet, PH. D., C. I. E., etc.
9. Elements of South-Indian Palæography, by A. C. Burnell, HON. PH. D. of the University of Strassburg, etc. Mangalore, Basel Mission Press, 1874.
10. A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners, by Professor Max Müller, M. A., London, 1866.

Special thanks are due to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA for his generous aid by ordering a certain number of copies of the forthcoming Grammar for the Home Department in Calcutta and by inducing the Governors of Madras and Bombay and the Governments of Mysore and of His Highness the Nijam to take a considerable number of copies of the work in advance whereby the Publishers have been enabled to carry it through the Press.

The author would also gratefully acknowledge the encouragement he has received from the interest that several gentlemen have taken in his composing the present Grammar, of whom he may mention Mr. B. Lewis RICE, C. I. E., M. R. A. S., Director of the Archæological Researches in Mysore; the Rev. G. RICHTER, late Inspector of Schools in Coorg; Dr. E. HULTZSCH, Government Epigraphist, Bangalore; Dr. J. F. FLEET, B. C. S., M. R. A. S., C. I. E., and Professor R. GARBE, PH. D., Tübingen.

As the author lived in Germany, the printing was carried on in India, and proof-sheets could not be sent to him for correction, there occurs an unusual number of misprints; but a corrected list of the errata will enable the student to set them right before perusing the Grammar.

Finally the author quotes for his work the words of Kêśava (sûtra and vṛitti 4)—“If there are any mistakes (dôsha) in this (my) Śabdamañidarpana, may the learned (first) thoughtfully listen, and (then) with mercy combined with gladness of heart rectify them.”

Tubingen, 5th February 1903



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A
G R A M M A R
OF THE
K A N N A D A L A N G U A G E

I. Introductory observations

1. The term Kannada (ಕನ್ನಡ), the Canarese of European writers, is formed from Kar-nāḍu (ಕರ್-ನಾಡು), the black cultivated country, referring to the black soil, commonly called cotton soil, which characterises the plateau of the Southern Dekkan (ದಕ್ಷಿಣ). In the Samskr̥ta language the term appears as Karṇāṭa (ಕರ್ಣಾಟ) and Karṇāṭaka (ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ). Kannada is the appellation of the Canarese country and its language.¹⁾

2. Kannada is spoken throughout Mysore, the Southern Mahratta country, in some of the western districts of the Nijam's territory (as far north as Bidar), and partly in North Canara on the western coast. The people that speak the Kannada language are estimated at about nine millions.

3. The Kannada language belongs to a group of languages which has been called the Dravidian (*i. e.* ದ್ರವಿಡ or ದ್ರಾವಿಡ) family by European writers. The chief members of this family are Kannada, Tēlugu (ತೆಲುಗು), Tamil (ತಮಿಳು), Malayāla (ಮಲಯಾಳ), Tulu (ತುಳು), Kodagu (ಕೊಡಗು), and Badaga (ಬಡಗ, on the Nīlagiri).

4. The so-called Dravidian languages have borrowed a great many words from Samskr̥ta, especially such as express abstract ideas of philosophy, science, and religion, together with the technical terms of the more elegant arts, etc. (*cf.* § 369); but their non-Samskr̥ta portion is considerable, and once was sufficient for ordinary conversation. Chiefly by a comparison of their grammatical structure with that of Samskr̥ta the essential independence of the

¹⁾ The district of Canara (a corrupted form of Kannada) on the Western coast got that name because it was subjected for centuries to the rule of Kannada princes, and the Carnatic (*i. e.* Karṇāṭaka), the country below the Eastern Ghats on the Coromandal coast, was (by a misapplication of terms) called by that name first by the Muhammedans.

Dravidian languages of Samskr̥ta can satisfactorily and conclusively be established.

5. The earliest written documents of the Kannaḍa language are inscriptions on walls and pillars of temples, on detached stone-tablets and monumental stones, and on copper-plates of the Canarose country. The inscriptions are often dated; if they have no date, the form of the letters used and historical references to dated inscriptions serve to ascertain their age.

6. As regards the forms of the Old and Modern Kannaḍa alphabets, they are varieties of the so-called Cave-character, an alphabet which was used for the inscriptions in the cave hermitages of Buddhists in India (*e. g.* at Salselle, Kān-hēri, Nāsik, Sahyādri, Ajanta), and rests on the Southern Aśōka character. This character was about 250 B. C. employed in the Edicts of the Buddhist king Aśōka. Different forms of the letters used for the Kannaḍa inscriptions appear at different periods, the earlier forms differing in the greatest degree from those of the Modern Kannaḍa alphabet¹⁾. At the time of the composition of the Basavapurāṇa 1369 A. D. the old alphabet had become already out of use, as the author of that work mentions the letters of Old Kannaḍa (ಪೌಗನ್ನದಲಿಪಿ) as belonging to the past.

7. The Kannaḍa language in the old inscriptions (of the Kadamba, Gaṅga, Ālukya, Rāshtrakūṭa and other kings) of which specimens exist that belong to about 600 A. D., is not the same as that of the present day; it is what is called Old Canarese. This Old Canarese is also the language of the early Kannaḍa authors or the literary style. It may be said to have continued in use to the middle of the 13th century (see § 109), when by degrees the language of the inscriptions and literary compositions begins to evince a tendency to become Modern Canarese or the popular and colloquial dialect of the present time. A characteristic of the literary or classical style of the early authors is its extraordinary amount of polish and refinement. The classical authors were Jainas. One of them was Nṛipatuṅga, who wrote the Kavirājamārga (a treatise on

¹⁾ The earliest authentic specimens of writing in India are the edictal inscriptions of the Buddhist king Aśōka (also called Dharmāśōka and Priyadarśi) who was the grandson of the Maurya king Čandragupta at Pāṭalīputra (the modern Patna), and ruled from the extreme north-west of India as far as Magadha in the East and Mahishmaṇḍala (Mysore) in the South. These inscriptions are written in two different alphabets. The alphabet which is found in the inscription that is at Kapurdigiri (near Peshawar), is written from right to left, and is clearly of Phœnician or old Semitic (Aramaic) origin (it has been called *Kharoṣṭhi*); the Southern inscriptions that are found in numerous places from Girnār in Gujarat to Siddāpura in the Chitaldroog district of Mysore (these last ones discovered by Mr. B. L. Rice), are written from left to right, and the alphabet employed in them is the source of all other Indian alphabets. It has been thought by some scholars (Professors Weber, Bühler and others) that the character of the Southern inscriptions also may be traced back to a Phœnician prototype.

alaṅkāra) in the 9th century; another was Pampa or Īampa who composed his Bhārata (an itihāsa more or less based on Vyāsa's Mahābhārata) in 941 A. D.; and a third one was Argaḷa who finished his Parāṇa in 1189 A. D.¹⁾

8. The grammatical treatises on Kannada were constructed on the Samskr̥ita plan. Their Jaina authors took Pāṇini and others as their guides. The earliest grammarian, whose works have come down to us, is Nāgavarma who appears to belong to the first half of the 12th century. Kōśirāja or Kōśava, the author of a well-known grammar, lived about one hundred years later, in the 13th century. The above-named authors treat on the Old Canarese language, illustrating it by quotations from the writings of former (or contemporary) poets. Nāgavarma wrote his first grammar, an epitome, in Kanda verses and Old Canarese, and embodied it in his treatise on the art of poetry, the Kāvyaṅvalōkana (in Old Canarese); his second grammar, the Karpāṭakabhāṣabhūṣaṇa, is in Samskr̥ita prose sūtras, each accompanied by a vṛitti or explanatory gloss also in Samskr̥ita. Kōśirāja's grammar, the Śabdamanidarpaṇa, is composed wholly in Kanda verses and Old Canarese (each verse having its prose vṛitti), and is the fullest systematic exposition of that language²⁾.

9. The ancient Kannada grammarians held the study of grammar in high esteem, as may be learned from the following words of the author of the Śabdamanidarpaṇa:—“Through grammar (correct) words originate, through the words of that grammar meaning (originates), through meaning the beholding of truth, through the beholding of truth the desired final beatitude; this (final beatitude) is the fruit for the learned” (sūtra 10 of the Preface).

¹⁾ The Kavirājamārga was edited in 1898 by K. B. Pāṇhak, B. A., Assistant to the Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, the Bhārata also in 1898 by Lewis L. Rice, C. I. M., M. R. A. S., Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore. (Mysore Government Central Press, Bangalore.)

²⁾ Nāgavarma's Karpāṭakabhāṣabhūṣaṇa was edited by B. Lewis Rice, M. R. A. S., Director of Public Instruction (Bangalore, Mysore Government Press, 1884). It contains 10 paricchedas, viz. saṁjñāvidhāna, sandhividhāna, vibhaktividhāna, kārakavidhāna, śabdārthividhāna, samāsavidhāna, taddhitaṅvidhāna, akhyātanigamavidhāna, avyayanirūpanavidhāna, and nīpātanirūpanavidhāna, in 280 sūtras. An edition of Kōśirāja's Śabdamanidarpaṇa was printed at Mangalore (Basel Mission Press, 1872). His work has 8 sandhis or chapters and 322 sūtras. A short summary of its contents is as follows:—I. Sandhi or euphonic combinations of letters. 1) aksharasamjñāprakarāṇa or the section of the signs used as letters. a) the letters of the alphabet; b) the vowels in particular; c) the consonants in particular. 2) sandhiprakarāṇa or the section of combination of the mentioned letters. a) combination of vowels; b) combination of consonants. II. Nāma or nominal themes. a) līṅgas or declinable bases, aa) kṛts or bases formed from verbs by means of suffixes, bb) taddhita-bases formed from nouns and verbs by means of certain other suffixes, cc) samāsas or compound bases, dd) nāmas or ready nouns (distinguished as rūḍha, anvartha and anḁita; they include the so-called adjectives, pronouns, numerals, and themes from Samskr̥ita, altered or unaltered); b) genders; c) the seven cases in the singular; d) the two numbers; e) the augments of the plural; f) particularities regarding

II. On the form of the signs that are used as Letters

(akshararūpa, aksharasañjñākāra, aksharasañjñārūpa, varṇasañjñā,
varṇāṅka, cf. §§ 217-241), etc.

10. Kēśava, the author of the Śabdamanidarpaṇa, remarks on the origin of articulate sound:—“By the wish of the individual soul, by means of suitable (vital) air, at the root of the navel, like a trumpet, the substance of sound (śabda-dravya) originates which is white (svēta, dhavala); its result is (articulate, akṣharātmaka) sound (śabḍa)”; and:—“The body is the musical instrument, the tongue is the plectrum, the individual soul is the performer; on account of the operation of his mind (articulate) sound (śabda) originates which is of a white colour (dhavalavarṇa) and has the form of letters (akshararūpa).”

Inarticulate (anākṣharātmaka) sounds, as thunder from the clouds or the roar of the sea, have no representations in grammatical alphabets.

11. There is a distinct letter for each sound, and therefore every word is pronounced exactly as it is spelt; thus the ear is a sufficient guide

declension; g) uses of the cases; h) remarks on number, gender, construction, etc.; i) declension of pronouns; j) change of gender; k) change of letters. III Samāsa or composition of words, compound bases. 1) augment, elision, and substitution. 2) the six classes of Saṁskṛita compounds. 3) the compounds called kriyāsamāsa, gamakasamāsa, and vṛpsāsamāsa. IV. Taddhita-bases formed from nouns and verbs by means of certain suffixes. V. Ākhyāta or verbs and their conjugation. VI. Dhātu or verbal roots (or themes). VII. Tadbhava (Apabhraṁśa) or words corrupted from the Saṁskṛita language. VIII. Avyaya or adverbs, etc.

Besides the Karnāṭakabhāṣabhāṣana there is another grammar of the Old Canarese language in Saṁskṛita sūtras, etc., the Karnāṭakāśabdānuśāsana, written by the Jainas Bhaṭṭākalanka, dated A. D. 1601. It was edited by B. Lewis Rice, C. I. M., M. R. A. S., Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, late Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg (Bangalore, Mysore Government Central Press, 1890). According to its learned editor it treats, in the order given, of the alphabet; avyayas; sandhi; nipātas; gender; tadbhavas; case affixes; compound words; uses of personal pronouns; uses of the singular and plural numbers and numerals; taddhitas; verbs and verbal affixes.

The first grammar of the Canarese language which appeared in English, was compiled by John McKerrell Esq., M. C. S., who dedicated his work to the King (George IV), Madras, November the 16th, 1820. He calls it “A Grammar of the Carnāṭaka Language”. In his Preface he states: “In the course of my labours I have derived much information from a very scarce and accurate treatise upon the ancient dialect, which was compiled, about seven centuries ago, by an Indian author named Cēshava, and by him termed ಶಬ್ದಮಂಜರಿ, or ‘The mirror of verbal gems’ I feel myself under considerable obligations to Edward Richard Sullivan, Esq., of the Civil Service, for his kindness in procuring for me from His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, the work of Cēshava” McKerrell’s work has 211 pages.

in orthography. After the exact sounds of the letters have been once acquired, every word can be pronounced with perfect accuracy.

The accent falls on the first syllable.

12. The name of a pure, true letter (śuddhâkshara) is akshara, akkara, or varṇa.

13. Each letter has its own form (âkâra) and sound (śabda); by the first it becomes visible (câkshusha), by the other audible (śrâvaṇa).

14. Kannada is written from left to right.

15. The Alphabet (called aksharamâlĕ, akkaramâlĕ in the old and later dialect and also ônâma in the later one), as an instruction for the youthful (bâlašikshĕ), consists of 57 letters, in which case the so-called Samskrîta and Prâkrîta kshala (the vedic letter œ of certain schools) is also counted, though its form and sound are the same as that of the so-called Kannada kula.

Of the 57 letters forty-eight (in various forms) are notorious on the "sea-girdled" earth, *i. e.* throughout India, and the order in which they are read (*pāṭhakrama*) is as follows:—ಅ ಆ ಇ ಈ ಉ ಊ ಋ ೠ ಳ್ ಴ ವ ಷ ಞ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಶ ಷ ಸ ಹ ಳ್. The letter ಳ in this list is called *kṣaḷa* in order to distinguish it from the true *Kannāḍa kuḷa*. In *Saṁskṛita* the *kṣaḷa* is a substitute for the letter ಡ (cf. § 230); in *Kannāḍa* it is a substitute for the *Saṁskṛita* letter ಲ (see § 31).

The other nine letters are:—ಎ ಒ ಟ್ ಳ್ ಟ್ ಾ ಂ ಃ ಌ ಠ ಳ್. Of these ಎ ಒ ಟ್ ಳ್ ಟ್ ಾ are peculiar to the Kannaḍa country (dēśiya), and this letter ಳ್ is the kula.

The four letters 'o & ॐ', together with the above-mentioned forty-eight, form the Samskrita alphabet of 52 letters.

In true Kannaḍa (aṭṭagannaḍa) there are 47 indigenuous letters (śuddhagṇē), viz. (the vowels) ಅ ಆ ಇ ಈ ಉ ಊ ಎ ಏ ಐ ಒ ಓ ಔ; (the anusvāra) ಂ; (and the consonants) ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಙ ಚ ಛ ಜ ಝ ಞ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ಳ ವ್ವ ಸ ಹ ಳ್ಲ ಲ್ಲಿ.

16. The consonants (§ 25) that in the preceding paragraph appear with the top-mark ॑ (क॑, ख॑, etc.) which indicates that they are to be pronounced without any vowel after them (asvaravidhi, vyañjanavidhi),

are commonly printed with the sign \neg (a sort of crest, nowadays called talēkaṭṭu) added to the top (ಕೆ, ಗೆ, etc.), in order to point out that the short Kannaḍa vowel a (ಅ) is to be sounded after them.

In the case of ten consonants (ಅ ಋ ಞ ಞ ಳ ಣ ಬ ಲ ಳ ಳ), however, the crest does not appear on the top, as it is so to say incorporated with them. It is supposed that the sign \neg is a secondary form of the Kannaḍa vowel a (ಅ, see § 24); but why are certain other vowels (u, û, ಉ, ಊ, etc.) united with crested consonants? See § 37.

17. The following is a tabular view of the forms of the 57 letters of the Alphabet as they are written and printed nowadays (cf. § 6), the consonants bearing the sign \neg (the talēkaṭṭu, see § 16). Their sounds are expressed in Roman characters with the aid of some diacritical marks, and illustrated, as well as possible, by English letters (the illustrations being given according to English authors of Kannaḍa, Tēlugu, Tamiḷ and Malayāḷa grammars):—

- ಅ. a. This letter has the sound of the English initial a in 'about', 'around', or of the English final a in 'era', 'Sophia', 'Victoria', or of the English u in 'gun', 'cup'. (There is no letter in Kannaḍa to represent the sound of the English a in such words as 'pan', 'can', 'sat', 'hat').
- ಆ (ಅಌ). â. This letter has the sound of the English a in 'half', 'father', or of the English final a in 'papa'.
- ಇ. i. This letter has the sound of the English i in 'pin', 'in', 'gig', 'folio'.
- ಈ. î. This letter has the sound of the English i in 'machine', 'ravine', 'pique', or of the English ee in 'eel', 'feel'.
- ಉ. u. This letter has the sound of the English u in 'full', 'pull', 'put', or of the English oo in 'book'.
- ಊ. û. This letter has the sound of the English u in 'rule', 'crude', or of the English oo in 'fool', 'root', 'shoot'.
- ಋ. ri. The sound of this letter can only be learned from the mouth of an efficient teacher. (Rustics pronounce it like the English ri in 'rich', or also like the English roo in 'rook'.)
- ೠ (ಋಌ). rî. The sound of this letter is that of lengthened ಋ.
- ೡ. lri. The sound of this letter can only be learned from an educated native. (Rustics pronounce it like the English loo in 'look'.)
- ೣ. lri. The sound of this letter is that of lengthened ೡ. (The letter is a mere invention of grammarians.)
- ಎ. ê. This letter has the sound of the English e in 'end', 'leg', 'beg', 'peg'.
- ಏ. ê. This letter has the sound of the English a in 'ache', 'fate', 'late'.

- ಐ. ai. This letter has the sound of the English ai in 'aisle', of the English ei in 'height', or of the English word 'eye'.
- ಒ. ö. This letter has the sound of the English o in 'police', 'polite', 'romance', 'produced', 'potential' 'located'. (There is no sound in Kannada to represent the sound of the English o in such words as 'on', 'hot', 'got', 'object'. Uneducated Canarose people use to pronounce this English o, ಅ (â) making, e. g. lost ಲಾಸ್ತು, hot ಹಾಟು, top ಟಾಪು.)
- ಓ. ô. This letter has the sound of the English o in 'gold', 'old', 'sold', 'odo'.
- ಔ. au. This letter has the sound of the English ou in 'ounce', 'out', 'mount'.
- ಂ. m. This letter, when it is final, has the sound of the English m in 'botom', 'bartram'. (When in the middle of a word it is followed by a consonant, its sound depends on the character of that consonant, as in the words ತಂಕ, ಶಂಖ, ಸಂಗ, ಸಂಘ, ಅಂಚ, ಉಂಛ, ಅಂಜನ, ಕಂಟಕ, ಕಂಠ, ಖಂಡ, ಚುಂಡಿ, ಬಂಣ, ಕಂತಿ, ಕಂಠಿ, ಕಂದ, ಕಂಠ, ಸಂನ, ಸಂಪದ, ಸಂಬಲ, ಸಂಮತ, ಸಂಯಮ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣ, ಸಂಲಾಪ, ಸಂವತ್, ಸಂಶಯ, ದಂಷ್ಟ್ರ, ಸಂಸಾರ, ಸಂದತಿ; cf. 34. 39. 40.)
- ಃ. h. This aspirate has the sound of the English initial h in 'hat', 'head', or 'hiss', the aspiration proceeding directly from the chest. (Rustics, in reciting the alphabet, use to pronounce it aha the a having the sound of the Kannada letter ಅ.)
- ಌ. ḥ. This aspirate is used only before the letters ಕ (ka) and ಖ (kha), and then pronounced like the letter ಹ (h).
- ಠ. ṛh. This aspirate is used only before the letters ಪ (pa) and ಫ (pha), and then has a sound somewhat similar to that of the letter ಹ (h). (In Samskrita it is often represented by the letter श्, sh.)
- क. ka. This letter has the sound of the English initial k pronounced with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ख. kha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one, but aspirated, the aspiration proceeding directly from the chest.
- ग. ga. This letter has the sound of the English initial g in 'gold', 'good', pronounced with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.
- घ. gha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ज. ṇa. This letter has the sound of the English letter n before g in 'king', 'ring', 'long', 'song' with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.
- च. ča. This letter has a sound similar to that of the English ch in 'charity', 'charm', 'chase', 'child', 'church', pronounced with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.
- झ (झ). čha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- झ. ja. This letter has a sound similar to that of the English j in 'judge', 'join', 'jar', 'jackal', pronounced with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.

- ಝ. jha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ಞ. ña. This letter has a sound which is something like that of the English ni in 'opinion', 'onion' (the n being nasalised), pronounced with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ಟ. ṭa. This letter has the sound of an English letter t that is formed by curling back the tongue, forcibly striking the under part of it against the roof of the mouth, and pronouncing the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it. (It differs essentially from the true English t, for which there is no letter in Kannada. Natives, however, use to represent the English t by ಟ.)
- ಠ. tha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ಡ. ḍa. This letter has the sound of an English letter d that is formed by curling back the tongue, forcibly striking the under part of it against the roof of the mouth, and pronouncing the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it. (It differs essentially from the true English d, for which there is no letter in Kannada. Natives, however, use to represent the English d by ಡ. See also sub-letter ಠ, ra.)
- ಢ. ḍha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ಣ. ṇa. This letter has the sound of an English n that is formed by curling back the tongue, forcibly striking the under part of it against the roof of the mouth, and pronouncing the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it. (No English letter answers to it; see under letter ನ, na.)
- ತ. ta. This letter has the sound of an English letter t that is formed by bringing the tip of the tongue against the very edge of the upper front teeth, and pronouncing the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it. (There is no corresponding letter in English; see under letter ಟ, ṭa.)
- ಥ. tha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ದ. da. This letter has the sound of the English letter d that is formed by bringing the point of the tongue against the very edge of the upper front teeth, and pronouncing the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it. (There is no English letter which answers to it; see under letter ಡ, ḍa.)
- ಢ. dha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ನ. na. This letter has the sound of the English letter n that is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the very edge of the upper front teeth, and pronouncing the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it. (There is no corresponding English letter. Natives, however, use to represent the English n by ಢ, ṇa.)
- ಪ. pa. The sound of this letter answers to that of the English initial p pronounced with the Kannada letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ಫ. pha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.

- ಬ. ba. The sound of this letter is the same as that of the English initial b pronounced with the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ಭ (ಫ. ಖ). bha. This letter has the sound of the preceding one but aspirated.
- ಮ. ma. The sound of this letter is like that of the English m pronounced with the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ಯ. ya. The sound of this letter is the same as that of the English initial y in 'yard', 'young', 'you', 'yonder' pronounced with the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it.
- ರ. ra. The sound of this letter nowadays has an indefinite character like the Samskr̥ta r (which Canarese people occasionally mistook for their letter ಁ); in ancient times it was formed by placing the point of the tongue against the very edge of the upper front teeth, producing a trilled, delicate sound of the English letter r, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it. At present the sound may be said to resemble that of the English initial letter r in 'ring', 'risk' with the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) sounded after it. (English people often used to represent the Kannaḍa letter ರ, by their r, as in Canara, Coorg, Dharwar = ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕೊಡಗು, ಧರವಾಡ.)
- ರಾ. ra. This letter has the sound of a very harsh English letter r pronounced with the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it. Nowadays it is not unfrequently represented by a double Kannaḍa ರ, i. e. ರ್ರ (see § 39).
- ಲ. la. This letter has the sound of the English letter l that is formed by bringing the tip of the tongue against the very edge of the upper front teeth, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it. (The Kannaḍa letter ಳ has neither the same sound as the Samskr̥ta ಳ nor that of the English l. The Samskr̥ta letter ಳ is very often represented in Kannaḍa by the so-called Kṣaḷa; see §§ 15. 31.)
- ವ. va. The sound of this letter resembles that of the initial letter ವ in 'wife', 'woman', the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) being pronounced after it.
- ಶ. śa. The sound of this sibilant letter cannot be represented by any English letter; it is to be learnt by hearing an efficient teacher pronounce it. (Englishmen, however, have represented it by the s in 'suro' and 'session'.)
- ಷ. sha. This letter has the sound of an English initial sh (as in 'shoe', 'shun') that is formed by placing the tongue near the roof of the mouth, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it. ◀
- ಸ. sa. This letter has nearly the sound of the English initial letter s in 'sat', 'sin', 'so', the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) being pronounced after it.

ಹ (ಹಾ). ha. The sound of this letter is something like that of the English initial letter h in 'horse', 'husband', 'hoop', the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) being pronounced after it.

ಳ. la. This letter has the sound of the English letter l that is formed by curling back the tongue, forcibly striking the under part of it against the roof of the mouth, and pronouncing the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it. (It represents two letters, viz. the kṣaḷa and kuḷa; see §§ 15. 31.)

ಳ. ḷa. See the preceding letter.

ರ. ra. The sound of this letter r is formed by curling back the tongue and pronouncing the English letter r, e.g. in the word 'farm', in a rather liquid manner (Dr. Caldwell) with the Kannaḍa letter ಅ (a) after it.

18. Of the above-mentioned 57 letters sixteen are vowels (svara).

19. The initial forms of the vowels are as follows:—

Kannaḍa	Present Tamil	Present Malayāḷa	Dēvanāgarī
ಅ a	அ a	അ a	अ a
ಆ â	ஆ â	ആ â	आ â
ಇ i	இ i	ഇ i	इ i
ಈ î	ஈ î	ഈ î	ई î
ಉ u	உ u	ഉ u	उ u
ಊ û	ஊ û	ഊ û	ऊ û
ಋ ri	—	ഋ ri	ऋ ri
ೠ rî	—	ೠ rî	ॠ rî
ಲ್ರಿ lri	—	ല്രി lri	ल्रि lri
ಲ್ರಿ lri	—	ല്രി lri	ल्रि lri
ಎ ೆ	எ ೆ	എ ೆ	—
ಏ ೇ	ஏ ೇ	ഐ ೇ	ए ೇ
ಐ ai	ஐ ai	ഐ ai	ऐ ai
ಓ ೈ	ஓ ೈ	ഓ ೈ	—
ಔ ೉	ஔ ೉	ഔ ೉	ओ ೉
ಔ au	ஔ au	ഔ au	औ au

20. Seven of the vowels are short (hrasva), viz. ಅ, ಇ, ಉ, ಋ, ೠ, ಎ, ಒ; and nine are long (dīrgha), viz. ಆ, ಈ, ಊ, ಋ, ೠ, ಏ, ಐ, ಓ, ಔ.

Short vowels have one measure (mātrē or prosodical instant) or are êkamātraka; long vowels have two or are ubhayamātra or dvimātra. A consonant (ಕ, ಖ, etc.) is said to last half the time of a short vowel.

Occasionally a vowel is lengthened to three measures in pronunciation or becomes trimātraka or protracted (pluta). See §§ 140, a and 215, c, letter k.

In prosody a short or light vowel is called laghu, and a long or heavy vowel guru. Such a long vowel is long either by nature, or by position (i.e. being followed by a double or compound consonant; see § 38).

21. Vowels are again divided into ten monophthongs (samānāṅkshara):— ಅ ಆ, ಇ ಈ, ಉ ಊ, ಋ ಠ, ೠ ೡ, of which each pair is of the same class of letters (savarṇa) whether its letters be read in regular order (anulōma) as ಆ ಆ, ಇ ಈ, etc., or out of the usual order (vilōma) as ಆ ಅ, ಈ ಇ, etc., or as ಅ ಆ, ಆ ಆ, ಇ ಇ, ಈ ಈ, etc.; and (in Samskr̥ita) into four diphthongs (sandhyakshara): ಎ ಐ ಓ ಔ. The vowels ಎ ಐ ಓ ಔ, however, are no real diphthongs in true Kannada; in this language the radical forms of ಎ are ಅಯ್, ಅಯಿ, and those of ಔ are ಅವು, ಅವ (see § 217).

Also the vowels ಎ ಐ ಓ ಔ are such as belong to one class, or are savarṇa.

22. By the way it is observed that, in so far as Samskr̥ita is concerned, the true Samskr̥ita vowels (§ 15), except a and ā, i. e. 12 of them, are subject to the peculiar changes called guṇa and vṛiddhi (see § 217). Though the terms are mentioned by the grammarians Nāgavarṇa and Kēśava, their use is not stated. The same is to be said with regard to the term nāmi which they mention, and which in Samskr̥ita denotes all the true Samskr̥ita vowels, except a and ā, as changing a dental into a cerebral. The Upēndravajra verse cited by Nāgavarṇa and Kēśava (probably from a Purāṇa), in which the terms guṇa, vṛiddhi and nāmi occur together, is in praise of the 12 Ādityas.

23. In pure Kannada the vowels ಋ ಠ ೠ ೡ are not indigenous; they are found only in words borrowed from Samskr̥ita.

24. If the initial vowels mentioned in § 18, follow a consonant, each of them uses a secondary form that is always compounded with one of the consonant forms (see §§ 36. 37).

The initial forms of the vowels together with their secondary ones appear in the subjoined table:—

Initial forms	Secondary forms
ಅ	(See § 10)
ಆ	ಌ
ಇ	ಋ
ಈ	ೠ
ಉ	ಋ
ಊ	ೠ
ಋ	ಌ (ಌ)
ೠ	ಌ
ಇ-	ಌ
ಋ-	ಌ
ಉ	ಌ
ಊ	ಌ
ಋ	ಌ (ಌ)
ೠ	ಌ (ಌ)
ಋ	ಌ

Remark.

The form of the long initial vowel ಏ, and the sign ಳ (see § 37) nowadays regularly used to mark a long secondary vowel form, are somewhat uncommon in Kannada manuscripts of the 18th century. Initial ಏ is written ಯೆ (euphonical ಯ್ + ಎ) in them, but to be pronounced ಏ, *e. g.* ಯೆಕಾನ್ತ = ಏಕಾನ್ತ; only occasionally we find ಎಃ for ಏ. Initial ಈ appears as ಯಿ in them (euphonical ಯ್ + ಿ + the sign ಳ). The existence of the sign ಳ at the time that the manuscripts were written, becomes further certain *e. g.* by the form of the verb ಮೀಱು (mīṇu), to transgress, *etc.* repeatedly used in them, a form which is used also nowadays (ಮೀಱು for ಮೀಱು). ಈ, ಎ and ಓ however in vowelised compound-syllables (see § 36) are generally not marked as long by the sign ಳ in the manuscripts, *e. g.* ತೋಱುವ stands for ತೋಯುವ, ದೇವತೆ for ದೇವತೆ, ನತಿ for ನೇತಿ, ಪಿರ for ಪೀರ, ಪ್ರಿತಿ for ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಬೆಪ್ಪ for ಬೇಪ್ಪ, ಹೋಗು for ಹೋಗು, *etc.* Cf. also § 41.

25. The consonants (vyañjana, bīlakkara) of the alphabet are thirty-seven in number. Bearing the sign which indicates that they are sounded with the short vowel अ (a) after them (see §§ 16. 17. 36), they are the following:—

			ಕ	ಖ	ಗ	ಘ	ಙ	
			ಚ	ಛ	ಜ	ಝ	ಞ	
			ಟ	ಠ	ಡ	ಢ	ಣ	
			ತ	ಥ	ದ	ಧ	ನ	
			ಪ	ಫ	ಬ	ಭ	ಮ	
ಯ	ರ	ಱ	ಲ	ವ	ಶ	ಷ	ಸ	ಹ (ಳ, the kshala) ಳ ಲಿ

The same in present Tamil :—

			ಕ				ಙ	
			ಚ		ಜ		ಞ	
			ಟ				ಣ	
			ತ				ಠ ಣ	
			ದ				ಮ	
ಯ	ರ	ಱ	ಲ	ವ	ಶ	ಷ	ಸ	ಘ ಳ ಲಿ

The same in present Malayāḷa :—

			ಕ	ಖ	ಗ	ಘ	ಙ	
			ಚ	ಛ	ಜ	ಝ	ಞ	
			ಟ	ಠ	ಡ	ಢ	ಣ	
			ತ	ಥ	ದ	ಧ	ನ	
			ಪ	ಫ	ಬ	ಭ	ಮ	
ಯ	ರ	ಱ	ಲ	ವ	ಶ	ಷ	ಸ	ಘ ಳ ಲಿ

The same in Dēvanāgarī, as far as they exist therein :—

			क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	
			च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	
			ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	
			त	थ	द	ध	न	
			प	फ	ब	भ	म	
य	र	ल	व	श	ष	स	ह	ळ

26. It will be observed that 25 consonants are horizontally arranged in sets having five letters (pañcaka) in each. Such a set is called a series or class (varga), and a letter belonging to it a classified letter (vargâkshara, vargîyâkshara).

27. The five classes (pañcavarga), each from their first letter, are distinguished as kavarga (ಕವರ್ಗ), çavarga (ಚವರ್ಗ), lavarga (ಲವರ್ಗ), tavarga (ತವರ್ಗ), and pavarga (ಪವರ್ಗ).

The remaining 12 (11) consonants are unclassified (avarga, avargîya).

28. The letters of the first perpendicular column (called vargaprathama or vargaprathamâkshara) are hard, those of the second one (called vargadvitîya or vargadvitîyâkshara) hard and aspirated, those of the third one (called vargatritîya or vargatritîyâkshara) soft, those of the fourth one (called vargaçaturtha or vargaçaturthâkshara) soft and aspirated; those of the fifth one (called vargapañçama or vargapañçamâkshara) are the particular nasals (anunâsika) of each class, which are used as such when, in combination, they precede a consonant of their respective class; see § 220, and cf. §§ 39. 40.

The difference between hard and soft consonants is not expressed in words in the old Kannaḍa grammars. By the way it may be remarked that modern Kannaḍa grammars call hard ones karkaṣavarṇa or parushavarṇa, and soft ones mṛidugarṇa or saralavarṇa.

29. Kannaḍa grammars distinguish between consonants with slight breathing or weak aspiration (alpaprâṇa), viz. ಕ್ ಚ್ ಟ್ ತ್ ವ್ ಗ್ ಜ್ ಡ್ ಢ್ ಭ್, and consonants with hard breathing or strong aspiration (mahâprâṇa), viz. ಖ್ ಘ್ ಠ್ ಡ್ ಘ್ ಘ್ ಝ್ ಞ್ ಞ್ ಭ್; but practically alpaprâṇa is an unaspirated letter, and mahâprâṇa an aspirated one (see § 218). Nowadays some call an aspirated letter gaṇḍakkara (male letter) and an unaspirated one hēṇṇakkara (female letter).

30. In pure Kannaḍa the consonants ್ and ್ do not occur; they are found only in words borrowed from Saṃskṛita.

31. The letter ್ in parenthesis in § 25 is called kṣaḷa (§ 15) by the grammarian Kêṣava. It is, in fact, identical as to form and pronunciation with the kuḷa, as Kêṣava terms it, or the true Kannaḍa ್ (§ 15); and it is, therefore, unnecessary to make it a separate letter. It is often used by Kannaḍa people as a substitute for Saṃskṛita ್, the sound of which in the Saṃskṛita language apparently

bears a dubious character for them, one that is noither their *o* nor their *ə*; this *ə* is Kêśava's *kshala*. Cf. §§ 227. 228.

32. The consonants *ಛ* and *ಞ* have become, at the present period, obsolete (although they are of intrinsic value for Dravidian philology). Already the grammarian Kêśava had to state in which words the *ಛ* was used according to previous authors (see § 233). In bygone times *ಛ* was occasionally changed into *ಠ* (see § 236), occasionally into *ಞ*, occasionally into the letter which it precoded; in the mediaeval dialect and nowadays it is as a rule represented by *ಞ* (see § 228), is exceptionally converted into a following letter (as *ಬಿದ್ಧು*, for *ಬಿಛ್ಛು* or *ಬಿದ್ಛು*) or disappears also altogether (as *ಬದುಕು*, for *ಬಛ್ಛುಂಕು* or *ಬದ್ಛುಂಕು*)¹⁾. *ಛ*, in the modern dialect, appears as *ಠ* or as a double *ಠ* (*ಠಠ*). *ಞ* and *ಞಞ* are up to this time in common use among the Tamil, Malayāḷa and Badaga people; *ಞಞ* occurs still in the present Tēlugu (see § 3). The letter *ಞಞ* appears still in Kannada literature of the 18th century.

In the course of this work the ancient original forms have been retained.

¹⁾ Some historical dates regarding the *ಛ* (based chiefly on the very valuable inscriptions or śāsanas published by Dr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary* are the following (cf. § 109).

1. From about 600 to about 900 A. D. the *ಛ* was throughout in use; in that period we find e. g. *ಗಛ್ಛು*, a paddy field, *ಇಛ್ಛುಪ್ಪೂರ್*, seven hundred persons, *ಏಛ್ಛು*, seventy, *ಅಛ್ಛು*, to destroy, *ಇಛ್ಛು*, to be (could this be the *ಇಛ್ಛು*, to stay, to be, of the Dictionary?), *ಕಛ್ಛು*, to wash.

We meet also with the strange forms *ಕೆಛಿಗಿ* (for *ಕೆಳಗಿ*), below, *ದಿಛೀಶ* (for *ದೀಶ*), the world, *ಗಛ್ಛು* (for *ಗೆಲ್ಲು*), having gained or overcome.

2. From about 900 till about 1200 A. D. a transition of the *ಛ* into *ಫ* and *ಞ*, is observed, as we find *ಅಛ್ಛು*, pleasure, and *ಪದಿನೇಳು* (for *ಪದಿನೇಳು*), seventeen, *ಪೇಳು* (for *ಪೇಛು*), to speak, in a śāśana of 929 A. D.; *ಕಛ್ಛು* and *ಕಞ್ಞು*, to wash, in one of 951 A. D.; *ಅಛ್ಛಿದುಡು* (for *ಅಛ್ಛಿದುಡು*), it immersed, *ಬಿಛ್ಛು* (for *ಬಿಛ್ಛು*), having fallen, *ಏಳು* (for *ಏಛು*), seven, *ಏಳ್ಳೆ* (for *ಏಛ್ಛೆ*), increase, *ಗಛ್ಛು* (for *ಗಛ್ಛು*), a paddy field, in one of 1019 A. D.; *ಬಳಿ* (for *ಬಛಿ*), place, etc., *ಗಳಿ* (for *ಗಛಿ*), staff, and *ಗಛ್ಛು* a paddy field, in one of 1048 A. D.; *ನೆಗಛು* and *ನೆಗಞು*, to shine, *ಬಳಿ* (for *ಬಛಿ*), place, etc., *ಕಞ್ಞು* (for *ಕಛ್ಛು*), to wash, in one of 1075 A. D.; *ಇಛ್ಛು*, to be, and *ಏಳು* (for *ಏಛು*), seven, *ಅಳಿ* (for *ಅಛಿ*), to destroy, *ಉಬಳಿ* (for *ಉಬಛಿ*), a rent-free grant, in one of 1076 A. D.; *ನೆಗಞು*, to shine, *ಪಛ್ಛಲ*, N. of a place, *ಇಛ್ಛು*, to be, and *ಪಛ್ಛಲ* (for *ಪಛ್ಛಲ*), *ಪೊಗಞು* (for *ಪೊಗಞು*), to praise, *ನೆಗಞ್ಞು* (for *ನೆಗಞ್ಞು*), fame, *ಪಾಞು* (for *ಪಾಞು*), waste, *ಅಳಿ* (for *ಅಛಿ*), to ruin, in one of 1084 A. D.; *ಮಾಞ್ಞಿ* (for *ಮಾಞ್ಞಿ*), may he make, *ಅಗಞು* (for *ಅಗಞು*), to dig, *ಅಗಞು* (for *ಅಗಞು*), a ditch, *ಪೊಗಞು* (for *ಪೊಗಞು*), to praise, *ನೆಗಞು* (for *ನೆಗಞು*), to shine, *ನೆಗಞ್ಞಿ* (for *ನೆಗಞ್ಞಿ*), fame, *ಪೊಗಞ್ಞಿ* (for *ಪೊಗಞ್ಞಿ*), praise, *ನೆಗಞ್ಞಿ* (for *ನೆಗಞ್ಞಿ*), fame, in one of 1123 A. D.; *ಬಿಞ್ಞು*, N. of a place, *ಬಞ್ಞಿ*, place, etc., *ಪೇಞು*, to speak, *ನೋಞು*, to see, *ಮಾಞು*, to make, and *ಕಞ್ಞು* (for *ಕಞ್ಞು*), to wash, *ಅಳಿ* (for *ಅಛಿ*), to destroy, *ಪೊಗಞ್ಞಿ* (for *ಪೊಗಞ್ಞಿ*), praise, *ನೆಗಞ್ಞಿ* (for *ನೆಗಞ್ಞಿ*), fame, in one of 1181 A. D.; *ಪೊಗಞು* (for *ಪೊಗಞು*), to praise, *ನೆಗಞು* (for *ನೆಗಞು*), to shine, *ಏಞು*, *ಏಳು* (for *ಏಞು*, *ಏಞು*), seven, in one of 1183 A. D.; *ಇಳಿಗುಂ* (for *ಇಞಿಗುಂ*), he will descend, in one of 1187 A. D. Cf. § 228; § 160, 1.

33. The throat (kaṇṭha, kōra), the palate or roof of the mouth (tāluka, tālugē, galla), the head or skull (śira, mastaka, mūrdhan), the teeth (danta, pal), the lips (ōshṭha, tuṭi), the nose (nāsikā), the chest (ura, ērdē), and the root of the tongue (jihvāmūla, nāligēya buḍa) are the eight places (sthāna, tāṇa) or organs of the letters.

The letters pronounced from the throat are guttural (kaṇṭhya); they are ಅ ಃ ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಙ ಹ (X). Those formed by means of the palate are palatal (tālavya); they are ಇ ಎ ಏ ಷ ಛ ಜ ಝ ಞ ಯ ಶ; (ಎ and ಏ have been called also kaṇṭhya-tālavya). Those coming from the head are cerebral (mūrdhanya); they are ಋ ೠ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ ರ ಲಿ ಷ ಲಿ; (sometimes these letters are called lingual). The letters formed by the aid of the teeth are dental (dantya); they are ಳ ಴ ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ ಲ ಸ ಳ. Those pronounced with the lips are labial (ōshṭhya); they are ಉ ಊ ಓ ಔ ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ ವ ಂ; (sometimes ಓ ಔ are called kaṇṭhōshṭhya, and ವ has been called dantōshṭhya). The letters uttered through the nose are nasal (anunāsika, nāsikya); they are ಐ ಞ ಣ ಮ ಂ; (ಂ has been called also kaṇṭhya-nāsikya). The letters ಯ ಲ ವ (called semi-vowels) are not nasal (anunāsika, niranunāsika) and, under certain circumstances, nasal (anunāsika, see § 219); there is no mark in Kannaḍa to show the difference. The letter pronounced in the chest or pectoral letter (urasya) is ಳ. That uttered from the root of the tongue or the tongue-root sibilant (jihvāmūliya) is ಳ.

When two consonants are produced in the same place or by the same organs, they are called êkasthāni (see §§ 238. 239).

34. The labial sibilant (or aspirate) ಂ is called upadhmāniya, i. e. a letter that is to be pronounced with a forcing out of breath; it only occurs before the consonants ಪ and ಫ. The nasal ಂ is called anusvāra or after-sound, as it always belongs to a preceding vowel; from its form that in Samskr̥ita is a dot, it is called bindu, and from its form in Kannaḍa where it is represented by a circle or cipher, it is called śūnya or sōnnē; it is a substitute for a nasal letter, and when it does not stand at the end of a word (where it is pronounced like the English m, cf. § 215, 8), its sound depends on the following consonant (see under letter ಂ in § 17; §§ 39. 40). The sibilant (or aspirate) ಳ is called visarga or visarjaniya either from its being pronounced with a full emission of breath or from its liability to be rejected; if followed by another letter, it is frequently changed and occasionally dropped. The tongue-root

sibilant (or aspirate) jivhâmûliya ೀ can only stand before the consonants ಕ and ಖ.

35. The śûnya (sönnö or bindu) ು and visarga ೂ are semi-vowels (svarânga) and semi-consonants (vyañjanânga). They and the upadhmâniya ೃ and jivhâmûliya ೄ are so to say semi-letters, and as such form the 4 so-called yôgavâha letters, i. e. letters always appearing in connection with, or depending on, others.

Visarga, upadhmâniya and jivhâmûliya do not occur in pure Kannaḍa, but are used only in words borrowed from Saṁskṛita.

36. As has been stated in §§ 16 and 25 the crested consonants (including ಖ ಙ ಞ ಞ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ ಣ) are always sounded with the short vowel ಅ (a) after them. When any of the secondary forms of the vowels given in § 24 is united with the consonants to form vowelised compound-syllables, the consonants partly retain the shape they have when the vowel ಅ (a) is sounded after them, but mostly lose their talēkaṭṭu or crest. Here follows a tabular view of them:—

ಕ	ಕ	ಖ		ಗ	ಗ	ಘ	ಘ	ಙ
ಚ	ಚ	ಛ	ಛ	ಜ		ಝ	ಝ	ಞ
ಟ		ಠ	ಠ	ಡ	ಡ	ಢ	ಢ	ಣ
ತ	ತ	ಥ	ಥ	ದ	ದ	ಧ	ಧ	ನ
ಪ	ಪ	ಫ	ಫ	ಬ		ಭ	ಭ	ಮ
ಯ	ಯ	ರ	ರ	ಲಿ	ಲ	ವ	ವ	ಶ
ಷ	ಷ	ಸ	ಸ	ಹ	ಹ	ಳ	ಳ	ಠ

When the union has taken place, the vowels, like the short ಅ (a), are pronounced after the consonants to which they are attached.

37. In the Southern Mahratta country the vowelised compound-syllables are called kâ-guṇitâkshara, i. e. syllables that are multiplied or increased in number after the manner of kâ, this being the first of them; and a series of them is called baḷli. In writing and reading the series of the kâ-guṇita-syllables it is customary to place the consonant after which the short ಅ (a) is sounded, at the beginning of each series.

A table exhibiting the union of vowels with consonants is given on the following two pages:—

ಕ ka	ಕಾ kâ	ಕಿ ki	ಕೀ kî	ಕು ku	ಕೂ kû	ಕೃ kṛi	ಕ್ರಾ kṛî
ಖ kha	ಖಾ khâ	ಖಿ khi	ಖೀ khî	ಖು khu	ಖೂ khû	ಖೃ khṛi	ಖ್ರಾ khṛî
ಗ ga	ಗಾ gâ	ಗಿ gi	ಗೀ gî	ಗು gu	ಗೂ gû	ಗೃ grî	ಗ್ರಾ grî
ಘ gha	ಘಾ ghâ	ಘಿ ghi	ಘೀ ghî	ಘು ghu	ಘೂ ghû	ಘೃ ghṛi	ಘ್ರಾ ghṛî
ಙ na	ಙಾ ṅâ	ಙಿ ṅi	ಙೀ ṅî	ಙು ṅu	ಙೂ ṅû	ಙೃ ṅṛi	ಙ್ರಾ ṅṛî
ಚ ça	ಚಾ çâ	ಚಿ çi	ಚೀ çî	ಚು çu	ಚೂ çû	ಚೃ çṛi	ಚ್ರಾ çṛî
ಛ çha	ಛಾ çhâ	ಛಿ çhi	ಛೀ çhî	ಛು çhu	ಛೂ çhû	ಛೃ çhṛi	ಛ್ರಾ çhṛî
ಜ ja	ಜಾ jâ	ಜಿ ji	ಜೀ jî	ಜು ju	ಜೂ jû	ಜೃ jṛi	ಜ್ರಾ jṛî
ಝ jha	ಝಾ jhâ	ಝಿ jhi	ಝೀ jhî	ಝು jhu	ಝೂ jhû	ಝೃ jhṛi	ಝ್ರಾ jhṛî
ಞ ṇa	ಞಾ ṇâ	ಞಿ ṇi	ಞೀ ṇî	ಞು ṇu	ಞೂ ṇû	ಞೃ ṇṛi	ಞ್ರಾ ṇṛî
ಟ ṭa	ಟಾ ṭâ	ಟಿ ṭi	ಟೀ ṭî	ಟು ṭu	ಟೂ ṭû	ಟೃ ṭṛi	ಟ್ರಾ ṭṛî
ಠ ṭha	ಠಾ ṭhâ	ಠಿ ṭhi	ಠೀ ṭhî	ಠು ṭhu	ಠೂ ṭhû	ಠೃ ṭhṛi	ಠ್ರಾ ṭhṛî
ಡ ḍa	ಡಾ ḍâ	ಡಿ ḍi	ಡೀ ḍî	ಡು ḍu	ಡೂ ḍû	ಡೃ ḍṛi	ಡ್ರಾ ḍṛî
ಢ ḍha	ಢಾ ḍhâ	ಢಿ ḍhi	ಢೀ ḍhî	ಢು ḍhu	ಢೂ ḍhû	ಢೃ ḍhṛi	ಢ್ರಾ ḍhṛî
ಣ ṇa	ಣಾ ṇâ	ಣಿ ṇi	ಣೀ ṇî	ಣು ṇu	ಣೂ ṇû	ಣೃ ṇṛi	ಣ್ರಾ ṇṛî
ತ ta	ತಾ tâ	ತಿ ti	ತೀ tî	ತು tu	ತೂ tû	ತೃ ṭṛi	ತ್ರಾ ṭṛî
ಥ tha	ಥಾ thâ	ಥಿ thi	ಥೀ thî	ಥು thu	ಥೂ thû	ಥೃ thṛi	ಥ್ರಾ thṛî
ದ da	ದಾ dâ	ದಿ di	ದೀ dî	ದು du	ದೂ dû	ದೃ ḍṛi	ದ್ರಾ ḍṛî
ಧ dha	ಧಾ dhâ	ಧಿ dhi	ಧೀ dhî	ಧು dhu	ಧೂ dhû	ಧೃ dhṛi	ಧ್ರಾ dhṛî
ನ na	ನಾ nâ	ನಿ ni	ನೀ nî	ನು nu	ನೂ nû	ನೃ ṇṛi	ನ್ರಾ ṇṛî
ಪ pa	ಪಾ pâ	ಪಿ pi	ಪೀ pî	ಪು pu	ಪೂ pû	ಪೃ pṛi	ಪ್ರಾ pṛî
ಫ pha	ಫಾ phâ	ಫಿ phi	ಫೀ phî	ಫು phu	ಫೂ phû	ಫೃ phṛi	ಫ್ರಾ phṛî
ಬ ba	ಬಾ bâ	ಬಿ bi	ಬೀ bî	ಬು bu	ಬೂ bû	ಬೃ bṛi	ಬ್ರಾ bṛî
ಭ bha	ಭಾ bhâ	ಭಿ bhi	ಭೀ bhî	ಭು bhu	ಭೂ bhû	ಭೃ bhṛi	ಭ್ರಾ bhṛî
ಮ ma	ಮಾ mâ	ಮಿ mi	ಮೀ mî	ಮು mu	ಮೂ mû	ಮೃ mṛi	ಮ್ರಾ mṛî
ಯ ya	ಯಾ yâ	ಯಿ yi	ಯೀ yî	ಯು yu	ಯೂ yû	ಯೃ yṛi	ಯ್ರಾ yṛî
ರ ra	ರಾ râ	ರಿ ri	ರೀ rî	ರು ru	ರೂ rû	ರೃ ṛṛi	ರ್ರಾ ṛṛî
ರ್ರ ra	ರ್ರಾ ṛrâ	ರ್ರಿ ṛri	ರ್ರೀ ṛrî	ರ್ರು ṛru	ರ್ರೂ ṛrû	ರ್ರೃ ṛṛi	ರ್ರ್ರಾ ṛṛî
ಲ la	ಲಾ lâ	ಲಿ li	ಲೀ lî	ಲು lu	ಲೂ lû	ಲೃ ḷṛi	ಲ್ರಾ ḷṛî
ವ va	ವಾ vâ	ವಿ vi	ವೀ vî	ವು vu	ವೂ vû	ವೃ vṛi	ವ್ರಾ vṛî
ಶ śa	ಶಾ śâ	ಶಿ śi	ಶೀ śî	ಶು śu	ಶೂ śû	ಶೃ śṛi	ಶ್ರಾ śṛî
ಷ sha	ಷಾ shâ	ಷಿ shi	ಷೀ shî	ಷು shu	ಷೂ shû	ಷೃ shṛi	ಷ್ರಾ shṛî
ಸ sa	ಸಾ sâ	ಸಿ si	ಸೀ sî	ಸು su	ಸೂ sû	ಸೃ sṛi	ಸ್ರಾ sṛî
ಹ ha	ಹಾ hâ	ಹಿ hi	ಹೀ hî	ಹು hu	ಹೂ hû	ಹೃ hṛi	ಹ್ರಾ hṛî
ಳ la	ಳಾ ḷâ	ಳಿ ḷi	ಳೀ ḷî	ಳು ḷu	ಳೂ ḷû	ಳೃ ḷṛi	ಳ್ರಾ ḷṛî
ಲೃ ḷa	ಲೃ ḷâ	ಲೃ ḷi	ಲೃ ḷî	ಲೃ ḷu	ಲೃ ḷû	ಲೃ ḷṛi	ಲೃ ḷṛî

ಕ	kl̥ri	ಕ	kl̥ri	ಕೆ	kě	ಕೇ	kê	ಕೈ	kai	ಕೊ	kô	ಕೋ	kô	ಕೌ	kau
ಖ	kh̥l̥ri	ಖ	kh̥l̥ri	ಖೆ	khě	ಖೇ	khê	ಖೈ	khai	ಖೊ	khô	ಖೋ	khô	ಖೌ	khaui
ಗ	gl̥ri	ಗ	gl̥ri	ಗೆ	gě	ಗೇ	gê	ಗೈ	gai	ಗೊ	gô	ಗೋ	gô	ಗೌ	gau
ಘ	gh̥l̥ri	ಘ	gh̥l̥ri	ಘೆ	ghě	ಘೇ	ghê	ಘೈ	ghai	ಘೊ	ghô	ಘೋ	ghô	ಘೌ	ghau
ಜ	ñl̥ri	ಜ	ñl̥ri	ಜೆ	ñě	ಜೇ	ñê	ಜೈ	ñai	ಜೊ	ñô	ಜೋ	ñô	ಜೌ	ñau
ಚ	čl̥ri	ಚ	čl̥ri	ಚೆ	čě	ಚೇ	čê	ಚೈ	čai	ಚೊ	čô	ಚೋ	čô	ಚೌ	čau
ಛ	čhl̥ri	ಛ	čhl̥ri	ಛೆ	čhě	ಛೇ	čhê	ಛೈ	čhai	ಛೊ	čhô	ಛೋ	čhô	ಛೌ	čhau
ಜ	jl̥ri	ಜ	jl̥ri	ಜೆ	jě	ಜೇ	jê	ಜೈ	jai	ಜೊ	jô	ಜೋ	jô	ಜೌ	jau
ಝ	jhl̥ri	ಝ	jhl̥ri	ಝೆ	jhě	ಝೇ	jhê	ಝೈ	jhai	ಝೊ	jhô	ಝೋ	jhô	ಝೌ	jhau
ಞ	ñl̥ri	ಞ	ñl̥ri	ಞೆ	ñě	ಞೇ	ñê	ಞೈ	ñai	ಞೊ	ñô	ಞೋ	ñô	ಞೌ	ñau
ಟ	ṭl̥ri	ಟ	ṭl̥ri	ಟೆ	ṭě	ಟೇ	ṭê	ಟೈ	ṭai	ಟೊ	ṭô	ಟೋ	ṭô	ಟೌ	ṭau
ಠ	ṭhl̥ri	ಠ	ṭhl̥ri	ಠೆ	ṭhě	ಠೇ	ṭhê	ಠೈ	ṭhai	ಠೊ	ṭhô	ಠೋ	ṭhô	ಠೌ	ṭhau
ಡ	ḍl̥ri	ಡ	ḍl̥ri	ಡೆ	ḍě	ಡೇ	ḍê	ಡೈ	ḍai	ಡೊ	ḍô	ಡೋ	ḍô	ಡೌ	ḍau
ಢ	ḍhl̥ri	ಢ	ḍhl̥ri	ಢೆ	ḍhě	ಢೇ	ḍhê	ಢೈ	ḍhai	ಢೊ	ḍhô	ಢೋ	ḍhô	ಢೌ	ḍhau
ಣ	ṇl̥ri	ಣ	ṇl̥ri	ಣೆ	ṇě	ಣೇ	ṇê	ಣೈ	ṇai	ಣೊ	ṇô	ಣೋ	ṇô	ಣೌ	ṇau
ತ	ṭl̥ri	ತ	ṭl̥ri	ತೆ	tě	ತೇ	tê	ತೈ	tai	ತೊ	tô	ತೋ	tô	ತೌ	tau
ಥ	ṭhl̥ri	ಥ	ṭhl̥ri	ಥೆ	ṭhě	ಥೇ	ṭhê	ಥೈ	ṭhai	ಥೊ	ṭhô	ಥೋ	ṭhô	ಥೌ	ṭhau
ದ	ḍl̥ri	ದ	ḍl̥ri	ದೆ	dě	ದೇ	dê	ದೈ	dai	ದೊ	dô	ದೋ	dô	ದೌ	dau
ಧ	ḍhl̥ri	ಧ	ḍhl̥ri	ಧೆ	dhě	ಧೇ	dhê	ಧೈ	dhai	ಧೊ	dhô	ಧೋ	dhô	ಧೌ	dhau
ನ	ṇl̥ri	ನ	ṇl̥ri	ನೆ	ñě	ನೇ	ñê	ನೈ	ñai	ನೊ	ñô	ನೋ	ñô	ನೌ	ñau
ಪ	pl̥ri	ಪ	pl̥ri	ಪೆ	pě	ಪೇ	pê	ಪೈ	pai	ಪೊ	pô	ಪೋ	pô	ಪೌ	pau
ಫ	ph̥l̥ri	ಫ	ph̥l̥ri	ಫೆ	phě	ಫೇ	phê	ಫೈ	phai	ಫೊ	phô	ಫೋ	phô	ಫೌ	phau
ಬ	bl̥ri	ಬ	bl̥ri	ಬೆ	bě	ಬೇ	bê	ಬೈ	bai	ಬೊ	bô	ಬೋ	bô	ಬೌ	bau
ಭ	bhl̥ri	ಭ	bhl̥ri	ಭೆ	bhě	ಭೇ	bhê	ಭೈ	bhai	ಭೊ	bhô	ಭೋ	bhô	ಭೌ	bhau
ಮ	ml̥ri	ಮ	ml̥ri	ಮೆ	mě	ಮೇ	mê	ಮೈ	mai	ಮೊ	mô	ಮೋ	mô	ಮೌ	mau
ಯ	yl̥ri	ಯ	yl̥ri	ಯೆ	yě	ಯೇ	yê	ಯೈ	yai	ಯೊ	yô	ಯೋ	yô	ಯೌ	yau
ರ	rl̥ri	ರ	rl̥ri	ರೆ	rě	ರೇ	rê	ರೈ	rai	ರೊ	rô	ರೋ	rô	ರೌ	rau
ಠ	ṭl̥ri	ಠ	ṭl̥ri	ಠೆ	ṭě	ಠೇ	ṭê	ಠೈ	ṭai	ಠೊ	ṭô	ಠೋ	ṭô	ಠೌ	ṭau
ಲ	ll̥ri	ಲ	ll̥ri	ಲೆ	lě	ಲೇ	lê	ಲೈ	lai	ಲೊ	lô	ಲೋ	lô	ಲೌ	lau
ವ	vl̥ri	ವ	vl̥ri	ವೆ	vě	ವೇ	vê	ವೈ	vai	ವೊ	vô	ವೋ	vô	ವೌ	vau
ಶ	šl̥ri	ಶ	šl̥ri	ಶೆ	šě	ಶೇ	šê	ಶೈ	šai	ಶೊ	šô	ಶೋ	šô	ಶೌ	šau
ಷ	sh̥l̥ri	ಷ	sh̥l̥ri	ಷೆ	shě	ಷೇ	shê	ಷೈ	shai	ಷೊ	shô	ಷೋ	shô	ಷೌ	shau
ಸ	sl̥ri	ಸ	sl̥ri	ಸೆ	sě	ಸೇ	sê	ಸೈ	sai	ಸೊ	sô	ಸೋ	sô	ಸೌ	sau
ಹ	hl̥ri	ಹ	hl̥ri	ಹೆ	hě	ಹೇ	hê	ಹೈ	hai	ಹೊ	hô	ಹೋ	hô	ಹೌ	hau
ಳ	ll̥ri	ಳ	ll̥ri	ಳೆ	lě	ಳೇ	lê	ಳೈ	lai	ಳೊ	lô	ಳೋ	lô	ಳೌ	lau
ಛ	ll̥ri	ಛ	ll̥ri	ಛೆ	lě	ಛೇ	lê	ಛೈ	lai	ಛೊ	lô	ಛೋ	lô	ಛೌ	lau

At school the mark ° used for the vowel ಇ and the mark ° used for the vowel ಎ are called ಗುಡಸು, ಗುಡಿಸು or ಗುಡುಸು, the mark ಏ used for ಉ is called ಕೊಮ್ಮು, the mark ಏ that descends from a consonant as the sign for the long vowels ಆ and ಈ (as in ಕಾ, etc., and in ವಿ and ಯಿ) is called ಇಲಿ, and the name for the mark ಳ is ದೀರ್ಘ. ಕೊ ಕೋ ಗೊ ಗೋ etc. may be written also ಕೌ ಕೌಃ ಗೌ ಗೌಃ etc.

38. If a consonant is followed immediately by another consonant or by more than one, the two or more consonants are written in one group (saṃyôga), and thus double or compound consonants (dvitvâkshara, ôttakkara, daḍḍa, daḍḍakkara) are formed (cf. §§ 20. 240).

* When two consonants are compounded, the latter consonant is written underneath the former one or is subscribed; when three consonants are united in one group, the third is written underneath the second one; and when four are compounded, the fourth is subscribed to the third. In true Kannaḍa a combination of more than two consonants does not occur.

In reading, the upper consonant that is crested (including ಖ ಙ ಜ ಞ ಟ ಠ ಬ ಲ ಟಿ ಡಿ, § 36) is pronounced like a half consonant, and the short vowel ಅ (a) is sounded with the lower consonant; if three consonants are compounded, the second one too is pronounced like a half consonant, and the short vowel ಅ (a) is sounded with the lowest one; and so on.

39. The subscribed consonants, as a rule, have the uncrested shape that is used for the union of consonants with vowels (§ 36); but (in the case of seven letters the shape is different, namely ತ appearing as ೞ, ನ as ೞ, ಮ as ೞ, ಯ as ೞ, ರ as ೞ, ಲ as ೞ, and ಷ as ೞ. ರ often takes also the form of ಳ, in which case it is written after the following consonant, but sounded before it; the same is to be said concerning ಡಿ.

The following are some examples of double and compound consonants:—

ಕ್ಕ kka, ಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಕha, ಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಕಾ, ಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಕha, ಕ್ತ kta, ಕ್ತ್ಯ ktya, ಕ್ತ ktra, ಕ್ತ್ಯ ktrya, ಕ್ತ್ಯ ktva, ಕ್ನ kna, ಕ್ನ್ಯ knya, ಕ್ಕ kma, ಕ್ಕ kya, ಕ್ತ kra, ಕ್ತ್ಯ krya, ಕ್ಲ kla, ಕ್ವ kva, ಕ್ವ್ಯ kvya, ಕ್ಷ ksha, ಕ್ಷ kshma, ಕ್ಷ kshya, ಕ್ಷ kshva; ಖ kha; ಗ gga; ಘ ghna; ಙ ṅka; ಞ ṅa; ಜ jja, ಜ jña; ಣ ṇa; ಟ ṭa, ಟ ṭa; ಡ ḍa, ಡ ḍa; ತ ta, ತ ta, ತ tta, ತ tna; ನ na; ಪ pa; ಬ ba; ಭ bha; ಮ ma, ಮ ma, ಮ mma, ಮ mra, ಮ mla; ಯ ya; ರ rka, ರ rta; ಲ la; ಷ sha; ವ va; ಶ ṣa; ಸ shta, ಸ shtya; ಸ ska, ಸ sta, ಸ stra; ಸ stha, ಸ sma; ಹ ha.



Instead of ರ್ಕ, ರ್ತ, ರ್ಥ, etc., ಲ್ಲಿ, ಲ್ಲಿ, etc., the forms ಕ್ಕ, ತ್ತ, ಥ್ತ, etc., ಫ್ಕ, ಮ್ಕ, etc. may be used. The upper nasals (for the sake of convenience in writing) may take the form of the circlet called *sönnë* (§ 34), so that ಜ್ಞ, ಜ್ಞ, ಣ್ಣ, ಣ್ಣ, ನ್ನ, ನ್ನ, ನ್ನ, ನ್ನ, ನ್ನ, ಮ್ಞ, ಮ್ಞ, ಮ್ಞ may appear as ಂಕ, ಂಚ, ಂಟ, ಂಡ, ಂತ, ಂಥ, ಂದ, ಂಧ, ಂನ, ಂಪ, ಂಬ, ಂಮ, *e. g.* in ಅಂಕ, ಪಂಚ, ಬಂಟ, ಗಂಡ, ವಂತ, ಅಂಥ, ಬಂದ, ಅಂಥ, ನಿಂನ, ಕಂವಣ, ಎಂಬ, ಅಮು. See § 220.

40. If one of the secondary forms of the vowels (§ 24) is to form a part of a compound consonant, it is attached to the upper consonant. In reading, it is sounded after the lower consonant, or if more than two are compounded, after the lowest one, just as the short vowel ಅ of § 38.

The following instances may be given, in which also the way of attaching the vowels appears in case the *sönnë* represents an upper nasal (§ 39):—

ಅಕ್ಕಿ akki; ಅಪ್ಪಿ appi; ಅಪ್ಪು appu; ಅಮ್ಮೆ or ಅಮು ammë; ಇನ್ನು or ಇಂದು indu; ಇಮ್ಮು or ಇಂಬು imbu; ಇರ್ಮೆ or ಇರ್ಮು irmë; ಒಟ್ಟಿ ötti; ಒಣ್ಣೆ or ಒಂಟೆ öntë; ಕಚ್ಚಿ or ಕಂಕಿ kañki; ಕಚ್ಚಿ or ಕಂಚಿ kañçi; ಕುಕ್ಕಿ kukshi; ಕುನ್ತಿ or ಕುಂತಿ kunti; ಕೇಳ್ವು kēḷḷu; ತನ್ನೆ or ತಂದೆ tandë; ಬಣ್ಣೆ or ಬಂಡಿ baṇḍi; ಸ್ತ್ರೀ strî; ಸ್ತೋತ್ರ stōtra; ಸ್ಥಾನ sthāna; ಹೊನ್ನು or ಹೊಂನು, hōnnu. See § 220.

41. Many Kannada people pronounce and write the initial vowels ಇ ಈ ಉ ಊ ಎ ಏ ಒ ಓ ungrammatically, prefixing ಯ್ to ಇ ಈ ಎ ಏ, and ವ್ to ಉ ಊ ಒ ಓ, thus: ಯಿ ಯೂ ಯೆ ಯೇ; ವು ವೂ ವೊ ವೋ. Regarding initial ಎ they use also, instead of ಯೆ, ಯ *e. g.* ಯತ್ತು, ಯಮ್ಮೆ for ಎತ್ತು, ಎಮ್ಮೆ. Initial ಏ may appear as ಯಾ, *e. g.* ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ (=ಏಲಕ್ಕಿ), ಯಾಕೆ (=ಏಕೆ, see § 125; § 265), also when attached to an initial consonant, *e. g.* ದ್ಯಾವ (=ದೇವ), ಮ್ಯಾಲೆ (=ಮೇಲೆ). Initial ಒ is vulgarly changed into ವ, *e. g.* ವಲ್ಲನು for ಒಲ್ಲನು, and ವ into ಒ, *e. g.* ಒನ್ನಿಸು for ವನ್ನಿಸು. Cf. also remark under § 24.

42. With the exception of *jihvāmūliya*, *upadhmāniya*, *anusvāra* and *visarga*, all vowels and consonants (the latter compounded with the *talēkaṭṭu* or with any secondary form of the vowels) are named in four ways: 1) by simply using their sounds, *e. g.* ಅ, ಆ, etc., ಕ, ಕಾ, etc.; 2) by adding ಕಾರ, 'making', to their sounds, *e. g.* ಅಕಾರ, ಆಕಾರ, ಇಕಾರ, ಕಕಾರ, ಗಕಾರ, ಗೆಕಾರ, ತುಕಾರ, ತೆಕಾರ, ದುಕಾರ, ದೆಕಾರ, ಪಿಕಾರ, ಪುಕಾರ, ಮೆಕಾರ, ಲಿಕಾರ, ಲಿಕಾರ, ಸುಕಾರ; 3) by adding ತ್ವ to their sounds, *e. g.* ಅತ್ವ, ಆತ್ವ, ಇತ್ವ, ಕತ್ವ, ತೆತ್ವ, ರತ್ವ, ಲಿತ್ವ, ಸುತ್ವ; and 4) by adding ವರ್ಣ, 'letter', to their sounds, *e. g.* ಅವರ್ಣ, ಇವರ್ಣ, ಉವರ್ಣ, ಋವರ್ಣ, ಎವರ್ಣ.

The letter ಠ (ಠ, ಠ) is generally called ಠೇಫ or ಠೇಫೆ, also when the ಠ is a substitute of ಠ.

43. The system of punctuation in Kannada manuscripts is the same as the Sanskrita one, viz. in prose at the end of a sentence the sign | is used, and at the end of a longer sentence, the sign ||; in poetry the sign | is placed at the end of a half verse, and at the end of a verse, the sign ||. (In certain prose writings, as in Dôvarasa's Sânanâçaritra, the sign | is put not only at the end of a sentence, but also after single words or a number of words.)

44. The Kannada figures used to express numbers (an̄kē, lēkka, saṅkhyē) or the numerical figures are:—

೧	೨	೩	೪	೫	೬	೭	೮	೯	೦
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

They have been adopted from the Sanskrita, wherein they first appear in the 5th century A. D. The Arabs who borrowed them from the Hindus, introduced them into Europe, where they were called Arabic figures.

III. On roots or verbal themes

45. Before introducing the chapter on declinable bases (IV.) the author thinks it desirable to treat of the so-called verbal roots (dhātu), as very many nominal bases are derived from them (§ 100).

46. “A (verbal) root (dhātu)”, the grammarian Kēśava says “is the basis of a verb’s meaning (kriyârthamûla) and has no suffixes (pratyaya, vibhakti)”, or, in other words, a root is the crude form of a verb.

47. Ancient Kannada grammars based on literary writings, distinguish between monosyllabic (êkâksharadhātu) and polysyllabic roots (anêkâksharadhātu). These roots have been collected by Kēśava in his ‘root-recital’ (dhâtupâṭha) or list of roots.

In this list there appear as monosyllabic roots *e. g.* ಈ, ಮೀ, ಇರ್, ಗೆಯ್, ಕೊಯ್, ಕೊಲ್, ಕೊಳ್, ತಿನ್, ಕೇಳ್, ತಾಳ್, ಬೇಳ್, ಕೂನ್, ಸೀನ್, ಸೋಲ್; as dissyllabic ones *e. g.* ಅರಿ, ಪರಿ, ಕುಸಿ, ಮುರಿ, ಎರೆ, ನಡೆ, ಒಕ್ಕು, ಕೊಂಕು, ಕಿಟ್ಟು, ಕುಟ್ಟು, ಕಿಡು, ಕುಡು, ಕೆತ್ತು, ಕರ್ಚು, ಪರ್ಚು, ಕೊರ್ಚು, ತೀರ್ಚು, ನುಣ್ಣು, ಕೊಬ್ಬು, ಪಬ್ಬು, ಅಳುರ್, ತಳಿರ್, ಕುಳಿರ್, ಆಗು, ತೂಗು, ಮೋಗು, ನೋಡು, ಬೇಡು; as trisyllabic ones *e. g.* ಅಡಕು, ಅಡಂಗು, ಒದಿಗು, ತಿರುವು, ತಿಳಿವು, ತಡವು, ಗರವು,

ಕಿನಿಸು, ಬಳಸು, ಅಲರ್ಚು, ನಿಮಿರ್ಚು, ನುಗುಳ್ಳು, ಪಳಂಚು, ನವ್ವಿಸು, ಬಿಡಿಸು, ಕೊಣ್ಣಾಡು, ಬೀಸಾಡು, ಊಳಿಡು; as quadrisyllabic ones e. g. ಕೊಕ್ಕರಿಸು, ಬೆಚ್ಚಳಿಸು, ಒಡವ್ವಡು, ಕೊರಿಯಾಡು; and as quinesyllabic ones e. g. ಕದಕದಿಸು, ಕಳವಳಿಸು, ಗುಡು ಗುಡಿಸು, ತಡವರಿಸು, ಉಬ್ಬಸವ್ವಡು, ಹೊಲಬುಗಿಡು, ಒಲವರಂಗೊಳ್.

48. It is a striking peculiarity of modern Kannada that it apparently has no roots ending in a consonant without a vowel, so that e. g. the above mentioned roots ಇರ್, ಗೆಯ್, ಕೊಯ್, ಕೊಲ್, ಕೊಳ್, ತಿನ್, ಕೇಳ್, ತಾಳ್, ಕೂನ್, ಸೀನ್, ಸೋಲ್, ಅಳುರ್, ತಳಿರ್ ಕುಳಿರ್, by the addition of the vowel ಉ as a help to enunciation, have the forms of ಇರು, ಗೆಯ್ಯು, ಕೊಯ್ಯು, ಕೊಲ್ಲು, ಕೊಳ್ಳು, ತಿನ್ನು, ಕೇಳು, ತಾಳು, ಕೂನು, ಸೀನು, ಸೋಲು, ಅಳುರು, ತಳಿರು, ಕುಳಿರು in it (cf. § 54; § 61, remark; § 166; the present-future participlo in § 181, and also the imperative ಕೊಯಿ for ಕೊಯ್ etc. in § 205, 2 and 3); further that such monosyllabic roots as ಈ, ವೀ and ಬೇ, appear as ಈಯು, ವೀಯು and ಬೇಯು in it (§§ 162. 163). •

But we have, in the modern language, e. g. the past participles ಅನ್ನು (of ಅನ್), ತಿನ್ನು (of ತಿನ್), ಕೊಯ್ದು (of ಕೊಯ್ಯು), ಗೆಯ್ದು (of ಗೆಯ್ಯು, § 155), ತನ್ನು (of ತರು), ಬನ್ನು (of ಬರು), ನಿನ್ನು (of ನಿಲ್ಲು), ಆಸತ್ತು (of ಆಸಡಿ), ಬೇಸತ್ತು (of ಬೇಸಡಿ, § 160), ತೆತ್ತು (of ತೆಡಿ, § 161), ಬೆನ್ನು (of ಬೇಯು, § 162), ಉಣ್ಣು (of ಉಣ್ಣು), ಕಣ್ಣು (of ಕಾಣು), ಕೊಣ್ಣು (of ಕೊಳ್ಳು, § 164), which forms prove the existence of roots with originally final consonants in it too (ಅನ್, ತಿನ್, ಕೊಯ್, etc.).

49. When carefully examining Kêśava's list of roots, one finds that the English term 'root', in many instances, does not properly express the meaning of the term 'dhātu'. The verbs ನವ್ವಿಸು and ಬಿಡಿಸು in § 47, for instance, are formed by means of the suffix ಇಸು, from ನವ್ವು and ಬಿಡು, ಅಲರ್ಚು and ನಿಮಿರ್ಚು, by means of the suffix ಚು, from ಅಲರ್ and ನಿಮಿರ್ (see § 149 seq.); ಕೊಣ್ಣಾಡು is composed of ಕೊಣ್ಣು and ಆಡು, ಒಡವ್ವಡು of ಒಡವ್ and ಪಡು, ಹೊಲಬುಗಿಡು of ಹೊಲಬು and ಕಿಡು, ಒಲವರಂಗೊಳ್ of ಒಲವರಂ ಕೊಳ್, and so on. Such verbs are, according to European notions, no roots. Kêśava's term 'dhātu' may here and there denote a root i. e. the primary element of a verb or primitive verbal theme, but often stands also for a secondary verbal theme and a compound verb. His definition of dhātu, therefore, is that it is the crude form of any verb which is not always a real root.

50. In further discussing the subject of dhātus let us use the general term of 'verbal themes' for them.

51. There are a good many monosyllabic verbal themes in ancient Kannada the vowels of which are short, e. g. ಇರ್, ಉಣ್, ಉಳ್, ಎನ್, ಒಲ್, ಕೆಯ್ (or ಗೆಯ್), ಗೆಲ್, ನಿಲ್, ಬಯ್, ಬಿಲ್, ಮುಳ್; other monosyllabic verbal themes have long vowels, e. g. ಆಳ್, ಕಾಯ್, ಕೇಳ್, ತೀರ್, ಪಾಯ್, ಪಾರ್, ಪೀರ್, ಪೂಯ್, ಪೇಲ್, ಪೇಯ್, ಪೋರ್, ಪೋಲ್.

52. Some monosyllabic verbal themes appear with short and long vowels, e. g. ಅಡ್ and ಆಡ್, ಅಡ್ and ಆಡ್, ಇಡ್ and ಈಡ್, ಎಡ್ and ಏಡ್, ಕಿಡ್ and ಕೀಡ್, ತರ್ and ತಾರ್, ತಳ್ and ತಾಳ್, ಬರ್ and ಬಾರ್, ಒಡ್ and ಬಾಡ್, ಬಿಡ್ and ಬೀಡ್, ಸಲ್ and ಸಾಲ್. It may be supposed that the short vowels are original, and the long verbal themes secondary. (About ತಾರ್ and ಬಾರ್ see § 210.)

53. Because some monosyllabic verbal themes with a long vowel change, in the past participle, their long vowel into a short one, as ಈ makes its past participle ಇತ್ತು (§ 163), ಕಾಣ್ ಕಣ್ಣು (§ 164), ನೋ ನೊನ್ನ, ಬೇ ಬೆನ್ನ, ವಾ ಮಿನ್ನ (§ 162), and ಸಾಯ್ ಸತ್ತು (§ 163), it is reasonable to think that their primitive vowel has been short (regarding ಕಾಣ್ cf. ಕಣ್, ಕಣಿಸು, ಕಣ್ಣು in the Dictionary). A similar lengthening of a vowel is also seen in the verbal themes ತೋ and ನಾನ್, as they have also the form of ತುಯ್ and ನನೆ. (See also the remark under § 59.) In such cases too we may consider the long themes to be secondary.

54. In § 48 it has been indicated that nowadays there are no monosyllabic verbal themes in modern Kannada, the vowel ಉ, as a help to enunciation, being added to make them dissyllabic. A similar tendency to lengthen an originally monosyllabic verbal theme with a short vowel by the addition of the euphonic vowel ಇ is observed already in ancient literary works in which we find e. g. ಒಲಿ for ಒಲ್, ಕಲಿ for ಕಲ್, ಗೆಯಿ for ಗೆಯ್, ಗಿಲಿ for ಗೆಲ್, ಬಲಿ for ಬಲ್, ಬಿಲಿ for ಬಿಲ್, ಮೆಲಿ for ಮೇಲ್, and also ಕದಿ for ಕಳ್.

Concerning the lengthening of an originally monosyllabic verbal theme with a short vowel by adding the vowel ಉ it may be remarked that this practice too, now and then, took place already in ancient literature; thus, for instance, ಕೊಲ್ and ಕೊಲು, ಗೆಲ್, and ಗೆಲು, ಮೆಲ್ and ಮೆಲು were used therein.

Also monosyllabic themes with a long vowel were in ancient literature occasionally made dissyllabic by the addition of ಉ, as *e. g.* ಕೇಳು was written ಕೇಳು, ನೇಲು ನೇಲು, and ಸೋಲು ಸೋಲು (*cf.* § 166).

55. There are several seemingly dissyllabic verbal themes, with a short vowel in the first syllable, that end in ಡು, as ಅಡು, ಇಡು, ಉಡು, ನಡು, ಪಡು, ಬಿಡು, ಸುಡು. Were these originally monosyllabic, the final ಉ being merely euphonic or a help to enunciation? No doubt, for their past participles ಅಟ್ಟು, ಇಟ್ಟು, ಉಟ್ಟು, ನಟ್ಟು, ಪಟ್ಟು, ಬಿಟ್ಟು and ಸುಟ್ಟು are formed by adding the formative syllable ತು (which by assimilation becomes ಟು, § 164, 4) immediately to ಅಡ್, ಇಡ್, ಉಡ್, etc., which thus represent the primitive themes.

56. A small number of seemingly dissyllabic verbal themes having a short vowel in the first syllable and ending in ಛು, represents itself in ಉಛು, (ಎಛು), ಕಿಛು, ಗಿಛು, (ಜಿಛು), ತಛು, ತಿಛು, ಪೆಛು and ಪೊಛು. Like the ಉ of the themes ಅಡು, ಇಡು, etc. in § 55 that of ಉಛು, etc. too is a euphonic addition, as their past participles are ಉತ್ತು, ಕಿತ್ತು, ಗೆತ್ತು (instead of ಗಿತ್ತು), ತತ್ತು, ತೆತ್ತು (instead ತಿತ್ತು), ಪೆತ್ತು and ಪೊತ್ತು, the formative syllable ತು having been attached directly to the radical ಛು, which by assimilation was changed into ತ್ (§ 160, 4; § 161). They are, therefore, originally monosyllables, and as such primitive themes. (For the past participle of ಎಛು and ಜಿಛು we have as yet no grammatical or other references.)

57. Also the verbal themes ಇಸು, ಪಸು and ಬಿಸು are not radically dissyllabic, as their past participles are ಎಚ್ಚು (for ಇಚ್ಚು), ಪಚ್ಚು, and ಬೆಚ್ಚು (for ಬಿಚ್ಚು), the formative syllable ತು having been added immediately to the radical ಸ್ with the proper euphonic change of consonants (§ 164, 9. 10).

58. We have now to examine another class of verbal themes that (like those in §§ 55. 56. 57) are customarily pronounced as if they were dissyllables. They have their first syllable long, and their second syllable is ಡು. Three of them are ನೋಡು, ಬೇಡು and ಮಾಡು, and the final ಉ of these is simply euphonic, as they appear also as ನೋಲ್, ಬೇಲ್ and ಮಾಲ್ (§ 183, 4). They are, therefore, true monosyllables and as such primitive themes. (According to the Śabdānuṣāṅga, sūtra 85, there are also ಮೂಲ್ಯಿಂ of ಮೂಡು, ಕೂಲ್ಯಿಂ of ಕೂಡು, sūtra 514 ಸೂಲ್ಯಿಂ of ಸೂಡು, and sūtra 545 ಆಲ್ಯಿಂ of ಆಡು, ಮಾಲ್ಯಿಂ of ಮಾಡು.) *Cf.* § 234.

Others are ಆಡು, ಊಡು, ಓಡು, ಕಾಡು, ಕೂಡು, ಪಾಡು, etc. Although no direct monosyllabic form of them exists to show the merely euphonic character of their final ಉ (but see the Śabdānuśāsana's ಅಡ್ಡುಳಿ in § 58), they apparently are monosyllables, because their verbal nouns (bhāva-vaçanas) ಆಟ, ಊಟ, ಓಟ, ಕಾಟ, ಕೂಟ and ಪಾಟ are formed exactly like ನೋಟ of ನೋಡು, ಬೇಟ of ಬೇಡು, and ಮಾಟ of ಮಾಡು. Cf. § 242.

59. A further number of verbal themes similar to those mentioned in § 58 are the following:—ಆಡು, ಊಡು, ಎಡು, ಕಾಡು, ಕೇಡು, ಕೇಡು, ತಾಡು, ತೇಡು, ತೂಡು, ತೋಡು, ದೂಡು, ನಾಡು, ಪಾಡು, ಪೇಡು, (ಪೇಡು), ಬೇಡು, ಮಾಡು, ಮಾಡು, ಸಾಡು, ಸೇಡು. The difference is that they have ಡು as their second syllable. As a rule their past participle shows the formative vowel ಇ (ಊಡು, etc. § 166), and the ಡು remains before the formative syllable ವ of the present-future participle relative (ಊಡುವು, etc., § 180, 3); but there are exceptions. Thus we have ಆರ್ತು (ಆಡು + ತು, § 160, 4), ಆರ್ಪು (ಆಡು + ಪು, ಪ = ವ, § 183, 2); ಕಾಡು and ಕಾರ್ದು (ಕಾಡು + ದು, § 166); ತೂಡುವು and ತೂರ್ವು (ತೂಡು + ವು, § 180, 6); ತೋಡು, ತೋರ್ದು (ತೋಡು + ದು, § 166), ತೋಡುವು and ತೋರ್ಪು (ತೋಡು + ಪು, § 183, 2); ನಾಡು ವು, ನಾರ್ದು (ನಾಡು + ವು, § 180, 6) and ನಾರ್ಪು (ನಾಡು + ಪು, § 183, 2); ಪಾಡು, ಪಾರ್ದು (ಪಾಡು + ದು, § 166), ಪಾಡುವು and ಪಾರ್ದು (ಪಾಡು + ವು, § 180, 6); ಬೇಡು, ಬೇರ್ದು (ಬೇಡು + ದು, § 166), ಬೇಡುವು, and ಬೇರ್ವು (ಬೇಡು + ವು, § 180, 6); ಮಾಡುವು, ಮಾರ್ದು (ಮಾಡು + ಪು, § 183, 2) and ಮಾರ್ದು (ಮಾಡು + ವು, § 180, 6); ಮಾಡು and ಮಾರ್ದು (ಮಾಡು + ದು, § 166). At the same time we have the verbal nouns ಏತ (for ಏರ್ತ of ಎಡು), ತಾಡು (for ತಾಡು), ಮಾಡು (for ಮಾಡು), and the past participle ನಾಡು (for ನಾರ್ದು of ಸಾಡು, § 159). It must, therefore, be concluded that the final ಉ of the verbs is nothing but a help to enunciation, and that they are originally monosyllabic themes.

It may be remarked that the long vowel of ನಾಡು, ಪಾಡು and ಮಾಡು is short in the nouns ನಡು, ಪಡು and ಮಡು.

60. As has been stated in the preceding paragraphs (51 seq.) there are many and various monosyllabic verbal themes in Kannaḍa.

As examples of dissyllabic verbal themes may be adduced e.g. ಅಗಿ, ಬಗಿ, ಒಗಿ, ಬಗಿ, ಇಡಿ, ಕಡಿ, ಕೆಡಿ, ನಡಿ, ಮಣಿ, ಅಣಿ, ಕುದಿ, ಒದೆ, ಹನಿ, ನನಿ, ಸಮಿ, ಅರಿ, ಕರೆ, ಅಡು, ಎಡು, ಅಲೆ, ಕವಿ, ಬಸಿ, ತಿಳಿ, ಅಳಿ, ಉಡು; but with respect to their finals ಇ and ಎ it is to be said that they are not radical (see § 157; § 165, letter a, 3. 4. 5; § 172; § 180, 5; § 243, 16. 18. 21. 23. 34. 25. 26. 27),

and in the vulgar dialect some of the themes may become monosyllabic (§ 151, *a*, 4; § 158; § 165, *a*, 7).

61. Another class of verbal themes which in Kôṣṣava's list are introduced as trisyllabic ones with the final syllable ಲೌ, are really dissyllables, which by several of them can be proved, *e. g.* by ಒಳಲೌ, ಕೆದಲೌ, ಗಜಲೌ, ಪೆಳಲೌ and ಬೆದಲೌ, as these occasionally add the participial syllables ದು and ವ (see § 59), with elision of the merely euphonic vowel ಉ, immediately to ಲೌ (ಒಳದರ್, ಕೆದದರ್, etc., ಗಜವರ್, ಬೆದವರ್, § 166; § 180, 6), by ಅಲ್ಕಿಲೌ and ಬೆಳ್ಕಿಲೌ, as they always attach the participial syllable ತು directly to ಲೌ (ಅಲ್ಕಿತರ್, ಬೆಳ್ಕಿತರ್), and by ಎಲ್ಕಿಲೌ, ಆಸಲೌ, ತೆಪ್ಪಲೌ and ಬೇಸಲೌ, as they do the same, changing the ಲೌ into ತ್ (ಎಲ್ಕಿತ್ತು, ಆಸತ್ತು, etc., § 160, 4).

Let it be remarked here that dissyllabic themes with the final consonants ರ್, ಲ್, ಳ್ and ಲೌ, such as, ಅಡರ್, ಉದಿರ್, ಬೆಮರ್, ಅಲಿಲ್, ತೊಲಿಲ್, ಬಲಿಲ್, ತಗುಳ್, ಅಗುಲೌ, are never written as trisyllables in the ancient dialect, although they are occasionally trisyllabic in the mediæval dialect, and always so in the modern one (see §§ 48, 166). An exception is formed by a few ancient themes when they suffix the particle ಇಸು, for which see § 151, letter *a*, 2.

62. Some instances of verbs that are always trisyllabic, are the following:—ಅಡಕು, ಕುಡುಕು, ಬರ್ದುಂಕು, ಮಲಗು, ಕುನುಂಗು, ನಿಮಿರ್ಚು, ಬೆರಂಜು, ಸುರುಣ್ಣು, ಕಲಡು, ಮುದುಡು, ಪರಡು, ಹೊರಡು, ತಣಿವು, ಕಲುಮ್ಮು, ಎಳವು, ಅಲಿಸು, ನವ್ವಿಸು; and some instances of such as are always quadrisyllabic are: ಓಸರಿಸು, ಗಬ್ಬರಿಸು, ನಿಗುವ್ವಿಸು; quinesyllabic verbs are *e. g.* ಕದಕದಿಸು, ಉಬ್ಬಿಸವ್ವಡು.

Two trisyllabic verbs with final ಡು, *viz.* ಬೆಗಡು and ಬಿಸುಡು, appear also as dissyllabic when their forms become ಬೆಗಲೌ and ಬಿಸುಲೌ (see § 183, 4).

More or less of the trisyllabic verbs can be derived from monosyllabic or dissyllabic themes. Of the above-mentioned terms ಬರ್ದುಂಕು is another form of ಬಲ್ದಿಂಕು, which has sprung from ಬಲ್, to live. ಅಡಕು has arisen of ಅಡೆ, to fill, etc.; ಕುಡುಕು of ಕುಡು, to beat; ಮಲಗು of ಮಣಿ, to bend or be moved out of a straight or standing position; ಕುನುಂಗು of ಕುನಿ, to bend; ನಿಮಿರ್ಚು of ನಿಮಿರ್, to be stretched; ಬೆರಂಜು of ಬೆರೆ, to join; ಸುರುಣ್ಣು of ಸುರುಳ್, to contract; ಕಲಡು of ಕಲಿ, to be mixed; ಪರಡು of ಪರೆ,

to spread; ತಣಿವು of ತಣಿ, to grow cool; ಕಲುಮ್ಪು of ಕಲಿ, to be mixed; ಎಳವು of the noun ಎಣೆ, adjustment, compared with the verbal theme ವೆಣೆ, to be joined, etc.; ಅಲಿಸು of ಅಲಿ, to learn to know; ನವ್ವಿಸು of ನಮ್ಮ, to trust (*cf.* § 49).

Of the above-mentioned quadrisyllabic verbs ಓಸರಿಸು comes from the noun ಓಸರ, ನಿಗುವ್ವಿಸು from ನಿಗುಮ್ಮ; ಗಬ್ಬರಿಸು may be connected with ಕಪ್ಪು, ಗು dig.

Of the above-mentioned quinquesyllabic verbs ಉಬ್ಬಸಮ್ಮಡು is composed of ಉಬ್ಬಸಂ and ಪಡು (*cf.* § 49); regarding ಕದಕದಿಸು see § 211, remark 2.

63. We have seen that the vowels ಇ (§ 54) and ಉ (§§ 48, 54-59, 61) at the end of verbal themes are often simply euphonic, also ಇ and ಎ when they seemingly belong to them (§ 60).

64. Kêśava says that there are no Kannada verbs which end in aspirated consonants (mahâprâṇâkshara), the nasals ಬ್ಬ and ಜ್ಜ, the consonants ಶ್, ಷ್ and ಹ್, and the double consonant ಕ್ಕ್. With regard to ಹ್ it is to be observed that his statement was true only for his own time, as in a later period many verbal themes with final ಹ್ (ಹು) were in use, this letter often taking the place of ಸ್ (ವು); see *e. g.* ಅಲಿಹು, ಇಲಿಹು, ಉಲಿಹು, ಕಳುಹು, ಕೊಡಹು, ತಿರುಹು in the Dictionary. *Cf.* § 223.

65. Kêśava's list of verbs (§ 47) is so arranged that the alphabetical order shows itself in the final letters, ಲ್ಲ and ಲ್ಲ coming after ಸ್.

Of verbs that form a single vowel, he adduces only two, *ಬಿಜಿ*. ಈ and ಓ, and of such as consist of one consonant with a long vowel, twelve, *ಬಿಜಿ*. ಕಾ, ಕೀ, ಕೇ, ತೇ, ತೋ, ನೋ, ವಾ, ಬೀ, ಬೇ, ವೀ and ಮೇ.

The final consonants and syllables of the verbs in his list are the following:—

ಕು, ಁಕು; ಗು, ಁಗು; ಚು, ಁಚು (ಇಚು); ಜು, ಁಜು; ಟು, ಁಟು; ಡು, ಁಡು; ಣ್, ಁಣ್, ಁಣ್; ತು; ದಿ, ದು, ದೇ; ನ್, ನಿ, ನೇ; ಪು; ಬು, ಮ್ಬು; ಮು, ಮೇ; ಯ್; ರ್, ರಿ, ರೇ; ಲ್, ಲೇ; ವಿ, ವು; ಸಿ, ಸು, (ಇಸು), ಸೇ; ಷ್, ಷು, ಷ್; ಷ್, ಷ್, ಷ್; ಳ್, ಳಿ, ಳಿ. (*Cf.* §§ 149-151.)

The finals often are essential parts of the verbal theme. That they are not always radical, but sometimes mere formatives, *e. g.* ಕು, ಁಕು, ಗು, ಁಗು, ಜು, ಁಜು, ಟು, ಁಟು, appears to a certain extent from the §§ 62 and 63. We add as a peculiarity that what may be called the root of verbs of frequentative action, is seen in the first form of reduplication, as in ಮುಲಿ ಮುಲಿಗು (§ 211, 6), ತೊಳ ತೊಳ ತೊಳಗು, ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗು (§ 211, 10).

66. A peculiarity of some verbal themes is that they change their root vowels. This, in the ancient dialect, is especially seen in the past participle, in which ಇಸು takes the form of ಎಚ್ಚು, ಬಿಸು that of ಬೆಚ್ಚು (§ 164, 10), ಕಿಡು that of ಕೆಟ್ಟು (§ 164, 8), ಕಿಲಿ that of ಕೆತ್ತು, ಗಿಲಿ that of ಗೆತ್ತು, ತಿಲಿ that of ತೆತ್ತು (§ 161), ಉಗು that of ಒಕ್ಕು, ಪುಗು that of ಪೊಕ್ಕು (§ 164, 12), ಕುಡು that of ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ತುಡು that of ತೊಟ್ಟು (§ 164, 7). ಇಸು, in the later dialect, has become ಎಸು and ಎಸೆ, ಕಿಡು ಕೆಡು, ಕುಡು ಕೊಡು, ತುಡು ತೊಡು, ತಿಲಿ ತೆಲಿ, ಉಗು ಒಗು, ಪುಗು ಪೊಗು, and ಬಿಸು ಬೆಸು and ಬೆಸೆ. ಇಲಿ, already in Kêśava's time, appeared as ಎಲಿ, ಉಡಿ as ಒಡೆ, ಉಳ್ as ಒಳ್; ಕೊಲ್ must originally have been ಕುಲ್, as ಕುಲಿ (not ಕೊಲಿ) is 'a killer', and ಕೊಳ್ಳು to take, ಕುಳ್, as the verbal noun ಕೊಳು exists also as ಕುಳು. Observe, further, that ಉಯ್ appears also as ಒಯ್, ಕುಯ್ as ಕೊಯ್, ತುಯ್ as ತೊಯ್, ಪುಡಿ as ಪೊದೆ, ಕಯ್ as ಕೆಯ್, ಇದಿರ್ಚು as ಎದರಿಸು, and that several themes have a long and short vowel (§§ 52. 53). Observe also the change of ಇ into ಈ, ಎ and ಏ and that of ಉ into ಊ and ಓ in § 101; that of ಉಳ್ of the locative into ಒಳ್, and that of ಎ of the instrumental into ಇ in § 109; that of ಇ into ಎ, ಏ and ಉ, that of ಉ into ಒ in § 247, *d*, 9. 10. 13. 17. 18. 21. 22, and that of ಏ into ಇ in § 251.

IV. On declinable bases

67. According to grammar there are words called bases (lînga, prakṛiti). Such a base is defined as follows: "It does not express verbal action (kriyā), has no case-terminations (vibhakti, *cf.* § 105 *seq.*), but embodies meaning (artha)."

68. According to the grammarian Kêśava bases are first of four kinds, *viz.*

1, verbal bases (kṛit, kṛillînga), *i. e.* such as are formed directly from verbs by the so-called kṛit-suffixes attached to the relative present and past participle (kṛit, see § 102, *s. e.*; §§ 177. 180. 185. 253, *d*; 254), *e. g.* to ಬೇಡುವ, ಪಾಡುವ, ಪೊಯ್ಯ; ಮಾಡಿದ, ಬೇಡಿದ, ಪಾಡಿದ, ನೋಡಿದ, ಕೂಡಿದ, ನಲಿದ; ಧರಿಸುವ; ಭಾಗಿಸಿದ, ಭಂಗಿಸಿದ, ರಂಗಿಸಿದ; ಓಸರಿಸಿದ, ಒಸೆದ;

2, bases with other suffixes (taddhita, taddhitalînga), *i. e.* such as are formed by the so-called taddhita-suffixes (ಇಗ, ವಳ, ವಳ್ಳ, ಆಳ, ಆಯ್, etc., see § 243) from nouns and verbs, *e. g.* ಕಟ್ಟಿಗ, ಗನ್ನಿಗ, ಅಡಪವಳ, ಮಡಿವಳ, ಆದ, ಕಟ್ಟೆ;

3, compound bases (samāsa, samāsalīṅga), *i. e.* such as are compounded of two (or more) words, *e. g.* ತೆಂಗಾಳಿ, ಇಮ್ಮಾವು, ಕುಡುವಿಲ್ಲ, ಮುಂಗೈಯ್; ಪುರವನ, ನೀಲೋತ್ಪಲ, ಶ್ರೀಶೂಲ, ನದಯ (cf. No. 4, b; see § 244 seq.);

4, nominal bases (nāma, nāmaliṅga, nāmaprakṛiti) or crude nouns (see § 242) which include

a) words not etymologically derived by the public, but commonly known and used in a conventional sense (rūḍhanāma, diṭṭhanāma, niṣṭhanāma), *e. g.* ನೆಲ, ಪೊಲ, ಜಲ, that by their number of syllables (akṣharavṛitti), also without being compounds in the generally accepted meaning (asamāsatō), may be monosyllabic, etc., and even quinquasyllabic, as ಹೂ, ಮರ, ಹೊತ್ತಗೆ, ಕವಳಿಗೆ, ಕಟ್ಟವತ್ತಿಗೆ;

b) words whose meaning is intelligible in themselves (anvarthanāma), expressing either quality (guṇānurūpa) of beings, as ದಾನಿ, ದಯಾಸರ, ಅತ್ಯಭಿಮಾನಿ, ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಿ, or circumstance and condition (arthānurūpa) of beings, as ಹೆಬ್ಬೆಗಾಲ, ನಿಡಿ ಮೂಗ (or ನಿಡುಮೂಗ), ಕುಸಿಗೊರಲ (cf. No. 3, so that Kṛṣṇa enlarges the compass of nominal bases by including also compound bases, and, we may say, also all the others);

c) words by which one of a species is pointed out (aṅkitanāma) or proper names, as ಕಾಟ, ಕಸವ, ಮಾಚ, ಮಾರ, which though occasionally without a clear meaning (sārthakam alladuvu), are current everywhere in Kannaḍa and other languages.

Besides these four kinds of declinable bases there are three others, which will be given in § 90.

Remarks.

1, When a verb (kriyō) stands at the end of the description of the character of a person, it too has been called a kṛillīṅga by poets, *e. g.* (with case-termination) ನಮೋಸ್ತುಗಳ್ ಇರ್ಪ ಅನ್ದದಿನ್ ಇರ್ದಂ, he who was as Jainas are.

2, When a series of words (vākyamālō) is considered as a whole, as in attributes, poets have called such a series too a nominal base, *e. g.* (with case-terminations) ಅಹಂಸಾ ಪರಮೋ ಧರ್ಮಮೆಮ್ಮುದನೀ ಸವಿತುರ್ವರೇಣ್ಯರ್ ಆದಿದರ್; ತೋಳ್ಳೊ ಪ್ಪುವ ನಾಳ್ವರ ಕೆಯ್ದು ಪೊತ್ತರ ದೇವಂ; ಗುಣಕ್ಕೆನಲ್ಲಗಣೇಶಂ; ಸೊರ್ಕಾನೆಗಳಂಕಂ.

69. A word is termed ಶಬ್ದ or ಪದ in grammar. ಪದ, however, has two additional meanings, signifying also either a nominal base (§ 68) with a case-termination (vibhakti) attached to it (nāmapada) or a verbal theme (dhātu, § 50) with a personal termination (vibhakti) attached to it (ākhyātapada, kriyāpada, §§ 144. 192).

70. Not only Kannaḍa words do belong to the nominal bases or crude nouns (līṅga, nāmaliṅga, nāmaprakṛiti), but, as seen in § 68, also words that have been adopted from Sanskrita. These often exhibit the form

they have in Saṃskṛita dictionaries, in which case they are called ಸಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ-terms, *e. g.* ಕಾಮ, ಭೀಮ, ರಾಮ, ಕುಮಾರ, ಮುಖ, ಕಮಲ, ಭುವನ, ಭವನ, ನಲಿನ, ಶಯನ, ಶ್ರುತಿ, ಸ್ಮೃತಿ, ಶುದ್ಧಿ, ಸಿದ್ಧಿ, ಕವಿ, ರವಿ, ಅರಿ, ಗಿರಿ, ಲಿಪಿ, ಕಪಿ, ಧ್ವನಿ, ಮುನಿ, ಪಶು, ಶಿಶು, ರಿಪು, ಭಾನು, ಧೇನು, ಸೇತು, ಕೇತು, ಬನ್ಧು, ಸಿನ್ಧು, ದಾರು, ಭೀರು.

71. Another series of nominal bases called ತತ್ಸಮ terms which have not been borrowed from Saṃskṛita, but of which nearly all exist in the same shape in Kannada as well as in Saṃskṛita, are ಅಂಕ, ಅಂಗಣ, ಅಟ್ಟಿ, ಕಂಕಣ, ಕೋಣೈ (ಕೋಟ or ಕೋಟ್ಟಿ), ಗಣ್ಣ, ಗಲ್ಲ, ಗಾಳ, ಗೋಣಿ, ತಳ, ತೋರಣ, ವಟ್ಟ, ಬನ್ನಿ, ಬಲ, ಬಿಲ, ಮಂಚ, ಮಣಿ, ಮಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಲೆ (ಮಾಲಾ), ಲತೆ (ಲತಾ), ಸಬಳ (*cf.* § 252, 8). Also the nominal bases ಘಟ್ಟಘಟ್ಟಿ, ಮಲ್ಲಮಲ್ಲಿ are tatsamas.

72. Saṃskṛita particles (avyaya) as ಅನ್ತರ್, ಬಹಿರ್, ಪುನರ್, or Saṃskṛita pronouns (sarvanāma) as ತ್ವದ್, ತದ್, ಯದ್, or Saṃskṛita participles ending in ಅತ್ (sattṛiṇanta) as ಕ್ಷಣತ್, ಝಣತ್, ಭ್ರಮತ್, cannot form by themselves declinable bases in Kannada; but compound bases (samāśalinga) with a final vowel, of which they form the first member, are declinable, *e. g.* ಅನ್ತರ್ಮುಖ, ಬಹಿರಂಗ, ಪುನಃ ಪಾಕ; ತ್ವತ್ಕಥನ, ತದ್ವಚನ, ಯತ್ಸುಖ; ಕ್ಷಣತ್ಕಂಕಣ, ಝಣನ್ಮಾಪುರ, ಭ್ರಮದ್ಭ್ರಮರ.

73. The Saṃskṛita numerals (saṃkhyāvācī) ಏಕ, ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, ಚತುರ್, ಪಂಚ (ಪಂಚನ್, see § 86), ಷಟ್, ಸಪ್ತ (ಸಪ್ತನ್), ಅಷ್ಟ (ಅಷ್ಟನ್), ನವ (ನವನ್), ದಶ (ದಶನ್) are indeclinables; but with suffixes (pratyaya) in the form of ದ್ವಿತಯ, ತ್ರಿತಯ, ಚತುಷ್ಕ, ಪಂಚಕ, ಷಟ್ಕ, ಸಪ್ತಕ, ಅಷ್ಟಕ, ನವಮ, ದಶಮ, and in compounds (samāśa), as ಏಕಾಂಗ, ದ್ವಿಮುಖ, ತ್ರಿಲೋಕ, ಚತುರ್ವೇದ, ಪಂಚಭೂತ, ಷಟ್ಕರ್ಮ, ಸಪ್ತದ್ವೀಪ, ಅಷ್ಟಭುಜ, ನವನಿಧಿ, ದಶಪ್ರಕರಣ (of which they form the first member), they are declinable bases in Kannada.

74. Saṃskṛita words with final ಆ, *e. g.* ಮಾಲಾ (which is one of the tatsamas in § 71), ಬಾಲಾ, ಶಾಲಾ, ಅಲಕಾ, ನಿದ್ರಾ, ರೇಖಾ, change this ಆ into ಎ to become declinable bases in Kannada, in which case they appear as ಮಾಲೆ, ಬಾಲೆ, ಶಾಲೆ, ಅಲಕೆ, ನಿದ್ರೆ, ರೇಖೆ, or are ಎಕಾರಾಂತ terms.

75. As an exception to rule 74 the Saṃskṛita words ಕನ್ಧರಾ, ಉಪತ್ಯಕಾ, ಕರುಣಾ, ಅಧಿತ್ಯಕಾ, ದಂಷ್ಟ್ರಕಾ, ಮಾಲುಕಾ and others change their final ಆ into ಅ to become declinable bases in Kannada, appearing therein as ಕನ್ಧರ, ಉಪತ್ಯಕ, etc. or being ಅಕಾರಾಂತ terms.

76. When the Saṃskṛita words ಗ್ರೀವಾ and ಭಿಕ್ಷಾ are used as declinable bases in Kannada, they appear as ಗ್ರೀವ or ಗ್ರೀವೆ, ಭಿಕ್ಷ or ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ.

77. Some Saṃskṛita words with final ಲ (ಅಕಾರಾಂತ terms), *viz.* ವಧ, ಅಭಿಲಾಷ, ಉದಾಹರಣ, ದರ್ಭ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನ, ಊಹ and ಅಲಕ (*cf.* § 74), change this ಲ into ಎ to become declinable bases in Kannada, and then appear as ವಧೆ, ಅಭಿಲಾಷೆ, etc. .

78. Saṃskṛita words with final ಈ (ಈಕಾರಾಂತ terms), *e. g.* ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ಗೌರೀ, ಸ್ಫರಸ್ವತೀ, ಕಾಮಿನೀ, ನಾರೀ, always change their ಈ into ಇ to become declinable bases in Kannada, and then appear as ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಗೌರಿ, etc.

79. Samskrita polysyllabic words (ಅನೇಕಾಕ್ಷರಶಬ್ದ) with final ಉ (ಉಕಾರಾಂತ terms), *e. g.* ಸರಯೂ, ಕಣ್ಡಾ, ಖರ್ಜೂ, ಸ್ವಯಮ್ಭೂ, ಖಲಪೂ, change their ಉ into ಉ to become declinable bases in Kannada, and then appear as ಸರಯು, ಕಣ್ಡು, etc.

80. All Samskrita monosyllabic terms (ಏಕಾಕ್ಷರಶಬ್ದ), *e. g.* ಜ್ಯಾ, ಮಾ, ಪ್ರಾ, ಶ್ರೀ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ, ಭೀ, ಭ್ರಾ, ಕೂ, remain unchanged when used as declinable bases in Kannada.

81. As a rule Samskrita words ending in ಋ (ಋಕಾರಾಂತ terms), *e. g.* ಪಿತ್ಯ, ಸವಿತ್ಯ, ನವ್ಯ, ಕರ್ತೃ, ನೇತ್ಯ, ಹೋತ್ಯ, ಜಾಮಾತ್ಯ, ದುಹಿತ್ಯ, ಮಾತ್ಯ, ಧಾತ್ಯ remain unchanged when used as declinables in Kannada.

ಧಾತ್ಯ, however, often takes the form of ಧಾತ, also in ಮಾನ್ದಾತ, and that of ಧಾತ್ರ in ವಿಧಾತ್ರ. For the ಋ in ಪಿತ್ಯ the substitute ಅರ (ಅರಾದೇಶ) may be used, so that ಪಿತ್ಯ appears as ಪಿತರ.

82. The declinable base of ಸಖ may become ಸಖ in Kannada.

83. The second class of Samskrita words that are used as nominal bases in Kannada are such as end in consonants (ವ್ಯಂಜನಾಂತ terms); but before they become Kannada declinables, they have to undergo various changes, as will be seen from §§ 84-89.

84. The Samskrita words ದಿವ್, ಸ್ರಿಜ್, ಚತುರ್, ಮರುತ್, ಬುಧ್, ಕಕುಭ್, ವೇದವಿದ್, ಪುರ್, ಮುದ್, ಸಮವಯಸ್, ಗುಣಭಾಜ್, ವಿಹಾಯಸ್, ಸಮ್ಪದ್ and others add ಅ (ಅತ್ಯ) to their finals, and become ದಿವ, ಸ್ರಜ (cf. § 85), ಚತುರ, etc.

85. The Samskrita words ಅಪ್, ಕ್ಷುತ್ (ಕ್ಷುಧ್), ಪ್ರತಿವತ್ (ಪ್ರತಿಪದ್), ಋಕ್ (ಋಚ್), ದಿಕ್ (ದಿಶ್), ಯಜುಸ್, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್, ವಿಸತ್ (ವಿಸದ್), ಮಹತ್, ಬೃಹತ್, ತ್ವಕ್ (ತ್ವಚ್), ಸಮ್ಯಕ್ (ಸಮ್ಯಚ್), ಸ್ರಕ್ (ಸ್ರಜ್, cf. § 84), ದ್ವಿಟ್ (ದ್ವಿಷ್), ಪ್ರಾವೃಟ್ (ಪ್ರಾವೃಷ್), ವಾಕ್ (ವಾಚ್) and others double their final consonant (or take ದ್ವಿಭಾವ) and add ಉ, *e. g.* ಅಪ್ಪು, ಕ್ಷುತ್ತು, ಪ್ರತಿಪತ್ತು, ಋಕ್ಕು, etc.

86. The Samskrita words ರಾಜನ್, ಮೂರ್ಧನ್, ಪೂಷನ್, ಅರ್ಯಮನ್, ಕರಿನ್, ಕರ್ಮನ್, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ and others drop their final (or take ಅನ್ತ್ಯಲೋಪ), *e. g.* ರಾಜ, ಮೂರ್ಧ, etc.

But ಸೀಮನ್ and ಉಷ್ಮನ್ dropping their ನ್ become ಸೀಮೆ and ಉಷ್ಮೆ.

87. The Samskrita words ಯಶಸ್, ತೇಜಸ್, ವಯಸ್, ಪಯಸ್, ಮನಸ್, ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ either drop their final consonant, or double it and attach ಉ, in which case they appear in Kannada as ಯಶ or ಯಶಸ್ಸು, ತೇಜ or ತೇಜಸ್ಸು, ವಯ or ವಯಸ್ಸು, ಪಯ or ಪಯಸ್ಸು, ಮನ or ಮನಸ್ಸು, ಶ್ರೇಯ or ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಸು.

88. The Samskrita word ವಾರ್ remains as it is; ಗೀರ್ (ಗಿರ್) does so too, but appears also as ಗಿರೆ.

89. Lastly, the nominative plural in Samskrita of some Samskrita words, after having dropped its visarga, is used as a nominal base, *e. g.* ಶ್ವಾನ (of ಶ್ವನ್), ಯುವಾನ (of ಯುವನ್), ಅಧ್ವಾನ (of ಅಧ್ವನ್), ಸಖಾಯ (of ಸಖಿ), ಜ್ಯಾಯಾಂಸ (of ಜ್ಯಾಯಾಸ್), ಕನೀಯಾಂಸ (of ಕನೀಯಾಸ್), ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸ (of ವಿದ್ವಾಸ್), ಭಾಸ್ವಂತ (of ಭಾಸ್ವತ್), ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ (of ಶ್ರೀಮತ್), ಹನುಮಂತ (of ಹನುಮತ್).

Remark.

The grammarian Kēśava does not class the apabhraṃśa or tadbhava words (§ 370) with the words given in §§ 74-79. 81. 82. 84-89, probably because he did not consider the changes they undergo in order to become declinable bases so essential as those of the tadbhavas.

90. In § 68 it has been stated that first there are four classes of declinable bases (liṅgas) in Kannada, viz. ಕೃಲ್ಲಿಂಗ, ತದ್ವಿಲಿಂಗ, ಸಮಾಸಲಿಂಗ, ನಾಮಲಿಂಗ.

Besides these we have a fifth class called ಸರ್ವನಾಮ, pronouns, *e. g.* ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ಅವು, ಎಲ್ಲದು, ಪೆರಿತು, ಏನ್, together with the ಉಕ್ತಿ, words, ಆಂ, (ನಾಂ), ನೀಂ, ತಾಂ (see § 102, 8, letters *a* and *b*; § 137, *a*, 1, § 255 *seq.*); a sixth class called ಗುಣವಚನ, ಗುಣವಾಚಿ or ಗುಣೋಕ್ತಿ, attributive nouns or adjectives, *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು, ಬಸಿದು, ಅಸಿದು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು (see § 273, *seq.*); and a seventh class called ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ or ಸಂಖ್ಯಾವಾಚಿ, numerals and appellative nouns of number, *e. g.* ಒನ್ನು, ಎರಡು, ಮೂರು, ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಒರ್ವ, (and, with the termination of the nominative plural, ಇರ್ಬರ್, ಮೂವರ್, etc., and also ಪಲವು, ಕೆಲವು, ಪಲವರ್, ಕೆಲವರ್, see § 278, 4).

Thus there are 7 classes of declinable bases in Kannada.

A subdivision of the numerals may perhaps be adduced as an 8th class, viz. the four words ಅನಿತು, ಇನಿತು, ಉನಿತು, ಎನಿತು, ಎಲ್ಲದು that express indefinite quantity (nirviśēṣhapavaṇ; see § 278, 8. 4).

Regarding the avyayaliṅgas or adverbial declinable bases see § 281.

91. What has been said regarding verbal themes (§§ 47. 51 *seq.*) that they are monosyllabic, dissyllabic, etc., applies also to the Kannada nominal bases or crude nouns (nāmaliṅga) of the ancient dialect.

92. In modern Kannada all monosyllabic true Kannada nominal bases with a final consonant generally appear as dissyllabic, and all dissyllabic ones as trisyllabic; in the mediæval dialect the two kinds are optionally used as dissyllables and trisyllables. The lengthening, as a rule, is done by the addition of a euphonic ಉ to facilitate pronunciation (*cf.* §§ 48. 54 *seq.*); monosyllabic nominal bases ending in ಯ may likewise use the vowel ಇ to become dissyllabic (*cf.* the euphonic ಇ of § 54; see § 93), doubling or not doubling their final.

93. Monosyllabic true Kannada nominal bases of the ancient dialect end in consonants (or are ವ್ಯಂಜನಾನ್ತ terms), these consonants being ಣ್,

ನ್, ಯ್, ರ್, (ದ್), ಲ್, ಳ್, and ಲ್ (cf. § 61), *e. g.* ಕಣ್, ಮಣ್, ಗೇಣ್, ಪೊನ್, ಬೆನ್, ಜೇನ್, ಸೀನ್, ಕೆಯ್, ಮೆಯ್, ನಾಯ್, ನಾರ್, ತೇರ್, ಬೇರ್, (ಏದ್), ಕಲ್, ನೆಲ್, ಪಾಲ್, ಪುಲ್, ಬಿಲ್, ಕೋಲ್, ಒಳ್, ಕಳ್, ಮುಳ್, ತೋಳ್, ಬಾಡ್, ಸೂಡ್, ತೇಡ್ (ಜೇಡ್). See some exceptional forms in § 121, *a*, and *cf.* the remark under § 96.

In mediæval Kannada the above terms are also dissyllabic, *viz.* ಕಣು, ಕಣ್ಣು, ಮಣ್ಣು, ಗೇಣು, ಪೊನ್ನು, ಬೆನ್ನು, ಜೇನು, ಸೀನು, ಕೆಯ್ಯಿ, ಮೆಯ್ಯಿ, ನಾಯಿ, ನಾರು, ತೇರು, ಬೇರು, ಕಲು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ನೆಲ್ಲು, ಪಾಲು, ಪುಲು, ಪುಲ್ಲು, ಬಿಲು, ಬಿಲ್ಲು, ಕೋಲು, ಒಳ್ಳು, ಕಳ್ಳು, ಮುಳ್ಳು, ಮುಳ್ಳು, ತೋಳ್ಳು, ಬಾಡು, ಸೂಡು, ತೇಡು (ಜೇಡು).

In modern Kannada they are dissyllabic (as far as they are used therein); but see the exceptional forms in § 120, *c*.

94. Dissyllabic true Kannada nominal bases of the ancient dialect ending in consonants are *e. g.* ಉಸಿರ್, ತಳಿರ್, ತೆಮರ್, ಪೆಸರ್, ಎಡ್, ಕೆಸರ್, ತುನ್ತುರ್, ಕುತ್ತುರ್, ಪೆಸರ್, ಬೆಸರ್, ಹಗರ್, ನೇಸರ್, ಎಟ್ಟಿರ್, ಅವಲ್, ಕೊರಲ್, ಮಣಲ್, ತನ್ನಲ್, ಕರುಳ್, ಕುರುಳ್, ತಿರುಳ್, ಪುರುಳ್, ಅಗರ್, ನೆಗರ್, ಉಗುರ್, ಇಕ್ಕುರ್, ಪೊಕ್ಕುರ್, ಬಾಸುರ್. See a few exceptional forms in § 121, *a*.

In mediæval Kannada the above terms may become trisyllables by adding a euphonic ಉ; in modern Kannada they always are such (as far as they are used in it), *e. g.* ಉಸಿರು, ತಳಿರು, ಕೆಸರು.

Observe that ancient ಬೇಸಜ್ becomes ಬೇಸಜ, and ancient ಅಟ್ಟಿಜ್ becomes ಅಟ್ಟಜ in modern Kannada.

95. There are a few trisyllabic true Kannada nominal bases with a final consonant in the ancient dialect, *e. g.* ಇದ್, ಪುಡ್, ಪೊಸನ್ತಿಲ್. The last term occurs in the mediæval dialect also as ಹೊಸತಿಲು (with the euphonic ಉ), *i. e.* quadrisyllabic; but in the same dialect and in modern Kannada is trisyllabic too, *viz.* ಹೊಸ್ತಿಲು.

96. Dissyllabic true Kannada nominal bases ending in vowels (ಸ್ವರಾಂತ terms) are used in the same shape as well in ancient and mediæval as in modern Kannada (as far as they occur in it). The final vowels are ಅ, ಇ, ಉ and ಎ. With regard to the bases with final ಉ it is to be observed that, in this case (see the contrary in § 97), this vowel may somehow originally have been euphonic, as it is nearly always elided before a following vowel in sandhi (see § 213 *seq.*, also the optional use in § 215, 4), and as we have ಕಾಡ್ for ಕಾಡು, and ಕೋಡ್ for ಕೋಡು.

We give the following instances: ಮಗ, ತಡ, ಕುಡಿ, ಕೊಳ, ತೆರ, ನರ, ನೆರ, ಬರ, ನೆಲ, ಪೊಲ, ಮೊಲ, ನೊಳ, ತೋಳ; ನರಿ, ಮರೀ, ಕಿಡಿ, ಕುರೀ, ಪುಲಿ, ಸುರೀ, ಕೇರಿ, ಕೋಡಿ; ತುತ್ತು, ಎಯ್ತಿ (ಎತ್ತು), ಪೊಯ್ತಿ (ಪೊತ್ತು), ಮಾವು, ಕೂಸು, ಮಾಸು; ಎಮ್ಮೆ, ಕಟ್ಟೆ, ಕಡೆ, ಕಯ್ತಿ (ಕತ್ತೆ), ಮರೆ, ಮರೀಕಿ, ಮಯಿ, ಸೆರೆ, ಸೆರೀ, ಎಯಿ, ಪೊಯಿ, ಪುಲೆ.

Observe that ಮಾವು occurs also as ಮಾ, ತೆರ as ತೆರವು, ನರ as ನರವು, ನೆರ as ನೆರವು, ನೊಳ as ನೊಳವು, ಬರ as ಬರವು, ಒಳ as ಒಳವು, the unradical ಉ being suffixed by means of a euphonic ವ್.

Remark.

Kēśava in the sūtras and vṛttis of his Śābdamanidarpaṇa (but not in the instances given) occasionally adds a final euphonic ಉ to the suffixes ಅರ್ and ಅಲ್, so that they appear as ಅರು and ಅಲು (see pages 120. 121. 123. 124. 147. 278. 296 of the Mangalore edition) and treats them according to the rule laid down in § 215, 4. Also with regard to the suffixes ಅದು, ಉವು, ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು, ಅತ್ತು he does so (pages 264. 265). Compare also the ಅರು (for ಅರ್) in § 119, α, 1; the ಅಲು (for ಅಲ್) in § 109, α, 7; 120, α, 7; 121, α, 1; 187, 1; the ಒಳು (for ಒಳ್) in § 109, α, 7; see ಇದುವೆ ಭೇದಂ in a verse quoted in § 271.

97. There are a number of true Kannada dissyllabic nominal bases with final ಉ in which this vowel is not euphonic but radical, and are, therefore, never elided before a following vowel in sandhi, in this respect resembling the final ಉ of the Sāṃskṛita nominal bases ಗುರು, ಪಶು, ಭಾನು, ರಿವು, ಎಷ್ಟು, etc. Such bases are e. g. ಅನು, ಕರು, ಕಯಿ, ಕಳು, ತಣು, ತಳು, ತುಯಿ, ಪಯಿ, ಪುಯಿ, ಮಡು (see § 128), and their euphonic letter in sandhi is ವ್ (§ 215, 3, d).

98. Trisyllabic true Kannada nominal bases which end in the vowels ಅ, ಇ, ಉ and ಎ, the ಉ being like that of § 96, are e. g. ಮಯ್ತಿಗೆ, ಕುಯಿ ಮ್ಬು, ಬೆಚ್ಚರ, ಬಾಯಿಕ; ಕರಡಿ, ಪುರುಳಿ, ಕಚ್ಚಯಿ, ಕೊತ್ತಯಿ, ಪೊಲದಿ; ಈಗಡು, ಆಗಡು, ಮಗುವು, ನಿಲವು, ಕುಡುಡು, ಮುನಿಸು, ತುಯಿಮ್ಮು, ಪೊಲಮ್ಮು, ಮೊಯಿಗು, ಸೆಯಿಗು, ನೆಲಡು, ಪೊಳವು (see also ತೆರವು etc. in § 96); ಕುದುರೆ, ತೊಡವೆ, ಬಗಸೆ, ಹಸುಳೆ, ಪಸಲೆ, ಕಯಿಲೆ, ಕಯ್ತಿಲೆ (ಕತ್ತಲೆ).

The bases ಎರಡು and ಕಿವುಡು are also dissyllabic, appearing as ಎರಲ್ and ಕಿವಲ್.

99. As quadrisyllabic true Kannada nominal bases which are not plain taddhitaṅga words (§ 68, 2) may be mentioned ಬಗರಗೆ and ತರುವಲಿ (see also § 95). Quinquesyllabic and sexisyllabic Kannada words, as ಅಗಡುತನ, ನೆಲೆಯುವಿಕೆ, ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ತರುವಲಿತನ, are plain taddhitaṅga terms.

Taddhitalinga terms will be treated of separately in § 243.

100. As will be seen from the Kannada-English Dictionary very many true Kannada nominal bases (lūgas) are identical as to form with verbal themes (or are ಸಹಜಧಾತು terms), *e. g.* ಅಟ್ಟು, pursuing; ಅಡಕು, piling; ಅಡು, cooking; ಅಪ್ಪು, embrace; ಅರಲ್, flower; ಅರೆ, ground state; ಅಲೆ, wave; ಅವುಂಕು, pressing firmly; ಅಳಿವು, hankering after; ಅಳ್ಳು, fear; ಲಿವು, destruction; ಆಗು, coming to pass; ಆಡು, motion; ಇಡು, putting; ಈಸು, swimming; ಉಗುಲಿ, spittle; ಉಚ್ಚು, making loose; ಉಡಿ, fragment; ಉಬ್ಬು, swelling; ಉರಿ, burning; ಉರ್ಕು, rising; ಉರುಗು, crookedness; ಉಲಿ, sound; ಉಲಿ, remaining; ಊಳ್, outcry; ಎಚ್ಚಲಿ, waking; ಎತ್ತು, raising; ಎಲಿ, pouring; ಎಲಿ, rising; ಒಣಗು, drying; ಒಪ್ಪು, fitness; ಓದು, reading; ಕಟ್ಟು, binding; ಕಡಿ, cutting; ಕಳ್, theft; ಕಾಯ್, unripe fruit; ಕುಕಿಲ್, cuckoo; ಕುಟ್ಟು, blow; ಕುಳಿರ್, coolness; ಕೂಣ್ಪು, limping; ಕೇಗು, crying as a peacock does; ತಡೆ, obstacle; ತಿರ್ದು, training, etc.; ತೆಗಲಿ, blame; ತೇಗು, belching; ತೊಡಕು, entanglement; ದಾಣ್ಪು, passing over; ನಡೆ, walk; ನೋಡು, looking on, etc.; ಪೂ, flowering; ಪೆಚು, increase; ಪೆಳ್ಲಿ, fear; ಬಿತ್ತು, seed; ಬಿಸು, soldering; ಬೆಳೆ, crop; ಮಚು, fondness; ಸೊರ್ಕು, infatuation; ಸೊಲ್, saying, word; etc., etc. See § 242.

* Such nominal bases represent the true ಭಾವನಚನ or ಭಾವನಾಚಿ terms or verbal nouns, signifying the abstract notion of a verb either as to state or action. Regarding bhāvavañanas see § 243 and the paragraphs quoted there.

Other nominal bases are formed by adding *e. g.* ಅ or ಎ to the verbal theme, as ನೀಳ್ (from ನೀಳ್), ಸಾಲ (from ಸಾಲಲ್), ಕೊಲೆ (from ಕೊಲ್), ಕಟ್ಟೆ (from ಕಟ್ಟು); these and other formatives will be treated of in § 243.

Several nominal bases have a form in the ancient dialect that differs from that which they have in the mediæval and modern one, *e. g.* ಎಯ್ತು, ಕಯ್ತು, ಪೊಯ್ತು, ಬಿಯ್ತು (see § 233).

101. Kannada nominal bases derived from verbal themes by altering their radical vowel (*cf.* § 66 and see § 242), are *e. g.* ಈಡು (from ಇಡು), ಬೀಡು (from ಬಿಡು), ಸೋಡು (from ಸುಡು), ಕೇಡು (from ಕಿಡು), ಎಸು (from ಇಸು), ತೋಡು (from ತುಡು), ಕೋಡು (from ಕುಡು).

Others alter that vowel and add a formative vowel to the final consonant, as ಕೆಲಿ (from ಕಿಲಿ), ತೆಲಿ (from ತಿಲಿ), ನೆಲೆ (from ನಿಲಿ), ಬೆಲೆ (from ಬಿಲಿ).

102. (Theoretically) it may be said (the grammarian Kōśava teaches) that, according to properties and qualities, there are eight genders (liṅgas) for the seven declinable bases (liṅgas, prakritis, §§ 67. 68. 90), and that there is also, as a ninth kind, a gender of particles (avyayaliṅga). Compare § 116. (Remark that the term 'liṅga' thus has two distinct grammatical meanings.)

The nine genders are the following:—

1, The masculine gender (puṁ, pulliṅga, puruṣa). It is seen in the names of men, male deities and demons, *e. g.* ಅಣ್ಣ, ತಮ್ಮ, ನರ, ಅರಸ, ದೇವ, ಸುರ, ಅಸುರ, and in those of some animals, *e. g.* ಹರಿಣ, ಕೋಣ, ಹಂಗೆ, ಹಸುಬ, ಸರ್ಪ, ಗರುಡ, ಕೂರ್ಮ, ಕಮರ, ವೃಷಭ, ಬಸವ.¹⁾

2, The feminine gender (strī, strīliṅga). It appears in the names of the female sex of the human race, of deities and of demons, *e. g.* ತಾಯ್, ಅಕ್ಕ, ಅಮ್ಮ, ಅವ್ವ, ಅರಸಿ, ದೇವಿ, ಗೌರಿ, ಮಾತೆ, ರಾಕ್ಷಸಿ.

3, The neuter gender (nappu, napuṁsaka, napuṁsakaliṅga). To this belongs everything which is destitute of reason whether animate (cētana) or inanimate (acētana), *e. g.* ಪುಲಿ, ಭೃಂಗ, ತುರಂಗ, ಹಯ, ಗಜ (but see Nos. 1 and 5); ಗಿಡ, ಕಳಸ, ಕನ್ನಡಿ, ಜಿಡೆ, ಕೊಡೆ.²⁾

4, The masculine-feminine, *i. e.* common or epicene gender (puṁstrīliṅga). This is seen in the plural of nouns and demonstrative (see No. 8, remark pronouns (ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ) wherein the sumo suffix ಅರ್ (ಇರ್) is added to masculines and feminines without regard to sex, *e. g.* ಇವರ್ ಪುರುಷರ್, ಇವರ್ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್; ಅವರ್ ಗಣ್ಡರ್, ಅವರ್ ಪೆಣ್ಣಿರ್; ಉವರ್ ದೇವರ್, ಉವರ್ ದೇವಿಯರ್. Cf. §§ 119. 132. 134.

It is seen also in the singular, namely in that of ತೊಟ್ಟು, which term by itself is masculine and feminine. Cf. § 243, B, 7.

5, The masculine-neuter gender (puṁnapuṁsakaliṅga). This is found in the nouns ರವಿ (or ಸೂರ್ಯ), ವಿಧು (or ಚಂದ್ರ), ಮಂಗಲ, ಬುಧ, ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿ, ಶುಕ್ರ, ಶನಿ, ರಾಹು, ಕೇತು (the nine planets, navagraha), ಆಳ್ (see § 120), ಬಸವ್ವ, ಚೈತ್ರ, ಮಲಯಾನಿಲ, ಕಾಮ and ವರಾಹ, which are used either as masculines or neuters.

¹⁾ The Kannada grammar called Nudigattū (p. 122) says that *e. g.* ತೋಳನು, ಮಂಗಳನು have their verb in the neuter, *e. g.* ಆ ಅಡವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ತೋಳನು ಇತ್ತು; ಮಂಗಳನು ಹಲ್ಲು ಕಿಸಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, but that animals, if they are introduced as speaking, have their verb in the masculine, as ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರನು ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನನು, or in the feminine, as ಬಹುಲೆ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನಳು.

²⁾ With regard to masculine and feminine terms the Nudigattū (p. 122) says that in disdain (ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ) they may be used as neuters, *e. g.* ನಿನ್ನ ಗಣ್ಡ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ? ಏನು ಮಾಡಿತು? ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತಿದೆ. ಮುದುಕ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೆ? ಅದು ನೋಡು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿದೆ. In a Bombay schoolbook we find likewise: ಈ ಹುಡುಗನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊಲಸು ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ!

The Nudigattū (p. 120) says that such is also done in ignorance (ಅಜ್ಞಾನ), *i. e.* if the concerned ones are ignorant, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗರು ಆಡುತ್ತವೆ, ಹುಡುಗ ಒನ್ನು, ಹುಡುಗೆ ನಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಹೊತ್ತಲ್ಲದ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೊತ್ತು ಮೆಯ್ಯೆಟ್ಟಾಯಿತು; ಇವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ವರನು ಅದೆ, ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ಕನ್ನೆ ಅದೆ. In a Bombay schoolbook we find likewise: ನಿನ್ನ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹುಡುಗರು ಅವೆ?

6, The feminine-neuter gender (strīnapuṃsa, strīnapuṃsakaliṅga). This is used for the nouns ವೆಣ್, ಕನ್ನಿಕೆ, ಸಿರಿ, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ and ದೇವತೆ, which are treated either as feminines or neuters.

7, The masculine-feminine-neuter gender (triliṅga). This is employed *e. g.* for the words ಆಂ, ನೀಂ, ತಾಂ (see No. 8, letter *a*, *cf.* § 256), and the nouns ಶಿಶು, ಹಸುಳೆ, ಮಗುವು, ಕೂಸು, ಸೊನ್ನಿ, ಪಗೆ, ಕೆಳ, ಅರಸು, ತರುವಲಿ, which are either of the masculine or feminine or neuter gender.

8, The adjective gender (vāčyaliṅga) or the gender that depends on the word which is to be distinguished or defined (viśiṣhyādhīnaliṅga).

This gender comprises

a) the words (ukti, śabda) ಆಂ (ನಾಂ), ನೀಂ, ತಾಂ (§ 90).

Remark.

Neither Kōśava nor Nāgavarma (sūtra 99) reckon ಆಂ, ನೀಂ, ತಾಂ among the pronouns (sarvanāma), though Europeans would call the first two the personal pronouns, and the last one the reflexive (reciprocal) pronoun. In order to distinguish them from the pronouns mentioned under letter *b* let us call the three words simply 'pronouns' here.

b) the pronouns (sarvanāma, § 90)¹⁾, *viz.* ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ಅವುದು, ಎಲ್ಲದು, ವೆಣತು, ವೆಣದು (neuter)²⁾; ಏನ್ (masculine, feminine, neuter, see §§ 255. 262); ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, ಪೆಂ (masculine); ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ವೆಣಳ್ (feminine); ಆತಂ, ಈತಂ, ಊತಂ (masculine); ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ (feminine); *cf.* also ಆ, ಈ, ಊ in § 264.

Remark.

Both Kōśava and Nāgavarma (sūtras 42. 49. 66. 102) call those terms sarvanāma. ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ವೆಣತು, ವೆಣದು, ಎಲ್ಲದು, ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, ಪೆಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ವೆಣಳ್, ಆತಂ, ಈತಂ, ಊತಂ, ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ are what Europeans call demonstrative pronouns, and ಅವುದು, (ಅವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಯಾವದು, ಯಾವನು, ಯಾವಳು), ಏನ್ are what they call interrogative pronouns. To distinguish those pronouns from those under letter *a* we may term them 'adjectival pronouns' in this place.

¹⁾ In Samskrita ಸರ್ವನಾಮ means originally 'a class of words beginning with ಸರ್ವ (ಸರ್ವ, ಎತ್ತ, ಉಛ, etc.)' under which native grammarians have included also the real pronouns (ಅಹಂ, I, ತ್ವಂ, thou, ಸಃ, he, etc.).

²⁾ As seen in the Dictionary under ಅದು, the Basavapurāṇa and Jaiminībhāṣya occasionally use the pronoun ಅದು in combination with masculine terms (see § 270). The Nūṭigatṭu (p. 122) says that in disdain (ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ) ಅದು, ಇದು and their plurals ಅವು, ಇವು are used for males and females, *e. g.* ಅದು (for ಅವನು or ಅವಳು) ಕೂತಿದೆ; ಅವು (for ಅವರು) ಕೆಲೆದಾಡುತ್ತನೆ.

It (p. 162) further says that in order to express positiveness (ನಿಶ್ಚಯಾರ್ಥ) ಅದೇ and ಇದೇ are combined with masculine terms and feminine terms, *e. g.* ಅದೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕಣ್ಣೆನು; ಅದೇ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಡತೆಯುಣ್ಣು; ಅದೇ ಹೆಂಗಸು ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ; ಅದೇ ನಾನು ಈಗ ಬಿಕ್ಕೆಯ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಅದೇ ನೀನು ಈಗ ನನ್ನ ಹಗೆಯಾದೆ; ಅದೇ ಅವನು ನನ್ನ ಕಣಿವನು; ಇದೇ ಇವನೇ ನನ್ನ ಗೆಳೆಯನು; ಇದೇ ಇವನೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾವನಿರು; ಇದೇ ಹೆಂಗಸು ನಿನ್ನ ಕುಣಿದಳು; ಇದೇ ಜನರು ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. (In such a case ಅ and ಈ might be used instead; thus: ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನೇ ನಾನು ಕಣ್ಣೆನು; ಈ ಹೆಂಗಸೇ ನಿನ್ನ ಕುಣಿದಳು; ನಾನೇ ಇಗ ಬಿಕ್ಕೆಯ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.)

About possessive pronouns see § 272, and about indefinite ones § 290.

c) so-called Kannada adjectives (*guṇavācāna*, § 90, clearly formed in this case from nouns by means of pronominal suffixes, see § 276), such as ನೇರಿದಂ (masculine), ನೇರಿದಳ್ (feminine), ನೇರಿತು or ನೇರಿತ್ತು (neuter); ಇನಿಯಂ (m.), ಇನಿಯಳ್ (f.), ಇನಿದು (n.), and Sanskrita adjectives (which partly are used also as nominal bases, § 68, 4, b), *e. g.* ಗುರು, ಲಘು, ವಚು. ಸಾಧು, ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ, ದಾನಿ, ಭೋಗಿ, ಸುಖಿ.

d) so-called adjective compounds (*bahuvrīhi*, § 249), *e. g.* ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, ಕಡ್ಗು ಚಾಗಿ, ಕಡುಗೇಡಿ.

e) verbal bases (*kr̥it*, *kr̥itlinga*), *e. g.* ಪಾಡಿದಂ (of ಪಾಡಿದ, masculine), ಪಾಡಿದಳ್ (of ಪಾಡಿದ, feminine), ಪಾಡಿದುದು (of ಪಾಡಿದ, neuter); ಪಾಡುವಂ (of ಪಾಡುವ, m.), ಪಾಡುವಳ್ (of ಪಾಡುವ, f.), ಪಾಡುವುದು (of ಪಾಡುವ, n.). See §§ 68, 1. 177. 180. 185. 198, 3. 7, remark 1; 253, 2, c; 254.

f) bases with certain suffixes (*taddhita*, *taddhitalinga*, § 68, 2), *e. g.* ಓದಾಳಿ, ಜೂದಾಳಿ, ಮಾತಾಳಿ, ಆಯ್ಕುಳಿ, ಪೇಂಕುಳಿ, ಮುಠುಕುಳಿ (see § 243).

g) numerals (*saṅkhye*, § 90), *e. g.* ನಾಯಿರ (ನಾಸಿರ, ನಾವಿರ), because it is put before nouns in the plural whether these are masculines, feminines or neuters. See § 278, 1.

9, The gender of particles (*avyayalinga*), although they are unchangeable (*avikāra*, *avikṛita*). It appears in words like ಕಮ್ಮಿದಂ (masculine), ಕಮ್ಮಿದಳ್ (feminine), ಕಮ್ಮಿತು (neuter), in which from the particle (*avyaya*) ಕಮ್ಮ (cf. § 273), by adding ಇ + ದ್ + ಅಂ, ಇ + ದ್ + ಅಳ್ and ಇ + ತು (see § 276), a masculine, feminine and neuter term has been formed, so that one may say that ಕಮ್ಮ in such a case represents three genders;—and then in the particles or adverbs themselves (*avyaya*, *nipāta*, §§ 212. 281) used to modify the sense of a verb, *e. g.* ಭೋಂಕನೆ, ತೊಟ್ಟನೆ, ಕಮ್ಮನೆ, ಸಿಯ್ಯನೆ, ಕಚ್ಚನೆ, which so to say are of the gender of the agent (*kartri*, § 344) of the verb to which they belong, the agent (whether actually given or only understood by the verbal termination) being either masculine, feminine or neuter, and being in any of the three grammatical numbers (*vačanatraya*, *vačanatrīṭaya*, § 107).

103. Although the nine genders (*Kūśava* continues) mentioned in § 102 are occasionally accepted and used (*kvaṇitprayōga*), practically there are only three genders (*lingatraya*) in Kannada, *viz.* the masculine, feminine and neuter. Words denoting males (*puruṣavācāna*) are of the masculine gender, *e. g.* ಶಿವ, ರಾಮ, ಭೀಮ, ಅರಸ; words denoting females (*strīvācāna*) are of the feminine gender, *e. g.* ಪಾರ್ವತಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ, ಶಚಿ, ರೋಹಿಣಿ, ಕಾಮಿನಿ, ಭಾಮಿನಿ, ರಮಣಿ, ಅತ್ತಿ, ತಾಯ್; and all other words, whether Sanskrita or Kannada, are of the neuter gender, *e. g.* ವೃಕ್ಷ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಧರೆ, ನದಿ, ಮತಿ, ಕುಲ, ಲೋಕ, ಮರ, ಗಿಡು, ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಪುಲ್, ಪೊದರು, ಪುಲಿ, ಕರಡಿ, ಗಟ್ಟಿ, ಬೆಟ್ಟ, ಜಿಡೆ, ಕೊಡೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕಳಸ. Cf. §§ 115. 116.

Remark.

If it happens to be necessary to distinguish the sex of any animal, (tree, river, etc.). ಗಣ್ಡ, male, and ನೆಣ್. (ನೆಣ್ಣ, ಹೆಣ್, ಹೆಣ್ಣ), female, are prefixed.

104. As a special rule it is to be stated that the terms ಜನ, ಮಹಾಜನ, and ಲೋಕ (in the sense of 'man', 'men') are neuter in Kannada, whereas the terms ದುರ್ಜನ, ಸಜ್ಜನ, and ಸುಜನ are masculine; but ಸಜ್ಜನ, if it denotes a woman of good family (kulastri), is neuter. Likewise ಕಲತ್ರ, wife, and ಅವತ್ಕ, child (whether male or female) are of the neuter gender.

In metaphorical diction (rûpaka) a substantive (viśôshya) in the neuter may represent a feminine noun, as ನೆಲ, the earth, may mean ಧರಾವನಿತ, the earth considered as a woman. (§ 239); or an attribute (viśôsha), e. g. ಜಗದ್ವರ್ಷಣ, may be masculine, feminine or neuter according to the gender of the noun to which it refers (§ 239).

105. For the seven (or eight declinable bases (linga, prakṛiti) adduced above (§§ 68. 90) there are seven (sapta) cases (vibhakti) and case-terminations (vibhakti, nânavibhakti, pratyaya).

106. The names of the seven cases are ಪ್ರಥಮೆ or the English nominative, ದ್ವಿತೀಯೆ or the E. accusative, ತೃತೀಯೆ or the E. instrumental, ಚತುರ್ಥಿ or the E. dative, ಪಂಚಮಿ or the E. ablative, ಷಷ್ಠಿ or the E. genitive, and ಸಪ್ತಮಿ or the E. locative. (About the vocative see § 140.)

107. Kannada declinable bases have two numbers (vaçana), viz. the singular (êkavaçana, êkatê, êkatva, êkôkti) and the plural (bahuvaçana, bahutê, bahutva).

A third number, the dual (dvitva, dvivaçana), may be thought of with propriety (uçita, auçitya), that is when two persons forming a pair are so introduced that the first one is without a case-termination and the second one has a termination of the plural, e. g. ಭೀಮಾರ್ಜುನರ್, ರಾಮ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರ್, ನಕುಲಸಹದೇವರ್; or when objects are mentioned that exist as pairs in nature, e. g. ಕಣ್ಣಳ್, ತೊಡೆಗಳ್, ತೋಳ್ಗಳ್ (see § 102, 9).

108. The case-terminations are attached to the end of a declinable base, and therefore are suffixes.

109. The instances of the case-terminations (or their series, vibhaktimâlê) are taken from writings of the three periods; if from inscriptions (śâsanas), they are marked by 'in a śâsana'. The period of the written ancient dialect extends from about 600 to 1250 A. D., that of the mediæval dialect from about 1250 to 1600 A. D., and that of the modern one from about 1600 A. D. to the present time. Compare § 32, note.

The terminations for the singular of neuter bases ending in ಅ are the following:—

(a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nominative ಂ, *e. g.* ಮರಂ (of ಮರ), ಪೊಲಂ (of ಪೊಲ), ನೆಲಂ (of ನೆಲ), ಬಿಲಂ (of ಬಿಲ), ಬೆಟ್ಟಂ (of ಬೆಟ್ಟ), ಕುಲಂ (of ಕುಲ).

The ಂ or ಸೊನ್ನೆ when followed by a vowel, becomes ನ್, ಮ್, or ವ್ (see § 215, 8).

2, Accusative ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಮರನಂ (of ಮರ), ಪೊಲನಂ (of ಪೊಲ), ನೆಲನಂ (of ನೆಲ), ಬಿಲನಂ (of ಬಿಲ), or ಬೆಟ್ಟಮಂ (of ಬೆಟ್ಟ), ಗಟ್ಟಮಂ (of ಗಟ್ಟ), ಹಳ್ಳಮಂ (of ಹಳ್ಳ), ಕೊಳ್ಳಮಂ (of ಕೊಳ್ಳ), ಬಳ್ಳಮಂ (of ಬಳ್ಳ).

It will be observed that in this kind of accusative either the augment (ಋಗಮಾ) ನ್ or the augment ಮ್ is, for the sake of euphony, inserted between the base and termination.

In true Kannada words it is optional which of the two augments may be employed; but in Sanskrita words the ಮ್ is always required, *e. g.* ಕುಲಮಂ (of ಕುಲ), ಚಲಮಂ (of ಚಲ), ಅವಲೇಪಮಂ (of ಅವಲೇಪ).

3, Instrumental ಇಂ, ಇಂದಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಎ, *e. g.* ಮರದಿಂ (of ಮರ), ಮನದಿಂ (of ಮನ); ಭಯದಿಂದಂ (of ಭಯ), ಸ್ಮಯದಿಂದಂ (of ಸ್ಮಯ); ಭಯದಿನ್ನೆ (of ಭಯ), ರಾಗದಿನ್ನೆ (of ರಾಗ), ವ್ಯಾಕರಣದಿನ್ನೆ (of ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ); ಕ್ರಮದಿ (of ಕ್ರಮ), ನಯದಿ (of ನಯ), ಭಯದಿ (of ಭಯ).

In this case the terminations are annexed to the base by means of the augment ದ, that is the secondary termination of the genitive, *q. v.*, the final ಅ of ದ losing its sound when it coalesces with the terminations or in sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*).

ಇಂದಂ and ಇನ್ನೆ are forms of ಇಂ lengthened by the addition of the suffixes ಅಂ (in the later dialect ಅ) and ಎ, and stand for ಇನಂ and ಇನೆ, the ದ್ being simply euphonic or a help to enunciation.

The first three terminations of the instrumental are often used also for the ablative, *e. g.* ಮಸ್ತಕದಿಂ, ಉತ್ತಮಾಂಗದಿಂ, ಅಭ್ರದಿಂ, ಶಿಖರೋಳದಿಂದಂ, ಶಿಖರೋಳದಿನ್ನೆ. See § 352 4 a, 1 *seq.*

4, Dative ಕೆ, ಕೈ, *e. g.* ಮರಕೆ or ಮರಕ್ಕೆ (of ಮರ), ನೆಲಕೆ or ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ (of ನೆಲ), ಪೊಲಕೆ or ಪೊಲಕ್ಕೆ (of ಪೊಲ), ಬನಕೆ or ಬನಕ್ಕೆ (of ಬನ), ಕುಲಕೆ or ಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ (of ಕುಲ).

The doubling is optional (see § 371 regarding it). ಕ್ (=ಗ್, § 117, a, 4) with the vowel ಎ (or with the vowels ಅ, ಒ, ಓ) conveys the meaning of pointing at or exciting attention to. *Cf.* ಅ-ಕೆ, ಅ-ಕೊ, ಅ-ಕ್ಕ, ಇ-ಕೊ, ಇ-ಕೋ, ಇ-ಕ್ಕೋ in the Dictionary, and see also in § 265 the ಕೆ of ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಉಕೆ.

5, Ablative ಆತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿಂದಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಮರದತ್ತಣಿಂ (of ಮರ), ಮನದತ್ತಣಿಂ (of ಮನ); ಬೆಟ್ಟದತ್ತಣಿಂದಂ (of ಬೆಟ್ಟ); ಗಟ್ಟದತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ (of ಗಟ್ಟ).

The suffixes ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿಂದಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ are the ablative of ಅತ್ತ, that side, meaning 'from that side' (see § 123, a, 5). They are attached to the base that has the secondary ದ of the genitive.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ದ, ಇ, *e. g.* ಮನದಿಂದ, ಕುತ್ತದಿಂದ; ಅಶಿಯದಿ, ಕುಶಲದಿ, ಕೂಟತನದಿ, ಕೃತ್ಯದಿ, ಧ್ಯಾನದಿ, ಹಸನದಿ.

4, Dat. ಕೆ, ಕೈ, *e. g.* ಕುಲಕೆ, ಕ್ಷಣಕೆ, ಉತ್ತರಕೆ; ಮರಕ್ಕೆ, ಆಲಕ್ಕೆ, ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ದ, *e. g.* ಮರದಿನ್ದ, ತೆಪದಿನ್ದ; ಮರನಿನ್ದ, ನೆಲನಿನ್ದ.

The augment ನ್ is the same as ದ್.

6, Gen. ದ, ದಾ, ನ, *e. g.* ಮರದ; ಸಾರಾಯದಾ, ಧರ್ಮದಾ, ಕರ್ಮದಾ; ಕೊದನ, ನೆಲನ.

The lengthened ದಾ appears frequently in poetry.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಇ, *e. g.* ಗ್ರಾಮದೊಳಗೆ; ಮರದಲ್ಲಿ; ಬಲದಲಿ, ವಿನೋದದಲಿ, ಸದ್ಯದಲಿ, ನೊಸ್ತದಲಿ; ಬನದಿ, ಮನದಿ, ಕಾನನದಿ, ಸ್ಥಳದಿ, ವಶದಿ, ವೇಳ್ಯದಿ.

110. In ancient Kannada no nominal bases receive the ಂ or ಸೊನ್ನೆ in the nominative singular, except masculine, a few feminine (see § 102, 2), and neuter bases with final ಅ.

Words of which the crude base forms the nominative singular, are *e. g.* ಕಣ್, ಬೆನ್, ಕಡಲ್, ಕಲ್, ಕಾಲ್, ಪುಲ್, ಬಿಸಿಲ್, ಪೊದಲಿ, ನೇಸಲಿ, ತಳಿರ್, ಬಿದಿರ್, ಸಿಡಿಲ್, ಊರ್, ನೀರ್, ಬೇರ್, ಕುರುಳ್, ಮರುಳ್, ಮುಳ್, ಪೊಕ್ಕುಲಿ, ನಾಯ್, ಬಾಯ್, ಗಿಡು, ಕಲಿ, ಮಲಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಪುಲಿ, ಕರಡಿ, ಎರಲೆ, ಕರೆ, ತೆರೆ, ಕಲಿತಿ, ಕಲಿತಿ, ಕೊಲೆ, ಮಲಿತಿ; ಕವಿ, ಪತಿ, ಮನ್ರಿ, ದೇವಿ, ದೇವತೆ, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಗುರು, ಪಶು; ಪೂ, ಗೋ. See some exceptions in § 111, and § 109 under *b* 1.

111. In the mediæval dialect, as has been stated in §§ 93 and 94, nominal bases ending in a consonant may receive a final euphonic ಉ, in which case their nominative singular shows such an ಉ, *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣು, ಕಲು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಬೆನ್ನು, ಪುಲು, ಪುಲ್ಲು, ಮುಳು, ಮುಳ್ಳು.

Exceptionally this is the case in the ancient dialect too, as we find in a śāṣana of about 778 A. D. also ಮಗಲು (for ಮಗಲ್), in one of 1048 A. D. ಕಲ್ಲು (for ಕಲ್), in one of 1084 A. D. ಊರು (for ಊರ್), in one of 1123 A. D. ಸೊಡರು (for ಸೊಡರ್), in one of 1182 A. D. ಪೋಲು, ಸಿಡಿಲು (for ಪೋಲ್, ಸಿಡಿಲ್), and in one of 1187 A. D. ಮತ್ತರು (for ಮತ್ತರ್).

112. In modern Kannada, as will be seen from the same paragraphs, nominal bases with a final consonant generally receive the euphonic ಉ, and their nominative singular, therefore very often ends in such an ಉ.

113. A strange peculiarity of modern Kannada writings, especially of school-books, which begins to appear already in mediæval works, is that also to nominal bases with the final vowels ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, ಎ, ಊ, ಋ, ೠ, ಓ, ಔ, the nominative singular of which in the ancient dialect has no termination at all (see § 110), an ಉ is annexed, at option, as the termination of the nominative singular, by means of the letters ಯ್

and 'ವ', these ಯ್ and ವ್ being morely a help to enunciation, *e. g.* ಪತಿಯು, ಗಿಳಿಯು, ತಾಯಿಯು, ನುಡಿಯು, ಹೇಡಿಯು, ಬಳ್ಳಿಯು, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯು, ಅವೈಯು, ಸಭೆಯು; ಕಡುವು, ಗಡುವು, ಗುರುವು, ಪೂವು, ಪಿತ್ತವು, ಪೂವು, ಗೋವು, ಗೌವು. See §§ 128. 129. 130, and compare letters *b* and *c* in § 109.

114. As very many ancient true Kannada nominal bases have no nominative case-sign in the singular (see § 110), as already in the mediæval dialect neuter and masculine bases with final ಅ too occasionally appear without it (see § 109, letter *b* and § 117, letter *b*), and as in later Kannada such neuter, masculine and feminine bases are most frequently used without it (see § 109, letter *c* and § 117, letter *c*), the thought arises that the ancient ಂ (sönnē), the termination of the nominative singular of neuters (§ 109), masculines and feminines (§ 117) ending in ಅ, of which ನ್, ಮ್, ವ್, ಸು and ವು are but other forms, originally may have been a sign introduced by grammarians, partly for the sake of euphony in sandhi (§ 215, 8) in order to avoid an hiatus (*e. g.* ಮರನ್ ಇರ್ದುದು for ಮರ ಇರ್ದುದು, ಅರಸನ್ ಒಪ್ಪಿದಂ for ಅರಸ ಒಪ್ಪಿದಂ) and partly as a help to the formation of the oblique cases, especially the accusative and genitive, it forming also therein the euphonic letter (*e. g.* ಮರ + ನ್ + ಅಂ, ಮರ + ನ್ + ಅ; ರಾಜ + ನ್ + ಅಂ, ರಾಜ + ನ್ + ಅ). Let it be added that Tulu, one of the sister-languages of Kannada, never uses a nominative case-sign for neuter bases ending in ಅ.

115. Kannada grammarians teach that by the suffix ಅ (which means 'he', as we learn from § 193) true Kannada masculine nominal bases are formed. The application of this rule appears *e. g.* in the following instances, in which the formative ಅ is annexed to the ಅ of the genitive (§ 109, letter *a*, 6), the two letters ಅ being euphonicly joined (§ 214, *seq.*):—

ಕೇಸಡಿ, a reddish foot, Gen. ಕೇಸಡಿಯ (§ 130); ಕೇಸಡಿಯ + the formative suffix ಅ, or joined and forming the crude base 'ಕೇಸಡಿಯ', and combined with the nominative case-sign ಂ ಕೇಸಡಿಯಂ, a man of or with reddish feet;—ಇನಿ, charm, Gen. ಇನಿಯ (§ 130); ಇನಿಯ + ಅ, or joined and forming the crude base 'ಇನಿಯ', and combined with the nominative case-sign ಂ ಇನಿಯಂ, a man of charm, a charming man;—ಅರ್ಗಣ್, a flower-like eye, Gen. ಅರ್ಗಣ್ಣ (§ 120); ಅರ್ಗಣ್ಣ + ಅ, or joined and forming the crude base 'ಅರ್ಗಣ್ಣ', and combined with the nominative case-sign ಂ ಅರ್ಗಣ್ಣಂ, a man of or with flower-like eyes;—ಹೊನ್ನ, gold, Gen. ಹೊನ್ನ (§ 120); ಹೊನ್ನ + ಅ, or ಹೊನ್ನ, or ಹೊನ್ನಂ, a man of gold, a very precious man;—ಬಿಲ್, a bow, Gen. ಬಿಲ್ಲ (§ 120); ಬಿಲ್ಲ + ಅ, or ಬಿಲ್ಲ, or ಬಿಲ್ಲಂ, a man of the bow, an archer;—ಮೂಡ, the east, Gen. ಮೂಡಣ (§ 123); ಮೂಡಣ + ಅ, or ಮೂಡಣ, or ಮೂಡಣಂ, a man of the east;—ಕೆಲ, the side, Gen. ಕೆಲದ (§ 109); ಕೆಲದ + ಅ, or ಕೆಲದ, or ಕೆಲದಂ, a man of or on the side;—ಎಳೆ, youth, Gen. ಎಳೆಯ (§ 130); ಎಳೆಯ + ಅ, or ಎಳೆಯ, or ಎಳೆಯಂ, a man of youth, a youthful man;—ಬಜ್ಜು, vainness, Gen. ಬಜ್ಜವ (§ 128); ಬಜ್ಜವ + ಅ, or ಬಜ್ಜವ, or ಬಜ್ಜವಂ, a vain man;—ಕಜ್ಜುಬ, envy, Gen. ಕಜ್ಜುಬ (§ 122); ಕಜ್ಜುಬ + ಅ, or ಕಜ್ಜುಬ, or ಕಜ್ಜುಬಂ, a man of envy, an envious

Another similar instance of Kēśava that belongs to a neuter noun with final ಅ, is ಪೂಜವ (of ಪೂಜ) in the obscene sentence ಪೂಜವ ಕೇ (Śabdamañidarpana page 75; see § 215, 6, remark 3); it too is the accusative of the mediæval and modern dialects.

It is reasonable to think that the accusative ending in ಅ existed already in the colloquial dialect of the ancient period, but had not been generally accepted by classical writers.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಪಾರ್ವನಿಂ (of ಪಾರ್ವ), ಜಿನನಿಂ (of ಜಿನ), ಮಾಡಿದನಿಂ, ಅಕ್ಕನಿಂ, ಅವ್ವನಿಂ; ಜಿನನಿನ್ನಂ; ಜಿನನಿನ್ನೆ, ಗೋವಳನಿನ್ನೆ.

The terminations are attached to the genitive, the final ಅ of which disappears in sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*).

4, Dat. (ಗೆ), ಂಗೆ, *e. g.* (ವಲ್ಲಭಗೆ, in a śāśana of 1123 A. D., if the reading be right; ನಿರ್ಮಿತಿಗೆ in the stanza under rūpaka in § 239); ಅರಸಂಗೆ, ಕೆಳೆಯಂಗೆ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಂಗೆ, ಮಾಡಿದಂಗೆ, ಅಡವಳಂಗೆ, ಅವಂಗೆ; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗೆ, ಅವ್ವಂಗೆ.

ಗೆ is the true termination; the ōnnē before it is merely euphonic (*cf.* § 137, α, 4). ಗ್ + ಎ has the same meaning as ಕ್ + ಎ (see § 109); *cf. e. g.* ಅ-ಗೊ, ಇ-ಗೊ in the Dictionary.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಮಾಣವಕನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅಡವಳನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಮಾಡಿದನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅಳ್ಳನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅವನತ್ತಣಿಂ; ಅಕ್ಕನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅವ್ವನತ್ತಣಿಂ; ಅಳ್ಳನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ; ಅಳ್ಳನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ.

The terminations are added to the genitive the final ಅ of which disappears in sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*); those of the instrumental are optionally used for the ablative. See § 352, 4 α, 1 *seq.*

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಕರ್ಣನ (of ಕರ್ಣ), ನೃಪನ, ಮಾಡಿದನ, ಅಡವಳನ, ಅವನ; ಅಕ್ಕನ, ಅವ್ವನ; ಮೃಡನಾ, ರಾಮನಾ, ತೈಲಪನಾ, ಇಲ್ಲದನಾ, ಜಿನನಾ.

The augment ಣ್ is a letter of euphony facilitating pronunciation; *cf.* the ಡ್ and ಣ್ of the genitive in § 109, letters α, b and c. About the lengthening of ನ see § 109, α, 6.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಅರಸನೊಳ್, ಮಾಡಿದನೊಳ್, ಅಡವಳನೊಳ್, ಅವನೊಳ್; ಅಕ್ಕನೊಳ್, ಅವ್ವನೊಳ್; (ಅರಸನೊಳಗೆ); ಅರಸನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಕ್ಕನಲ್ಲಿ.

The terminations are added to the genitive according to the rule of sandhi.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಂ, ನು, and (the nominal base itself without any termination, *i. e.*) the crude base, *e. g.* ಅರಸಂ, ಅವಂ, ಆವಂ; ಅಕ್ಕಂ; ಅಧಿಪನು, ಕಿಂಕರನು, ಅಯ್ಯನು, ಒಡೆಯನು, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯನು, ಮಾಜ್ಜವನು; ಅವ, ಮಗ, ರಾಮಯ್ಯ, ಮಾದರಸ, ವಸಿಷ್ಠಪುತ್ರ, ಮಾವನ್ನ, ಶುನಕ, ಆತ.

In ನು the ōnnē has been changed into ಣ್ before the euphonic vowel ಉ.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, *e. g.* ಧನಿಕನಂ (of ಧನಿಕ); ಅಕ್ಕನಂ; ಅಭಿಷಿಕ್ತನನು, ಚೇರನನು, ವಾಯ್ಕನನು, ಧೂರ್ಯನನು; ಮಂಗಳನನ್ನು; ಸತ್ತವನ.

In ಅನ್ನು the ಣ್ has been euphonicallly doubled.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, (ಇನ್ನವು, ಇನ್ನ) ¹⁾, *e. g.* ಕನ್ನಂ; ಅಯ್ಯನ್ನಂ; ಶಂಕರನ್ನೆ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಂಗೆ, *e. g.* ಅಯ್ಯಗೆ, ಶಿವಗೆ, ಅವಗೆ, ಈತಗೆ; ತನೂಜಂಗೆ, ಮಾವಂಗೆ, ಬಸವಂಗೆ, ಶಿಲಾದಂಗೆ, ಈತಂಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ), the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ರಾಜನ; ಅವ್ವನ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, (ಅಲಿ, see § 109, letter b), *e. g.* ಅಜರೋ; ಶಂಕರನೊಳು; ಅಣ್ಣನಲ್ಲಿ; ಅಕ್ಕನಲ್ಲಿ.

c) in the (later and) modern dialect

1, Nom. ನು, frequently the crude base, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗನು, ಹೋದವನು, ಅವನು, ಇವನು, ಯುವನು; ಅಕ್ಕನು, ಅವ್ವನು; ಅಪ್ಪ, ನೃಪ, ಮೂರ್ಖ, ಮುಷುವ, ಅಜಿತವ, ಹೊರವ, ಅವ, ಇವ; ಅವ್ವ.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, ಅನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಅಜನನು, ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪನನು, ಶಯನನನು; ಹುಡುಗನನ್ನು, ಆತನನ್ನು, ಅವನನ್ನು; ಅರಸನ, ಮೂರ್ಖನ, ಹಾರುವನ, ಹುಡುಗನ, ಅವನ; ಮಗನ್ನ, ಬಾವನ್ನ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರಾಕ್ಷಸನ್ನ, ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್ನ, ವಿಠಲನ್ನ; ಅಕ್ಕನ್ನ.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗನಿನ್ನ, ಅವನಿನ್ನ, ಈತನಿನ್ನ, ಅಕ್ಕನಿನ್ನ, ಅವ್ವನಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ನಗೆ, ನಿಗೆ, *e. g.* ಈಶ್ವರಗೆ, ಭಕ್ತಗೆ, ಶಂಕರಗೆ, ಅಣ್ಣಗೆ, ಅವಗೆ; ಅಕ್ಕಗೆ; ಮರುಳನಗೆ, ಹುಚ್ಚನಗೆ; ಅರಸನಿಗೆ, ಅಳಿಯನಿಗೆ, ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ, ಮಗನಿಗೆ, ಅವನಿಗೆ; ಅವ್ವನಿಗೆ.

The augments ನ and ನಿ and other forms of the euphonic *sōnnē*, to which the vowels ಅ and ಇ are joined for the sake of euphony, so that ನಗೆ and ನಿಗೆ stand for ಂಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಅರಸನಿನ್ನ, ಅವನಿನ್ನ; ಅಕ್ಕನಿನ್ನ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ (especially in poetry), *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗನ, ಅವನ; ಅಕ್ಕನ; ಗಣ್ಡನಾ, ಮೂರ್ಖನಾ, ಕೊಡುವವನಾ.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *e. g.* ಅರಸನೊಳಗೆ; ಹುಡುಗನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ; ಅವನಲ; ಅಕ್ಕನಲಿ.

118. The case-terminations for the plural of neuter nominal bases with final ಅ. (Cf. §§ 131. 132.)

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳ್, ಂಗಳ್, ಂಗಳು, ಂಗಳಿರ್, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳ್, ಪೊಲಗಳ್, ಕೆಲಗಳ್; ಮರಂಗಳ್, ಪೊಲಂಗಳ್, ಕೆಲಂಗಳ್; ಗುಣಂಗಳ್, ಮದಂಗಳ್, ದೇಶಂಗಳ್; ನಗರಂಗಳು (in a *śāṣana* of 1123 A. D.); ಸುರಸಾಲಯಂಗಳಿರ್, ಸುರತರುನನ್ನನಂಗಳಿರ್.

ಗಳ್ is the true termination; in ಂಗಳ್ the *sōnnē* is euphonic, likewise the ಉ in ಂಗಳು. The ಂಗಳಿರ್ is composed of ಂಗಳ್ and ಇರ್ which is another termination of the plural (see § 119).

Either ಗಳ್ or ಂಗಳ್ are added to true Kannada bases. Sanskrita bases according to grammar always use to receive ಂಗಳ್ or ಂಗಳಿರ್ (cf. 109, a, 2); in a *śāṣana* of 1076 A. D., however, we find ತೀರ್ಥಗಳೊಳು and ಧರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ.

¹⁾ The absence of instances for certain terminations in parenthesis in this and other cases, only means to say that instances with them have not been met with by the author, although they do exist; see *e. g.* ಇನ್ನವು in § 119, b; ಇನ್ನ in § 120, b.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳಂ, ಮರಂಗಳಂ; ವಚನಂಗಳಂ.

The terminations are attached to those of the nominative. A final ಉ, as in ಂಗಳು, disappears then in sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*).

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳಿಂ, ಕೆಲಂಗಳಿಂ; ಗುಣಂಗಳಿಂ.

The terminations are added to the genitive, the ಅ of which disappears in sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*).

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳ್ಗೆ, ಮರಂಗಳ್ಗೆ; ದೇಶಂಗಳ್ಗೆ, ಧರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ (in *Śāṣana* of 1076 A. D.).

The ಇ in ಇಗೆ is euphonic.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಮರಂಗಳತ್ತಣಿಂ; ದೇಶಂಗಳತ್ತಣಿಂ.

The terminations are attached to the genitive.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳ, ಮರಂಗಳ; ದೇಶಂಗಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳೊಳ್, ಮರಂಗಳೊಳ್; ದೇಶಂಗಳೊಳ್, ಬನಂಗಳೊಳ್; ತೀರ್ಥಗಳೊಳು (in a *Śāṣana* of 1076 A. D.); ಮರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮರಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ದೇಶಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.

The terminations are added to the genitive.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳ್, ಗಳು, ಂಗಳ್, ಂಗಳು, ಗಳಿರ್, (ಂಗಳಿರ್), *e. g.* ಮರಗಳ್; ಮರಂಗಳ್; ಕರ್ಮಗಳು, ಸೇನಾಂಗಗಳು; ಮರಂಗಳು, ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು; ಮರಗಳಿರ್.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅ, *e. g.* ಫಲಂಗಳಂ, ಪರಿಚರಿಯಂಗಳಂ; ಫಲಂಗಳನು, ಕುತೂಹಲಗಳನು, ರಸಾಯನಗಳನು; ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ, ರಸಾಯನಂಗಳ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನ, (ಇನ್ನವು), *e. g.* ಆಟಂಗಳಿಂ, ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಂ; ವಿಮಾನಗಳಿನ್ನಂ; ಅಕ್ಷರಂಗಳಿನ್ನೆ; ವಿಭವಂಗಳಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಮರಗಳ್ಗೆ, ಮರಂಗಳ್ಗೆ, ವೃಕ್ಷಂಗಳ್ಗೆ; ಉಪಚಾರಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕೆಲಸಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಗೃಹಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಧರ್ಮಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ವಾದ್ಯಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಚರಣಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕುಜಂಗಳಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, (ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನ); the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ನರಗಳ, ಮರಂಗಳ; ವಿಧಂಗಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *e. g.* ಗೃಹಂಗಳೊಳ್; ಜನಂಗಳೊಳು; ಬೆಟ್ಟಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ವನವಾಸಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ; ಯುಗಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ವೃಕ್ಷಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಆಲಿಂಗನಗಳಲಿ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಂಗಳಲಿ, ಭಕ್ಷಣಂಗಳಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳು, *e. g.* ಗಿಡಗಳು, ಮರಗಳು, ಕರ್ಮಗಳು, ದೋಷಗಳು.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, *e. g.* ತರ್ಪಣಗಳನು, ಕರಗಳನು, ವೆಸನಗಳನು, ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು, ದುರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು; ಪುರಗಳ, ಗಿಡಗಳ, ಉಪಕಾರಗಳ.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಗಿಡಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಕರ್ಮಗಳಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಗಿಡಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ದ, *e.g.* ಗಿಡಗಳಿನ್ದ, ಕರ್ಮಗಳಿನ್ದ.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e.g.* ಗಿಡಗಳ, ಕರ್ಮಗಳ, ರತ್ನಗಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *e.g.* ಗಿಡಗಳೊಳಗೆ; ಗಿಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಮಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಅಮ್ಬರಗಳಲಿ.

119. The case-terminations for the plural of masculine, feminine and epicene (§ 102, 4) bases with final ಅ, including also some bases that occur only in the plural. (*Cf.* §§ 131. 132. 134. 135. 137.)

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಂಗಳ್, ಕಳ್, ಅರ್, ಅರು, ಒರ್, ಬರ್, ಂಬರ್, ವರ್, ಅರ್ಕಳ್, ಅರ್ಗ್, ಇರ್, ಅರಿರ್, ಂಗಳಿರ್, ಅರ್ಕಳಿರ್, ಂದಿರ್, ಂದಿರಿರ್, ಂದಿರ್ಗಳ್, *e.g.* ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳ್, ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಳ್, ಆತಂಗಳ್, ಈತಂಗಳ್, ಉತಂಗಳ್, ಭಾವಂಗಳ್, ಮಾವಂಗಳ್; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳ್, ಅವ್ವಂಗಳ್; ಮಕ್ಕಳ್, (of ಮಗ); ಅರಸರ್, ಸಾಮನ್ತರ್, ಸಾರ್ವರ್, ಮಾಡಿವರ್, ಎರೆವರ್, ನುಡಿವರ್, ಪೆಜರ್, ಅವರ್, ಇವರ್, ಉವರ್, ಒಳ್ಳಿದರ್, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದರ್, ನೇರಿದರ್, ಇನಿಯರ್, ಪಿರಿಯರ್, ಮಣಿಗಾಟರ್, ಇರ್ಬರ್, ಪಲರ್, ಕೆಲರ್, ಎಲ್ಲರ್, ಅನಿಬರ್; ಅರಸರು, ತೆಲ್ಲಿಗರು (both in a śāśana of 1123 A. D.), ಶಿಷ್ಯರು, ದೇವರು, ಸಧಮಗರು, ತಾಸಸರು (the four terms in a śāśana of 1182 A. D.), ನಾಯಕರು, ಗೊಂಕರಸರು (both in a śāśana of 1187 A. D.), ಕಾನ್ತಬೊರ್ (in a śāśana between 680 and 696 A. D.), ಇಬ್ಬುವೊರ್ (in a śāśana of 866 A. D.), ನೂರ್ಪದಿಮ್ಮೂರ್ (in a śāśana of 916 A. D.); ಇರ್ಬರ್, ಅನಿಬರ್, ಇನಿಬರ್, ಎನಿಬರ್, ಪಲಬರ್, ಕೆಲಬರ್; ಪಲಮ್ಮರ್, ಕೆಲಮ್ಮರ್; ಎಲ್ಲವರ್, ಇರ್ವರ್, ಮೂವರ್, ನೂರ್ವರ್, ಸಾಸಿರ್ವರ್, ಪಲವರ್; ಬುಧರ್ಕಳ್, ಗೋವರ್ಕಳ್, ಪುರುಷರ್ಕಳ್, ಅಹಿತರ್ಕಳ್, ಮೂವರ್ಕಳ್; ಕಾದಲರ್ಗಳ್, ಅವರ್ಗಳ್, ಇವರ್ಗಳ್, ಉವರ್ಗಳ್; ವೆಣ್ಣಿರ್; ನಣ್ಣಿರಿರ್, ನಲ್ಲಿರಿರ್, ಪುರುಷಿರಿರ್, ಪಣ್ಣಿತಿರಿರ್, ನೇರಿದಿರಿರ್; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳಿರ್; ಬುಧರ್ಕಳಿರ್; ಅಣ್ಣನ್ನಿರ್, ಭಾವನ್ನಿರ್, ಮಾವನ್ನಿರ್, ಅಯ್ಯನ್ನಿರ್, ಇವನ್ನಿರ್, ಅವನ್ನಿರ್, ಉವನ್ನಿರ್; ಅಕ್ಕನ್ನಿರ್; ಮೂವನ್ನಿರಿರ್; ಇವನ್ನಿರ್ಗಳ್.

ಅರು is ಅರ್ and a euphonic ಉ (*cf.* § 96 remark); ಒರ್ is another form of ಅರ್ (*cf.* § 117, letter α). In ಬರ್, ಂಬರ್ and ವರ್ the letters ಬ್, ಂಬ್ and ವ್ are euphonic augments; ಅರ್ಕಳ್, ಅರ್ಗ್ are composed of ಅರ್ and ಕಳ್ and ಗಳ್; ಅರಿರ್ is composed of ಅರ್ and ಇರ್, and ಅರ್ಕಳಿರ್ of ಅರ್, ಕಳ್ and ಇರ್; in ಂದಿರ್ the sōnnē is euphonic; ಂದಿರಿರ್ is ಂದಿರ್ and ಇರ್; ಂದಿರ್ಗಳ್ is composed of ಂದಿರ್ and ಗಳ್; ದಿರ್ is composed of a euphonic ದ್ and ಇರ್ (*cf.* the euphonic ದ್ of the genitive in § 109, α, 6; that of ದಿರ್ in §§ 132, α, 134, α; that of ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ, etc. in § 243, B, remark; that of ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ in § 276).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, *e.g.* ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳಂ; ಮಕ್ಕಳಂ; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳಂ, ಅರಸರಂ, etc.; ಶೂಲರನು (in a śāśana of 1182 A. D.).

ಅನು is ಂ (ನ್) and a euphonic ಉ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ದಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, *e.g.* ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳಿಂ; ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂ; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳಿಂ; ಧೀರರಿಂ; ಧೀರರ್ಕಳಿಂ; etc.

The terminations are added to the genitive according to the rule of sandhi (§ 213 seq.).

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಗ್ಗೆ, ಇಗ್ಗೆ, ಕೆ, *e.g.* ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳ್ಗೆ; ಮಕ್ಕಳ್ಗೆ; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳ್ಗೆ; ದೇವರ್ಗೆ or ದೇವರ್ಗ್ಗೆ, ಬುಧರ್ಗೆ or ಬುಧರ್ಗ್ಗೆ, ಬಾನ್ಧವರ್ಗೆ or ಬಾನ್ಧವರ್ಗ್ಗೆ, ಎರೆವರ್ಗೆ or ಎರೆವರ್ಗ್ಗೆ, etc.; ದೇವರಿಗೆ (in a

śāsana of 1123 A. D.), ಭೀತರಿಗೆ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ (both in a śāsana of 1181 A. D.); ದೇವಾ (in a śāsana between 597 and 608 A. D.).

ಗ್ಗ occurs optionally after the rēpha; such a doubling of a consonant after is very frequent. Cf. § 132, a; 155; 240, under 5; 246, under a; § 371,

The ಇ before ಗ್ಗ is a euphonic prefix.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ; the terminations of the instrumente
e. g. ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, e. g. ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳ; ಮಕ್ಕಳ; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳ; ಪೆಣ್ಣಿರ; etc.; ವೆದವಳ್ಳಿಯರಾ (in a śāsana between 680 and 696 A. D.), ಭಟಾರರಾ (in a śāsana of 804 A. D.).

ಆ is simply a euphonic lengthened ಅ. See § 109, a, 6.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, e. g. ಅಣ್ಣಂಗಳೊಳ್; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳೊಳ್; ದೇವರೊಳ್, ರಸಿ
ರೊಳ್, ಕಾದುವರೊಳ್; etc. •

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. the same case-terminations as in the ancient dialect; further
ಗಳ, ಗಳು, ಂಗಳು, ಕಳು, ಕಳುಗಳ, ಬರು, ಎಂಬರು, ಅರುಗಳ, ಅರುಗಳು, ಅರುಗಳಿರ್
ದಿರ್, ದಿರು, ಎಂದಿರು, e. g. ಈತಗಳ; ದೇವೆಗಳು; ಪರಿಜನಂಗಳು; ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳಿರ್; ಮಕ್ಕಳು; ಮಕ್ಕಳುಗಳ
ಅವರ್; ದೇವರು, ಭಕ್ತರು, ನರರು, ಮಾನವರು, ಊರವರು, ಕೆಲರು; ಕೆಲಬರು; ಕೆಲವ್ವರು; ಭಕ್ತರುಗಳ
ಮುಗ್ಧರುಗಳ, ಹಿರಿಯರುಗಳ, ಹೋದವರುಗಳ; ಭಕ್ತರುಗಳು, ಅವರುಗಳು; ಜಡರುಗಳಿರ್; ಅವದಿರ್
ಅವದಿರು; ತಮ್ಮನ್ನಿರು.

The terminations show a free use of the euphonic ಉ and an occasional omission of the euphonic ಸನ್ನೆ.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅ, e. g. ಹಿರಿಯರುಗಳಂ; ಮೂವರಂ; ಅಯ್ಯಗಳ, ಅವರುಗಳ, ಲೋಗರ, ಅನಿಬರ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನವು, e. g. ಮತಿವನ್ನರಿನ್ನಂ; ಪದ್ವಾಂಸರಿನ್ನೆ, ಇವರಿನ್ನೆ;
ಬಲ್ಲವರುಗಳಿನ್ನವು.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, ಇಂಗೆ, e. g. ಭಕ್ತಗೆ, ಇನಿಯಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಗೆ; ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ಒಡೆಯರಿಗೆ,
ಅರಸರಿಗೆ, ಗಣ್ಣರಿಗೆ, ಪ್ರಮಥರಿಗೆ, ಮನುಜರಿಗೆ, ಮಾನವರಿಗೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ, ವೇದಿಸುವರಿಗೆ, ಪರರುಗಳಿಗೆ,
ಭಕ್ತರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಶಿಷ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಅವರ್ಗಳಿಗೆ; ಅವರಿಂಗೆ.

The ಇ and ಇಂ are euphonical prefixes.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ; the terminations of the instru-
mental.

6, Genitive ಅ, e. g. ಅಯ್ಯಗಳ, ದೇವರ್ಗಳ, ಅವರ್ಗಳ, ಹೋದವರುಗಳ, ಮೂವರ, ಪಲರ,
ಅವನ್ನಿರ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), e. g. ಶರಣರುಗಳೊಳ್; ಎಲ್ಲರೊಳು; ಅವ
ರೊಳಗೆ, ಇವರೊಳಗೆ, ನರರೊಳಗೆ, ಆದ್ಯರುಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳು, ಕಳು, ಕಳಿರು, ಅರು, ಬರು, ವರು, ಎಂದರು, ಎಂದಿರು, e. g. ಅಕ್ಕಗಳು;
ಮಕ್ಕಳು; ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರು; ಹುಡುಗರು, ಹೆಣ್ಣರು, ಅವರು, ಇವರು, ಹಲರು; ಹಲಬರು, ಇಬ್ಬರು; ಹಲವರು,
ಕೆಲವರು, ಮೂವರು; ಬಾವನ್ನರು; ತಮ್ಮನ್ನಿರು, ಅಣ್ಣನ್ನಿರು, ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನಿರು.

ಕಳಿರು is ಕಳು (= ಕಳ್) and ಇರು (= ಇರ್).

Another plural is formed by adding ಅವರು, the nominative plural of the pronouns ಅವ or ಅವಳು, to the nominative singular, *e. g.* ಅಪ್ಪನವರು (ಅಪ್ಪಂ or ಅಪ್ಪನ್ + ಅವರು), ಅಪ್ಪನವರು, ಅಯ್ಯನವರು, or to the nominative plural, *e. g.* ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು. *Cf.* § 131, c, 1, and see § 258.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನ, ಅ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಕಳ್ಳರನು, ಹೆಣ್ಣರನು; ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು; ಯಾರನ್ನ (§ 135); ಎಲ್ಲರ, ಯಾರ (§ 135); ಭ್ರಷ್ಟರಾ.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗರಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಅಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಇಬ್ಬರಗೆ; ಅಧಮರಿಗೆ, ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ.

The ಅ and ಇ before ಗಿ are euphonic additions.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗರಿನ್ನ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಹುಡುಗರ, ಮೂವರ, ಹಲವರ, ಎಲ್ಲರ; ಅವರಾ, ಒಬ್ಬರಾ, ಹೆಣ್ಣರಾ.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, (ಅಲಿ), *e. g.* ನೃಪರೂಳಿಗೆ; ಹುಡುಗರಲ್ಲಿ.

120. The case-terminations for the singular of neuter and feminine bases (and of one that is either masculine or neuter in the ancient language, *viz.* ಆಳ್, § 102, 5) ending in consonants.

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. the crude base, *e. g.* ಕಲ್, ಬಿಲ್, ಕಳ್, ಮುಳ್, ಕೆಯ್, ಕಾರ್, ಕಾಲ್, ಕೋಲ್, ಕುರುಳ್, ಅಗಲ್, ಬಾಸುಲ್, ತಿಮಿರ್, ಮೊಸರ್, ಪವಣ್, ಪೆಣ್, ತಾಯ್; ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ಆವಳ್, ಪೆಣಳ್, ಇನಿಯಳ್, ಕರಿಯಳ್, ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್, ಒರ್ವಳ್, ಒರ್ಬಳ್; ಆಳ್; ಆಗಲ್, ಪೊಗಲ್; ನುಡಿಯಲ್, ಪೇಯಲ್ (see § 187, 1).

ಆವಳ್ appears also as ಆವೊಳ್ (Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 175).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಆಂ, the crude base, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲಂ, ಬಿಲ್ಲಂ, ಮುಳ್ಳಂ, ಕೆಯ್ಯಂ, ಕಾರಂ, ಕಾಲಂ, ಕೋಲಂ, ಕಾಯಂ, ಬಾಯಂ, ಕುರುಳಂ, ಅಗಡಂ, ಮೊಸರಂ, ಅವಳಂ, ಇವಳಂ, ಉವಳಂ, ಆವಳಂ; ಕಲ್ಲಾಂ, ಬಿಲ್ಲಾಂ; ಬೀಡ್ (in ಬೀಡ್ ಕೋಳ್), ಕೋಡ್ (in ಕೋಡ್ ಕುಟ್ಟು), ಊಳ್ (in ಊಳ್ ಇಡು).

ಆವಳಂ appears also as ಆವೊಳಂ (Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 175).

The doubling of the consonant of monosyllabic bases with a short vowel takes place on account of euphony (*cf.* § 215, 7, d).

Kṛṣṇa (page 297) gives the following quotation (see § 365); ಬಯ್ಯನ ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಸಿಲೆಳ ಸಲ್ ಎಸೆದುವು ಆಶ್ರಯದ ತರುಗಳ್, and remarks that the ಅಲ್ in ಎಳಸಲ್ is wrong (abaddha), as it ought to be ಎಳಸೆ or ಎಳಸಲೊಡಂ or ಎಳಸಲೊಡನೆ, because a new agent or subject is introduced, *viz.* ತರುಗಳ್, ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಸಿಲ್, therefore, is the crude base and stands for the accusative. A translation is:—‘When (they, certain people) desired the purple sunshine of the evening, the trees of the hermitage appeared’. *Cf.* the ancient accusatives ಎ in § 125, ಮೂಡಲ್ in § 126, ಅನ್ನು in § 127, ಗಿಳಿ in § 130, α, 2, especially also the Kriyāsamāsa (§ 253, 1, α) in which the crude base represents the accusative, and § 352, 6, b.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲಿಂ, ಕಲ್ಲಿನ್ನಂ, ಕಲ್ಲಿನ್ನೆ, ಕಾರಿಂ, ಕೋಲಿಂ, ಬೇರಿಂ, ಬಿದಿರಿಂ, ತುಣುಗಲಿನ್ನೆ.

The terminations are attached to the genitive according to the rule of sandhi (§ 213 seq.). Cf. the ಇಂ in the Dictionary, Additions, p. 1711.

4, Dat. ಕೆ, ಗೆ, *e. g.* ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಕೆ, ವೇದಲ್ಕೆ, ಕಾದಲ್ಕೆ, ಕೋದಲ್ಕೆ, ನಾಯ್ಕೆ; ಕಲ್ಲೆ, ಪುಲ್ಲೆ, ಬಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಮುಳ್ಳೆ, ಕೆಯ್ಲೆ, ಕಾಲೆ, ತೋಳ್ಲೆ, ಸೂದ್ಲೆ, ಅಗದ್ಲೆ, ಬಾಸುದ್ಲೆ, ವವಣ್ಣೆ; ಅವಳ್ಳೆ, ಇವಳ್ಳೆ.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, the terminations of the instrumenta *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಕೆಯ್ಯತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಕಾಲತ್ತಣಿಂ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲ, ಬಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಳ್ಳ, ಕೆಯ್ಯ, ಕಾಲ, ಕೋಲ, ತೋಳ, ನಾಯ, ಸೂದ ಕುರುಶ; ಪೆಣ್ಣ, ತಾಯ; ಅವಳ, ಇವಳ, ಉವಳ, ಆವಳ, ಒರ್ವಳ; ಆಳ; ಊರಾ (in a śāśana of about 750 A. D.).

Here we have the primitive form of the genitive, *viz.* ಅ. About the doubling see the Accusative.

7, Loc. ಉಳ್, ಒಳ್, (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್, ಅಲು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ತಿಂಗಳುಳ್ (in a śāśana of 707 A. D.); ಎಳ್ಳೊಳ್ (of ಎಳ್), ಕೆಯ್ಯೊಳ್, ಬೆನ್ನೊಳ್, ಕಾಲೊಳ್, ತೇರೊಳ್, ಸೂದೊಳ್; ಕೆಯ್ಯಲ್ (in a śāśana of 971 A. D.); ಕೋಲಲು (in a śāśana of 1187 A. D.); ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ, ನೀರಲ್ಲಿ.

The terminations are added to the genitive according to rule.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. the crude base, *e. g.* ಕಲ್, ಕಾಲ್; ಹೆಣ್; ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಆವಳ್, ಒರ್ವಳ್, ಒರ್ವಳ್; ಈಗಳ್.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅ, the crude base, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲಂ, ಕಾಲಂ; ಮಗಳಂ; ಹೆಣ್ಣ; ಕಲ್ಲ, ಪಾಲ, ಹಾಲ; ಊಳ್ (in ಊಳ್ ಇಡು), ಬೇರ್ (in ಬೇರ್ ಊಟು), ಬೇಳ್ (in ಬೇಳ್ ಮಾಡು), ಮಯ್ (in ಮೆಯ್ಯ ಇಕ್ಕು).

3, Instr. ಇಂ, (ಇನ್ದಂ), ಇನ್ನೆ, (ಇನ್ದವು), ಇನ್ದ, *e. g.* ಕೆಯ್ಯಂ, ನೀರಿಂ, ಕೆಯ್ಯನ್ನೆ, ಕೆಯ್ಯನ್ನೆ, ಕೊರಳನ್ನೆ.

4, Dat. ಕೆ, ಗೆ, *e. g.* ಈಗಳ್ಳೆ; ಹರಸಲ್ಕೆ, ಅಗಲ್ಕೆ, ಅಯ್ದಲ್ಕೆ; ಊರ್ಗೆ, ಬಾಯ್ಗೆ, ಕಲ್ಲೆ.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲ, ಕೆಯ್ಯ, ಮಣ್ಣ, ಹುಲ್ಲ, ಊರ, ಕಾಯ; ತಾಯ (or ತಾಯ್ಕ); ಅವಳ, ಇವಳ, ಆವಳ, ಒರ್ವಳ; ಆಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಇಲಿ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲೊಳ್, ಕೆಸಪೊಳ್, ಪಾಲೊಳ್; ನೀರೊಳು, ಬಾಗಿಲೊಳು; ಒಡಲೊಳಗೆ, ಕೊರಲೊಳಗೆ, ಬಿಸಿಲೊಳಗೆ; ಕೆಯ್ಯಲು; ಕೆಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೊರಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಕಣ್ಣಲಿ, ಕಲ್ಲಲಿ, ಕಾಲಲಿ, ನೀರಲಿ, ಕೊರಳಲಿ, ವೆಸರಲಿ, ಮೊಸರಲಿ, ಹೊಟವಾಟಲಿ; ಕಲ್ಲಿಲಿ.

In ಇಲಿ the auxiliary augment ಇನ್ of § 121 appears to have been mutilated.

c) in the modern dialect

In §§ 92. 93 and 112 it has been stated that, in general, all ancient nominal bases with a final consonant appear with a euphonic final ಉ or ಇ in modern Kannada; but there are exceptions, that is especially when such bases are immediately connected with another noun or verb. *e. g.* ಕಳ್-ದೋಣೆ, ಕಲ್-ನಾರು, ಕಲ್-ಹಾವು, ಕಾಲ್-ಕುಪ್ಪಸ, ಕಾಲ್-ನಡೆ, ಕೆಯ್-ಕೆಳಗೆ, ಕೆಯ್-ಗುದ್ದಲಿ, ಮೆಯ್-ಬಣ್ಣ, ಮೆಯ್-ಮೇಲೆ,

ಬಯಲ್-ಕಡೆ, ಕಾಲ್ ತೆಗೆ, ಕೆಯ್ ಕೊಡು, ಕೆಯ್ ಕೊಳ್ಳು. ಮೆಯ್ ಬರು, or also when they are in union with case-terminations, *e. g.* ಕಾಯ; ಬಾಯಿನ್ದ, ಕೆಯ್ಯಿನ್ದ; ಕೆಯ್, ಮೆಯ್; ತಾಯ, ನಾಯ; ಮೆಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ; ಮೆಯ್ಯೊಳಗೆ, ಬಾಯೊಳಗೆ. See also ಕೆಯ್ and ಬಾಯಿ (of ಬಾಯ್) in § 121, and ಕೆಯ್, ಬಾಯ್ in a proverb under ಕೆಸಲು in the Dictionary.

121. The case-terminations for the singular of neuter and feminine bases (and of the base ಆಳು that is masculine-feminine-neuter in the modern dialect) ending in ಉ, this vowel being merely euphonicly suffixed to ancient bases ending in consonants (see §§ 92. 93. 94. 96 remark). Such bases appear nowadays chiefly in the mediæval and modern dialects; but there are proofs of their existence also in the ancient one, namely in its dative and genitive, and in the words ಮಗಳು (for ಮಗಳ್), ಕಲ್ಲು (for ಕಲ್), ಪೋಲು, ಸಿಡಿಲು, ಮತ್ತರು, ಅಳಿಯಲು (ಅಡಿಯಲು), ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು, ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು. *Cf.* § 187, 1.

a) In the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಉ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಮಗಳು (in a *śāṣana* of about 778 A. D.), ಕಲ್ಲು (in one of 1048 A. D.), ಪೋಲು, ಸಿಡಿಲು (in one of 1182 A. D.), ಮತ್ತರು (in one of 1187 A. D.), ಅಳಿಯಲು (in one of 1076 A. D.), ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು (in one of 1123 A. D.), ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು (in one of 1182 A. D.).

4, Dat. ಇಂಗಿ, ಕೆ, *e. g.* ಆಗಳಿಂಗಿ, ಈಗಳಿಂಗಿ; ಊರಿಂಗಿ (in a *śāṣana* of 1084 A. D.), ಸೊಡರಿಂಗಿ (in a *śāṣana* of 1123 A. D.); ಪೊಗಳಲುಕೆ (for ಪೊಗಲುಕೆ), ಆಗಲುಕೆ (in one of 1123 A. D.).

The grammatical bases of the terms ಆಗಳಿಂಗಿ, ಈಗಳಿಂಗಿ, ಊರಿಂಗಿ, ಸೊಡರಿಂಗಿ, ಪೊಗಳಲುಕೆ, ಆಗಲುಕೆ are ಆಗಳ್, ಈಗಳ್, ಊರ್, ಸೊಡರ್, ಪೊಗಳಲ್, ಆಗಲ್. According to rule their dative ought to be ಆಗಳ್ಗೆ, ಈಗಳ್ಗೆ, ಊರ್ಗೆ, ಸೊಡರ್ಗೆ, ಪೊಗಳಲ್ಗೆ, ಆಗಲ್ಗೆ (see § 120); but they have been treated as if they were ಆಗಳು, ಈಗಳು, ಊರು, ಸೊಡರು, ಪೊಗಳಲು, ಆಗಲು, analogously to the ancient ಆಗಡು and ಈಗಡು (§ 122), for which ಇಂಗಿ is the grammatical termination of the dative, and somewhat analogously *e. g.* to the modern ಮಾಡಲು and ಹೋಗಲು, for which ಇಕೆ is the grammatical termination of the dative (see under letter c). Thus the forms ಆಗಳ್, ಈಗಳ್, ಊರ್, ಸೊಡರ್, ಪೊಗಳಲ್, ಆಗಲ್ have existed with the euphonic suffix ಉ of the mediæval and modern dialect already in ancient times, and have been used like the bases with final ಉ in § 122. Observe that ಎಱ್ and ಎಡು, seven, appear in these two forms in the ancient dialect.

ಇಂಗಿ consists of the euphonic augment ಇಂ and the termination of the dative ಗಿ (see § 120). The ಉ before ಕೆ is simply euphonic.

6, Gen. ಇನ, *e. g.* ಇರುಳಿನ, ಪಗಲಿನ, ಸೊಡನ, ಆಗಲಿನ, ಈಗಲಿನ.

The bases of these terms are ಇರುಳ್, ಪಗಲ್, ಸೊಡ್, ಆಗಲ್, ಈಗಲ್, and the grammatical forms of the genitive would be ಇರುಳ, ಪಗಲ, ಸೊಡ, ಆಗಲ, ಈಗಲ (see § 120). Kēśava remarks that ಇರುಳಿನ and ಪಗಲಿನ are optionally used for ಇರುಳ and

ಪಗಲ, which goes to show that ಇರುಳು and ಪಗಲು, forms with the euphonic ಉ, were together with ಸೂಡು, ಆಗಳು, ಈಗಳು, in common use at his time and in the time preceding. Kēśava adds that it is wrong (dōsha) to use such forms as ಬೆಮರಿನ, ಮಣಲಿನ, ಮುಗಲಿನ, etc. He evidently opposes the too free use of forms of ordinary conversation, which presuppose the existence of many bases with the euphonic final ಉ (§ 122), in the present case of ಬೆಮರು, ಮಣಲು and ಮುಗಿಲು.

ಇನ is ಅ, the termination of the genitive, and the euphonic augment ಇಂ (ಇನ್).

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಉ, i. e. the crude base, e. g. ಎಳ್ಳು, ಕಲು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಊರು, ಕಾಲು, ಸಾಲು, ಮಾನು, ಸೂಡು, ತಿಂಗಳು, ಮೊಸರು, ಸೊಡರು, ನೆಬಲು; ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು, (ಆವಳು), ಒರ್ವಳು, ಒಬ್ಬಳು; ಈಗಳು, ಆಗಳು, ಆಗಲು; ಆಳು.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅ, the crude base, e. g. ತಿಂಗಳಂ; ಬಯಲಂ, ಅವಳಂ; ಕಲ್ಲ, ಮಾನ, ಮೇಲ; ಆಳ; ಮರುಳು.

It is impossible to settle whether ತಿಂಗಳಂ, ಬಯಲಂ, ಅವಳಂ, ಕಲ್ಲ, ಮಾನ, ಮೇಲ, ಆಳ are the accusative of bases with final consonants (§ 120, letter b) or of bases with the euphonic ಉ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, (ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನ), ಇನ್ನಿನ್ನ, e. g. ಕಲ್ಲಿಂ, ಊರಿಂ, etc.; ಕಂಕುಡುನ್ನಿನ್ನ.

It is possible that in such forms as ಕಲ್ಲಿಂ, ಊರಿಂ, etc. the bases are ಕಲ್, ಊರ್, etc. (see § 120, letter b).

ಇನ್ನಿನ್ನ is ಇನ್ನ attached to ಇನ of the genitive.

4, Dat. ಇಂಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, ಇಕೆ, e. g. ಕಣ್ಣಿಂಗೆ, ಬಿಲ್ಲಿಂಗೆ, ಊರಿಂಗೆ, ನೀರಿಂಗೆ, ಪಾಲಿಂಗೆ, ಬೇರಿಂಗೆ, ಮೇಲಿಂಗೆ, ಸೂಡುಂಗೆ, ಬೆರಳಿಂಗೆ, ಹೆಗಲಿಂಗೆ; ಊರಿಗೆ, ಬೇರಿಗೆ, ಸೂಡುಗೆ, ಕೊರಳಿಗೆ, ನೆಬಲಿಗೆ; ಈಗಳಿಕೆ.

Like the ಇಂ the ಇ that precedes the terminations ಗೆ and ಕೆ, is a euphonic augment.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.), the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಆ, ಇನ, e. g. ಎಳ್ಳು, ಮಣ್ಣು, ಊರ, ಕಾಲ, ಕೊರಳ, ಮಳಲ; ಅವಳ, ಇವಳ, (ಆವಳ), ಒರ್ವಳ, ಒಬ್ಬಳ; ಆಳ; ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ, ಹಾಲಿನ, ತೊಗಲಿನ, ಇರುಳಿನ.

ಎಳ್ಳು, ಮಣ್ಣು, etc. may be referred also to ಎಳ್, ಮಣ್, etc. (see § 120, letter b).

7, Loc. ಇನೊಳ್, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, e. g. ಗೆಣಿಸೊಳ್; ಹಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಉ, i. e. the crude base, e. g. ಎಳ್ಳು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಊರು, ಕೊರಳು, ಮಾದಲು, ಹೋಗಲು, ನೋಡಲು; ಹೆಣ್ಣು; ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು, ಯಾವಳು, ಒಬ್ಬಳು; ಆಗಲು, ಈಗಲು; ಆಳು.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, ಆ, the crude base, e. g. ಹೆಣ್ಣನು, ಕೊರಳನು, ನೀರನು; ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನು, ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನು, ಹೊನ್ನನ್ನು, ಬೇರನ್ನು, ಕೆಸದನ್ನು; ಅವಳನ್ನು, ಇವಳನ್ನು; ಆಳನ್ನು; ಹಲ್ಲ, ಊರ, ಕಾಲ, ಕೂಡ, ತೇರ, ಮಾನ, ನೇಗಿಲ, ಬಾಗಿಲ; ಕೆಚ್ಚಲಾ, ಬಚ್ಚಲಾ, ನೆತ್ತರಾ; ಕಲ್ಲು, ಬೇರು.

It is impossible to decide whether ಹಲ್ಲ, ಊರ, etc., also in this case, are formed from ಹಳ್ಳು, ಊರು, etc. or from ಹಲ್, ಊರ್, etc. (see § 120, letter c).

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನಿನ್ನ, e. g. ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ; ಕಲ್ಲಿನಿನ್ನ, ನೀರಿನಿನ್ನ, ಹಾಲಿನಿನ್ನ.

ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ may come from ಮೇಲು or ಮೇಲ್.

4, Dat. ಇಕೆ, ಇಕ್ಕೆ, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಮಾಡಲಿಕೆ or ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ, ಹೋಗಲಿಕೆ or ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ (see § 370, 4); ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ, ಇವಳಿಗೆ, ಅವಳಿಗೆ; ಆಳಿಗೆ; ಕಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಬಯ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಹಣ್ಣಿಗೆ, ಹಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಊರಿಗೆ, ನೀರಿಗೆ, ಬಾಟಿಗೆ, ವೊಸರಿಗೆ, ಮುಗಿಲಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, ಇನಿನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಊರಿನ್ನ, ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ; ಊರಿನಿನ್ನ, ಮೇಲಿನಿನ್ನ, ಕೆಸಪಿನಿನ್ನ.

ಊರಿನ್ನ, ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ may, also in this case, come from ಊರು or ಊರ್, ಮೇಲು or ಮೇಲ್.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಇನ, *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣ, ಕಲ್ಲ, ಬಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಲ, ಹಾಲ, ಕೊರಳ, ಮುಗಿಲ; ಅವಳ, ಇವಳ, ಯಾವಳ; ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ; ಕಣ್ಣಿನ, ಕಲ್ಲಿನ, ಮಣ್ಣಿನ, ಹಣ್ಣಿನ, ತೇರಿನ, ನೀರಿನ, ಮೀನಿನ, ಹಾಲಿನ, ಮೇಲಿನ, ಕೆಸಪಿನ, ಮುಗಿಲಿನ; ಆಳಿನ.

ಕಣ್ಣ, ಕಲ್ಲ, etc. may, also in this case, come from ಕಣ್ಣು, ಕಲ್ಲು, etc. or from ಕಣ್, ಕಲ್, etc.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, ಇನಲಿ, ಇಲಿ, ಲ್ಲಿ *e. g.* ಊರೊಳಗೆ; ಕಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ, ನೀರಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಾಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಿನಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಾಸರಲ್ಲಿ; ಇವಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಗಣ್ಣಲಲಿ; ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ತೇರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೆಸಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ; ಕಣ್ಣಿನಲಿ; ಕಣ್ಣಲಿ, ಕಾಲಲಿ, ಬಾಯಲಿ, ಹೊನ್ನಲಿ; ಹೆಸರ್ಲಿ, ಕೆಯ್ಲಿ.

ಊರೊಳಗೆ, ಕಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ, etc. may, also in this case, be referred to bases with final consonants.

In ಲಿ the ಅಲಿ or ಇಲಿ has been mutilated (*cf.* § 130, letter c).

122. The case-terminations for the singular of dissyllabic and trisyllabic neuter bases, (of the masculine bases ಗಣ್ಣಸು, ಗಣ್ಣು, of the feminine base ಹೆಂಗಸು, and of the masculine-feminine-neuter bases ಅರಸು, ಕೂಸು) always ending in the euphonic ಉ in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect (see § 96. 98). See ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು in § 127.

Concerning the terminations ತು, ತ್ತು and ದು in ಒಳ್ಳತು, ಒಳ್ಳತ್ತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟತ್ತು, ಕೆಪ್ಪತು, ನೇರಿತು, etc. (which are classed with the so-called adjectives, § 102, 8, *b. c.*; § 273. 276) the grammarian Kōśava teaches only that they are their base-terminations. They are pronominal forms; ತು we find again in ಎತ್ತಣ್ಣು (§ 123, a; 272), in ಆರ್ತು (§ 135. 270. 272 under 2), in ಎನ್ನು, ನಿನ್ನು, ತನ್ನು (§ 272, 2), in ಏತು (§ 125), in ಅತ್ತು (§ 212), in past participles (§ 166. 168. 169), in ಉಣ್ಣು (§ 194), in a personal termination (§ 193. 198. 199), in the formation of the pronouns ತಾ (§ 138, d, 1) and ಆತ, etc. (§ 138, d, 3; 265), in ಪಿನ್ನು, ಮುನ್ನು (§ 243, A, remark b), and ದು in past participles (§ 166. 168. 169) and in the modern ನೋಡಿದ್ದು, ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, etc. (§ 254, 1, a and remark 3).

ತು, ತ್ತು (euphonically doubled) and ದು represent the letters ತ್, ತ್ತ್, ದ್, the primitive signs which point to an object in a general way, with a euphonic ಉ. When the vowels ಅ, ಇ, ಉ (other forms of ಆ, ಈ, ಊ, see § 264) are prefixed to ದು (ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು which are the commonly used demonstrative neuter pronouns) the direction becomes distinct; ಅತು, ಅತ್ತು, (which are substitutes for ಅದು) are met with in combination with ಎನ (of me), etc. as ಎನತು, ಎನತ್ತು, etc. (§ 137, x, 6; § 272, 2), ಅತ್ತು, ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು (= ಇದು) as personal terminations (§ 193), ಉತು

(=ಉದು) in combination with ಎಮ್ಮ (of us), etc. as ಎಮ್ಮತ್ತು, etc. (§ 272, 2, and ಉತ್ತು as a participial termination, § 173). Compare also § 124, ಷ, 4; § 265.

Regarding the neuter plural of ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, etc., ಕೆಡಿದು, etc., ಅದು, etc. see § 136.

The case-terminations are

a) in the ancient dialect

1. Nom. ಉ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಒತ್ತು, ಎತ್ತು, ಪೊತ್ತು, ಕೊನು, ಪಾವು, ನಾಡು, ತುಲುಮ್ಮು, ಮಾತು, ಕಡುಪು, ಈಗಡು, ಆಗಡು, ನಾಡಿದು, ನೆಲಂಗು, ಒಳಗು, ಕೆಳಗು, ಮೇಗು, ಪಿನ್ನು, ಮುನ್ನು, ಪಿನ್ನು, ಮುನ್ನು, ಪೊಣಗು, ಅನಿತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಇದು, ಅದು, ಉದು, ಆವುದು, ಪೆಟಿತು, ಎಲ್ಲದು, ಕೆಡಿದು, ಇನಿದು, ಒನ್ನು, ಎರಡು.

ಅದು appears also as ಒದು (in a śāśana between 594 and 608 A. D.; *cf.* § 117, letter a).

2. Acc. ಅಂ, (ಅ), ಆಂ, *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಂ, ಕೊಪ್ಪಂ, ವಾವಂ, ನಾಡಂ, ಮಾತಂ, ಪದಪಂ, ಸೆಲಂಗಂ, ಅನಿತಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಿತಂ, ಅದಂ, ಆವುದಂ, ಕೆಡಿದಂ, ಒನ್ನಂ, ಎರಡಂ, ಅಯ್ದಂ, ಮೇಲುದಂ; (ನಾಡ, ತುಲುಮ್ಮು); ಇದಾಂ (in a śāśana between 680 and 696 A. D., in one of somewhat after 732 A. D., and in one of 750 A. D.).

The ಅ in parenthesis refers to ನಾಡ and ತುಲುಮ್ಮು. We take ನಾಡ to be the accusative in the sentence quoted by Kēśava (page 164) in ತೆಂಕನಾಡ ಮಹಿಯಲ್ಲೆ ಎನ್ನಂ ಮನಂ ಬರ್ಕುಮೆ (could it ever come to (my) mind to forget the southern country?). He, however, supposes that ನಾಡ is the genitive used for the accusative. ತುಲುಮ್ಮು stands (according to a Mdb. Ms.) in the passage quoted by Kēśava in page 288:—ಬೆರಣ್ಣವು ಪೊಕ್ಕುಯನ್ ಉಗುರಿಸಿದುವು ತುಲುಮ್ಮು (they scratched the (*i. e.* his or her or its or their) navel and clawed the hair-knot). *Cf.* the note under the ancient accusative in § 117, and see § 352, 1, b. Regarding the lengthening *cf.* § 109, a, 6.

3. Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನಿಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನಿನ್ನೆ, ಆದಿಂ, *e. g.* ಮಾತಿಂ, ಕದುಪಿಂ; ಮಾತಿನಿಂ, ಕಡುಪಿನಿಂ; ಒಳ್ಳಿನೆ, ಚೆಲ್ವಿನೆ, ರೂಪಿನೆ; ಪಾಂಗಿನೆ; ಅದಲಿಂ, ಆವುದಲಿಂ, ಒನ್ನಲಿಂ, ಎರಡಲಿಂ, ಮೂಲಲಿಂ, ಅನಿತಲಿಂ, ಎನಿತಲಿಂ, ಮೇಲುದಲಿಂ.

4. Dat. ಇಂಗೆ, ಅಣ್ಣೆ, ಆದಿಕ್ಕಿ, *e. g.* ಮಾತಿಗೆ, ಲೇಸಿಗೆ, ರೂಪಿಗೆ, ಕೂಸಿಗೆ, ಆಗಡಿಗೆ, ಈಗಡಿಗೆ, ನಾಡಿದಿಗೆ; ಮೇಗಣ್ಣೆ, ಕೆಳಗಣ್ಣೆ, ಮುನ್ನಣ್ಣೆ, ಪಿನ್ನಣ್ಣೆ, ಪಿನ್ನಣ್ಣೆ, ಒಳಗಣ್ಣೆ; ಅದರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಇದರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಆವುದರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಕೆಡಿದರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಒನ್ನರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಎರಡರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಎಣ್ಣರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಪತ್ತರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ನೂಲರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಅನಿತರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಎನಿತರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಮೇಲುದರ್ಕ್ಕೆ.

The terminations are ಗೆ and ಕೆ; ಇಂ, ಅಣ್ and ಅರ್ are euphonical augments.

5. Abl. ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಇನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಇನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, ಅಣಿಂ, ಆದಿತ್ತಣಿಂ, the terminations of the instrumental, *e. g.* ಮಾತಿನತ್ತಣಿಂ; ಮೇಗಣಿಂ, ಕೆಳಗಣಿಂ, ಮುನ್ನಣಿಂ, ಪಿನ್ನಣಿಂ, ಪೊಣಗಣಿಂ, ಒಳಗಣಿಂ; ಆವುದತ್ತಣಿಂ; ಮುಳಿಸಿನ್ನೆ, ತಳಿವಾಸಿನಿನ್ನೆ.

6. Gen. ಅ, ಇನ, ಅಣ, ಆದಿ, *e. g.* ನಾಡ, ತುಲುಮ್ಮು; ಎತ್ತಿನ, ಓದಿನ, ಮಾತಿನ, ಸೊಬಗಿನ, ಕೊಸಗಿನ, ಹೊರಸಿನ, ಬಯ್ಲಿನ, ಮುತ್ತಿನ, ಆಗಡಿನ, ಈಗಡಿನ, ನಾಡಿದಿನ; ಕೆಳಗಣ, ಮೇಗಣ, ಮುನ್ನಣ, ಪಿನ್ನಣ, ಪಿನ್ನಣ, ಪೊಣಗಣ, ಒಳಗಣ; ಅದಲಿ, ಇದಲಿ, ಆವುದಲಿ, ಮಾಡಿದುದಲಿ, ಒನ್ನಲಿ, ನೂಲಲಿ, ಅಯ್ಲಲಿ, ಆಲಲಿ, ಅನಿತಲಿ, ಎನಿತಲಿ.

ಇನ is the euphonic augment ಇಂ (ಇನ್) and ಅ, the true termination of the genitive; in ಅಣ the augment is ಅಣ್, and in ಅಃ it is ಅಃ. Compare the augments ಧ್ and ನ್ in § 109, letter α, and see § 141, remark under Dative.

7, Loc. ಇನೊಳ್, ಇನೊಳು, ಇನೊಳಗೆ, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರಿಯಿಳ್, ಅರಿಯೊಳ್, ಅರಿಯಿಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಪೆಮ್ಮಿನೊಳ್, ಮಾತಿನೊಳ್, ಮಾವಿನೊಳ್, ಪಾಸಿನೊಳ್, ಕರ್ವಿನೊಳ್; ನೆಲೆವೀಡಿನೊಳು (in a śāṣana of 1123 A. D.); ಬಣ್ಣಿನೊಳಗೆ; ತಾವನಲ್ಲಿ; ಈರೆದ್ವತ್ತಲುಳ್ (in a śāṣana between 680 and 696 A. D.); ಇದಪೊಳ್, ಅವುದಪೊಳ್, ಎರಡಪೊಳ್, ಎಣ್ಣಪೊಳ್, ಕೆಡದಪೊಳ್, ಇನಿತಪೊಳ್, ಎನಿತಪೊಳ್; ಅದಪಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಯ್ದಪಲ್ಲಿ.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಉ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಎತ್ತು, ಒತ್ತು, ಪೊತ್ತು, ಹಿನ್ನು, ಹೊಪಗು, ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದ್ದಿತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಒಳಿತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು, ಕೆಡಾದು, ಒನ್ನು, ಎರಡು, ಏಯು, ಅಷ್ಟು, ಏಸು, ಮೇಲುದು.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅ, the crude base, *e. g.* ಒತ್ತಂ, ಕನಸಂ, ಮಾತಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಿತಂ, ಇನಿದಂ, ಕೆಡದಂ, ಅದಂ, ಏಯಂ, ಏಸಂ; ಉರ್ಕ, ಕನ್ನ, ಕಿಚ್ಚ, ಕುಲುಪ, ಕೇಡ, ತಪ್ಪ, ಹಿನ್ನ, ಅದ, ಇದ, ಒನ್ನ; ಕಾಪು, ಕೇಡು, ಕೆಡಾದು, ಪಿರಿಮ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನಿಂ, ಇನಿನ್ನಂ, ಇನಿನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನವು, ಇನ್ನ, ಅರಿಯಿಂ, ಅರಿಯಿನ್ನೆ, ಅರಿಯಿನ್ನವು, ಅರಿಯಿನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಕಡುಪಿಂ, ಕಡುಹಿಂ; ಕಡುಹಿನಿಂ, ಹಮ್ಮಿನಿಂ; ಕೊರಡಿನಿನ್ನಂ; ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನಿನ್ನೆ, ಹಮ್ಮಿನಿನ್ನೆ; ಬಲುಹಿನ್ನಂ; ಜೂಜಿನಿನ್ನವು; ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನ್ನ, ಒಲವಿನ್ನ, ಕಳವಿನ್ನ, ಮುಸುಡಿನ್ನ; ಅದಪಂ; ಅದಪಿನ್ನೆ; ಅದಪಿನ್ನವು; ಅನಿತಪಿನ್ನೆ.

4, Dat. ಇಂಗಿ, ಇಗೆ, ಇಕೆ, ಇಕ್ಕಿ, ಇಂಕೆ, ಅರಿಯಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಅಕೆ, *e. g.* ಮಾತಂಗಿ, ಹೊತ್ತಿಂಗಿ; ಮಾತಿಗೆ, ಮುದ್ದಿಗೆ, ಲೇಸಿಗೆ, ತಪ್ಪಿಗೆ, ಗೆಲವಿಗೆ, ಹಸಿವಿಗೆ, ಬಿಳಿದಿಗೆ; ಕೆಳಯಿಕ್ಕಿ; ಕೆಳಯಿಕ್ಕಿ; ಒಳಯಿಂಕೆ; ಒನ್ನರ್ಕೆ, ಅನಿತರ್ಕೆ; ಅನಿತಕ್ಕಿ, ಎಸಕ್ಕಿ, ಎರಡಕ್ಕಿ, ಮೂಪಕ್ಕಿ, ಎಣ್ಣಕ್ಕಿ, ಒಳಿತಕ್ಕಿ, ಒಳ್ಳಿತಕ್ಕಿ; ಮುನ್ನಕ್ಕಿ, ಹಿನ್ನಕ್ಕಿ, ಮೇಲಕ್ಕಿ; ಅದಕೆ, ಇದಕೆ, ಅನಿತಕೆ; ಮುನ್ನಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನಕೆ, ಮೇಲಕೆ.

ಇಂಗಿ, ಇಗೆ, ಇಂಕೆ, ಇಕೆ, ಇಕ್ಕಿ are ಗಿ, ಕೆ, ಕ್ಕಿ, the terminations of the dative, and the euphonic augments ಇಂ and ಇ. In ಕೆಳಯಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಕೆಳಯಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಒಳಯಿಂಕೆ the final letter ಗು of ಕೆಳಗು and ಒಳಗು has been changed into ಯು. ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಅಕೆ generally are mutilated forms of ಅಕ್ಕಿ. ಮೇಲಕೆ, ಮೇಲಕ್ಕಿ, ಮುನ್ನಕೆ, ಮುನ್ನಕ್ಕಿ, ಹಿನ್ನಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನಕ್ಕಿ either stand for ಮೇಲಣ್ಣಿ, ಮುನ್ನಣ್ಣಿ, ಹಿನ್ನಣ್ಣಿ (see letter α), or for ಮೇಲರ್ಕೆ, ಮುನ್ನರ್ಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನರ್ಕೆ, ಮೇಲಕ್ಕರ್ಕೆ, etc.

5, Abl. (ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.), the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಇನ, ಅಣ, ಅರಿಯಿ, *e. g.* ಚಲುವ, ಹಾವ, ಅರಸ, ಮೇಲುದ; ಒತ್ತಿನ, ಓದಿನ, ತಪ್ಪಿನ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿನ, ತುಲುಬಿನ, ಕರಿದಿನ, ಬಿಳಿದಿನ, ಅರಸಿನ, ಮೇಲುದಿನ; ಕೆಳಗಣ, ಮೇಗಣ, ಮುನ್ನಣ, ಹಿನ್ನಣ, ಪೊಪಗಣ, ಹೊಪಗಣ, ಒಳಗಣ, ಸುತ್ತಣ, ಮೂಪಣ; ಅದಪ, ಅಷ್ಟಪ, ಇಷ್ಟಪ, ಏಸಪ, ಒನ್ನಪ, ಎರಡಪ, ಮೂಪಪ, ನಾಲ್ಕಪ, ಒಳ್ಳಿತಪ, ಬಿಳಿದಪ, ದೊಡ್ಡತ್ತಪ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತಪ.

The Basavapurāṇa, exceptionally, has ಹಿನ್ನಣದ; see § 123, letter c, 4. 5. 6.

7, Loc. ಇನೊಳ್, ಇನೊಳು, (ಇನೊಳಗೆ), ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, ಇನಲಿ, ಅರಿಯೊಳ್, ಅರಿಯೊಳು, ಅರಿಯೊಳಗೆ, ಅರಿಯಿಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರಿಯಿಲಿ, *e. g.* ಒತ್ತಿನೊಳ್, ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನೊಳ್, ಬೇವಿನೊಳ್, ಕೆಳಗಿನೊಳ್, ಕರಿದಿನೊಳ್, ಕೆಡದಿನೊಳ್, ಬಿಳಿದಿನೊಳ್, ಅರಸಿನೊಳ್; ಕಬ್ಬಿನೊಳು, ಎತ್ತಿನೊಳು; ಒತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೆಡದಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಿಳಿದಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಹದಿದಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ದೊಡ್ಡತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ; ಒತ್ತಿನಲಿ, ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನಲಿ, ಕುಲುಹಿನಲಿ, ಜನುಗಿನಲಿ; ಇನಿತಪೊಳ್, ನಾಲ್ಕಪೊಳ್; ಏಪಪೊಳು; ಒನ್ನಪೊಳಗೆ; ಎರಡಪಲ್ಲಿ, ನೂಪಪಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಳ್ಳಿತಪಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಿಳಿದಪಲ್ಲಿ, ಉದ್ದಿತಪಲ್ಲಿ,

ದೊಡ್ಡತಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೆಟ್ಟತಲಲ್ಲಿ; ಅನಿತಲ, ಒನ್ನತಲ, ನಾಲ್ಕತಲ, ಅಯ್ಯತಲ, ಆಟತಲ, ಎಣ್ಣತಲ, ಹತ್ತತಲ, ಒಳತಲ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಉ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಎತ್ತು, ಬೆಕ್ಕು, ಕೂಸು, ಕನಸು, ಬೆಳಗು, ಬರವು, ಅದು, ಇದು, ಒನ್ನು, ಅಷ್ಟು, ಹಿನ್ನು.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅನ, ಅನ್ನ, ಅ, ಆ, ಅರಿನ್ನು, the crude base, *e. g.* ಚೆಲು, ವನು, ಸೊಪ್ಪನು, ಮಾತನು, ಅದನು, ಇದನು, ಒನ್ನನು, ನಾಲ್ಕನು; ಹೆಂಗಸನ್ನು, ಗಣ್ಡಸನ್ನು, ಕೇದನ್ನು, ಅದನ್ನು, ಇದನ್ನು, ಯಾವದನ್ನು, ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು, ಒನ್ನನ್ನು, ನಾಲ್ಕನ್ನು, ಹತ್ತನ್ನು; ಅದನ; ಅದನ್ನ; ಕನ್ನ, ಕೂಸ, ತನ್ನ, ಮಾತ, ಹಾವ, ತುಣುಬ; ಗುರ್ತು; ಅದಕನ್ನು, ಯಾವದಕನ್ನು, ಒನ್ನಕನ್ನು, ಹತ್ತಕನ್ನು; ಕನಸು, ಕೂಸು.

About ಅನು, etc. see *e. g.* § 109, letters *b, c*; § 117, *b, c*. In the vulgar ಅನ್ನು the ಅನ್ನು is attached to the ಅಕ of the genitive.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನಿನ್ನ, ಅರಿನ್ನ, *e. g.* ನಾದಿನ್ನ, ಹಿನ್ನಿನ್ನ, ನೂಪಿನ್ನ; ಹಿನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ; ನಾಡಿನ್ನ, ಕೆಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ, ಕೂಸಿನ್ನ, ಬರವಿನ್ನ, ಹಿನ್ನಿನ್ನ; ಅಷ್ಟಿನ್ನ, ನೂಪಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಇಗೆ, ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಅಕೆ, *e. g.* ತೆಂಗಿಗೆ, ಸಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ, ಕಾಡಿಗೆ, ಸಾವಿಗೆ, ಬರವಿಗೆ, ಬೆಳಗಿಗೆ, ಗಣ್ಡಿಗೆ, ಗಣ್ಡಸಿಗೆ, ಹೆಂಗಸಿಗೆ, ನೂಪಿಗೆ; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ, ಏಕಕ್ಕೆ, ಹತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ, ನೂಪಕ್ಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಮುನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ; ಅದಕೆ, ಅಷ್ಟಕೆ, ಒನ್ನಕೆ, ಮುನ್ನಕೆ, ಹಿನ್ನಕೆ, ಮೇಲಕೆ, ಕೆಳಯಕೆ, ಒಳೇಕೆ.

ಕೆಳಯಕೆ comes from ಕೆಳಗು, and ಒಳೇಕೆ (for ಒಳಯಕೆ) from ಒಳಗು (see letter *b*).

5, Abl. the terminations of the instrumental, *e. g.* ಒಳಗಿನ್ನ, ಹೊಳಗಿನ್ನ, ಕೆಳಗಿನ್ನ; ಒಳಗಿನ್ನ, ಹೊಳಗಿನ್ನ, ಮುನ್ನಿನ್ನ; ಹತ್ತಿನ್ನ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, ಇನ, ಅಣ, ಅಳ, ಆರಿ, *e. g.* ಕೆಮ್ಮ, ತನ್ನ, ಬೆಳಗ, ಕಾದ, (ನೂಪ); ನೂಪಾ; ಗಣ್ಡಿನ, ಕೂಸಿನ, ಕೆಮ್ಮಿನ, ತೆಂಗಿನ, ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ, ಕನಸಿನ, ಬೆಳಗಿನ, ನೂಪಿನ, ಕೆಳಗಿನ, ಒಳಗಿನ, ಹೊಳಗಿನ, ಮುನ್ನಿನ, ಹಿನ್ನಿನ; ಕೆಳಗಣ, ಮೇಲಣ, ಒಳಗಣ, ಹೊಳಗಣ, ಮುನ್ನಣ, ಹಿನ್ನಣ, ಸುತ್ತಣ; ಮೇಗಳ, ಹಿನ್ನಳ; ಅದಣ, ಇದಣ, ಅಷ್ಟಣ, ಎಷ್ಟಣ, ಒನ್ನಣ, ನೂಪಣ.

ಅಳ is another form of ಅಣ.

7, Loc. ಅಲ್ಲಿ, (ಅಲಿ), ಇನೊಳಗೆ, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಲಿ, ಅರಿಕ್ಕೊಳಗೆ, ಅರಿಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರಿಲಿ, *e. g.* ಕಾಡಲ್ಲಿ, ನೂಪಲ್ಲಿ; ಕಾಡಿನೊಳಗೆ, ಕಬ್ಬಿನೊಳಗೆ; ಉಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾದಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೂಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ; ಕಳವಿಲಿ, ಕಾವಿಲಿ, ಮೂಗಿಲಿ; ಅದಕೊಳಗೆ, ಅಷ್ಟಕೊಳಗೆ; ನಾದಿದ್ದಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಷ್ಟಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಒನ್ನಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೂಪಲಲ್ಲಿ, ನೂಪಲಲ್ಲಿ; ಒನ್ನಲಿ, ಒನ್ನಲಿ.

123. Eight neuter nominal bases with final ಅ (words denoting direction: digvâṛaka, digvâṛi), which, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, and partly also in the modern one, are declined like some bases with the final euphonic of ಉ § 122. (Their lengthened form appears in § 126).

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಅ, *i. e.* the crude base, *viz.* ಅತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತ, ಉತ್ತ, ಎತ್ತ, ತೆಂಕ, ಪಡುವ, ಬದಗ, ಮೂಡ.

4, Dat. ಅಣ್ಣೆ, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತಣ್ಣೆ, ಇತ್ತಣ್ಣೆ, ತೆಂಕಣ್ಣೆ, ಪಡುವಣ್ಣೆ, ಬದಗಣ್ಣೆ, ಮೂಡಣ್ಣೆ.

5, Abl. ಅಣಿಂ, ಅಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅಣಿನ್ನೆ, ಅಣತ್ತಣಿಂ, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ; ಎತ್ತಣಿಂ, ತೆಂಕಣಿಂ, ಬದಗಣಿಂ, ಮೂಡಣಿಂ; ಮೂಡಣತ್ತಣಿಂ.

6, Gen. ಅಣ, ಅಣ್, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತಣ, ಇತ್ತಣ, ತೆಂಕಣ, ಪಡುವಣ, ಬದಗಣ, ಮೂಡಣ.

The simple ಅಣ್ appears in ಎತ್ತಣ್ಣು, that stands for the full form ಎತ್ತಣದು (see § 272 under No. 2).

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಅ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತ, ಎತ್ತ.

4, Dat. (ಅಣ್ಣೆ).

5, Abl. ಅಣಿಂ, (ಅಣಿನ್ದಂ), ಅಣಿನ್ನೆ, ಅಣಿನ್ದ, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಣಿಂ; ಎತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ; ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ದ.

6, Gen. ಅಣ, ಅಳ, *e. g.* ಇತ್ತಣ, ಎತ್ತಣ, ತೆಂಕಣ, ಪಡುವಣ, ಬಡಗಣ, ಮೂಡಣ; ಎತ್ತಳ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಅ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತ.

4, Dat. ಅಣಕೆ or ಅಣಕ್ಕೆ, ಕೆ or ಕ್ಕೆ, *e. g.* ತೆಂಕಣಕೆ or ತೆಂಕಣಕ್ಕೆ; ಬಡಗಕೆ or ಬಡಗಕ್ಕೆ.

In ತೆಂಕಣಕೆ, ತೆಂಕಣಕ್ಕೆ the augment ಅಣ್ has received an ಅ, and ಅಣ has become a part of the base, which is declined like a neuter base with final ಅ (§ 109). In ಬಡಗಕೆ, ಬಡಗಕ್ಕೆ no augment appears, and ಬಡಗ is treated as a neuter base with final ಅ.

5, Abl. ಅಣಿನ್ದ, ಅಣದಿನ್ದ, ಇನ್ದ, *e. g.* ತೆಂಕಣಿನ್ದ; ಮೂಡಣದಿನ್ದ; ಅತ್ತಿನ್ದ, ಇತ್ತಿನ್ದ.

For ಮೂಡಣದಿನ್ದ the base ಮೂಡಣ has been formed like that of ತೆಂಕಣ of the dative, and has been declined like a neuter base ending in ಅ (§ 109); *cf.* the *ಹಿನ್ದಣದ* in § 122 under letter b.

The bases for ಅತ್ತಿನ್ದ, ಇತ್ತಿನ್ದ seem to be ಅತ್ತು, ಇತ್ತು (ಅತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತ with final ಉ, § 122).

6, Gen. ಅಣ, ಅಣದ, *e. g.* ತೆಂಕಣ, ಪಡುವಣ, ಮೂಡಣ.

Regarding ಅಣದ see the ablative and locative.

7, Loc. ಅಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಪಡುವಣದಲ್ಲಿ; ಬಡಗದಲ್ಲಿ.

The bases are ಪಡುವಣ and ಬಡಗ, that are declined like neuter bases with final ಅ (§ 109).

124. Remarks on the employment of the augments ಅಣ್ and ಅಣ್ of §§ 122 and 123. (See also the declension of the pronoun ಎನ್ in § 125 and that of the plural of ಅದು, etc. in § 136).

ಅಣ್ is used

1, in numerals (saṅkhye), *e. g.* ಒನ್ನು, ಎರಡು, ಮೂಱು, ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಅಯ್ದು, ಆಱು, ಏರು, ಎಣ್ಣು, ಒನ್ನುತ್ತು, ಪತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತು), ನೂಱು;

2, in pronouns (sarvanāma), *e. g.* ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ಅವುದು, ಯಾವದು, ಪೆಜತು;

3, in terms denoting quantity (pramāṇavāci, pavaṇ), their finals ತು, ತ್ತು, (ಸು, ಟು) being pronominal forms (see § 122), *e. g.* ಅನಿತು, ಇನಿತು, ಎನಿತು, ಅನಿತ್ತು, ಆಸು, ಈಸು, ಏಸು, ಆಟು, ಈಟು, ಎಟು, ಅಷ್ಟು, ಇಷ್ಟು, ಎಷ್ಟು, (the ಆಸು is probably another form of ಅನಿತು; ಆಟು one of ಅಷ್ಟು; ಅಷ್ಟು one of ಆಸುತು, the ತು having taken the form of ಟು and the ಆ having become short);

4, in the so-called adjectives (guṇavācīna), their finals ತು, ತ್ತು, ದು being pronominal forms, and the pronoun ಅದು, *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, ಕೆಲಾದು, ಅನಿದು; (modern) ದೊಡ್ಡದು, ಸಣ್ಣದು, ಚಿಕ್ಕದು;

5, in verbal bases (kṛit), their end-syllables ಉದು or ಅದು being neuter pronouns, *e. g.* ಮಾಡಿದುದು, ಕೂಡಿದುದು, ಮಾಡ್ಪುದು, ಕೂಡುವುದು, ಮಾಡಿದದು, (ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು), ಮಾಡುವದು;

6, in the term ಮೇಲುದು, it being composed of ಮೇಲ್ and the neuter pronoun ಉದು.

The Śabdānuśāsana under its sūtra 269 states that ಎಲ್ಲ (ಎಲ್ಲಂ), which is one of the words which express indefinite quantity (§ 90), exceptionally receives the augment ಅಃ in the neuter forms ಎಲ್ಲಾಂ, ಎಲ್ಲರ್ಕೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಃ, ಎಲ್ಲಾಃ. The dative ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ appears in the Śabdamanidarpana, and ಎಲ್ಲಕೆ, ಎಲಕ್ಕೆ in the mediæval and modern dialect, in which forms the rēpha has disappeared. See the neuter plural of ಎಲ್ಲ in § 136, its epicene plural in § 119; cf. § 266.

ಅಣ್ is used

in nominal bases denoting direction (digvācaka, digvācī), e. g. ಮೇಗು, ಕೆಳಗು, ಪೂಜಗು, ಅತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತ, ತೆಂಕ, ಬಡಗ. Compare the terms ನಡು, ಕಡೆ, ಎಡೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ in § 139.

125. Declension of the interrogative pronoun ಏನ್ (ಎಂ, cf. §§ 262, 269, 301), the augment being ಆದ್. This is not directly attached to ಎಂ or its crude form, but to ಎತು, i. e. ಎ and the pronominal form ತು (§ 122), literally meaning 'what-it'.

a) in the ancient dialect

- 1, Nom. ಂ, the crude base, i. e. ಎಂ; ಏ.
- 2, Acc. ಅಂ, the crude base, i. e. ಎನಂ; ಏ.
- 3, Instr. ಆದ್ಂ, i. e. ಎತಃಂ.
- 4, Dat. ಆದ್ಕ್ಕಿ, ಆಕೆ, ಕೆ, i. e. ಎತರ್ಕೆ; ಎತಕೆ; ಏಕೆ.

ಎತಕೆ is a mutilated form of ಎತರ್ಕೆ; compare the mutilated forms of the dative of the mediæval and modern dialect in § 122 and in this paragraph. Such forms, therefore, must have existed in ancient times. In ಏಕೆ the termination ಕೆ has been suffixed directly to ಎ. See also § 124 ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಕೆ for ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕರ್, ಎಲ್ಲರ್ಕೆ.

5, Abl. ಆದ್ತಣಿಂ, i. e. ಎತಪ್ತಣಿಂ.

6, Gen. ಆದಿ, i. e. ಎತಃ.

7, Loc. ಆದ್ಕಿಂಘ್, i. e. ಎತಕ್ಕಿಂಘ್.

b) in the mediæval dialect

- 1, Nom. ಂ, ನು, the crude base, i. e. ಎಂ; ಎನು; ಎ, (ಯಾ).
- ಎನು is ಎಂ (ಎನ್) and the euphonic ಉ. ಯಾ is another form of ಎ (see § 41).
- 2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅ, the crude base, i. e. ಎನಂ; ಎನ; ಎ.
 - 3, Instr. ಆದ್ಂ, i. e. ಎತಃಂ, (ಯಾತಃಂ).
 - 4, Dat. ಆಕ್ಕಿ, ಆಕೆ, ಕೆ, i. e. ಎತಕ್ಕಿ or ಎತಕೆ, ಯಾತಕ್ಕಿ or ಯಾತಕೆ; ಏಕೆ, ಯಾಕೆ.
 - 5, Abl. (ಆದ್ತಣಿಂ), the termination of the instrumental.
 - 6, Gen. ಆದಿ, i. e. ಎತಃ, ಯಾತಃ.
 - 7, Loc. ಆದ್ಕಿಂಘ್, ಆದ್ಕಿಂಘು, ಆದ್ಕಿಂಘಗೆ, ಆದ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದ್ಕಿಲಿ, e. g. ಎತಃಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

- 1, Nom. ನು, the crude base, *i. e.* ವನು; ಯಾ.
- 2, Acc. ನು, ಅನು, ಅ, the crude base, *i. e.* ವನು; ವನನು; ವನ.
- 3, Instr. ಅದೊನ್ನ, *i. e.* ಯಾತಜ್ಞ.
- 4, Dat. ಅಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಕೆ, ಕೆ, *i. e.* ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ or ಯಾತಕೆ; ಯಾಕೆ.
- 5, Abl. ಅದೊನ್ನ, *i. e.* ಯಾತಜ್ಞ.
- 6, Gen. ಅದಿ, *i. e.* ಯಾತಜ.
- 7, Loc. ಅದೊಕ್ಕಗೆ, ಅದಿಲ್ಲಿ, (ಅದಿಲಿ), *e. g.* ಯಾತಜಿಲ್ಲಿ.

126. Concerning the eight nominal bases with final ಅ mentioned in § 123 it is to be stated that in the nominative, accusative, and locative they may receive the termination ಅಲ್ or ಅಲು; ಅಲ್ or ಅಲು appears also in the ablative of the mediæval dialect, and ಅಲು in the ablative, genitive, and locative of the modern one. The declension of the lengthened bases is the following.

a) in the ancient dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, ಉ, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್, ಪಡುವಲ್, ಅತ್ತಲ್; ಬಡಗಲು (in a śāsana of 1123 A. D.).

In this case the ಅಲ್ means 'place' (see § 109, letter α, Locative). The question arises whether *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್ may not be ಮೂಡ, the genitive of ಮೂಡು, the east (see the genitive with ಅ in §§ 120. 122), and ಅಲ್, *i. e.* the place of the east. For ಅತ್ತಲ್, ಇತ್ತಲ್, ಉತ್ತಲ್, ಎತ್ತಲ್, however, no base ending in ಉ has as yet been established; but see the curious modern ablative ಅತ್ತಿನ್ನ, ಇತ್ತಿನ್ನ in § 123, letter c.

- 2, Acc. the crude base, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್, ಪಡುವಲ್, ಅತ್ತಲ್.

Here we have an accusative represented by the crude base; cf. the ancient accusative in §§ 120. 125. 127.

- 7, Loc. the crude base, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್, ಪಡುವಲ್, ಅತ್ತಲ್.

In this case ಅಲ್ means 'in the place'. It is not impossible that ಅಲ್ has been suffixed to the genitive of ಮೂಡು and ಪಡುವು; but, as remarked above, a base ending in ಉ for ಅತ್ತಲ್, etc. is still to be established.

b) in the mediæval dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, ಉ, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್, ಇತ್ತಲ್; ಮೂಡಲು, ಇತ್ತಲು.
- 5, Abl. ಇಂ, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತಲಿಂ.
- 7, Loc. the crude base, ಉ, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲ್; ಮೂಡಲು.

c) in the modern dialect

- 1, Nom. ಉ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ತೆಂಕಲು, ಬಡಗಲು, ಅತ್ತಲು.
- 5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಅತ್ತಲಿನ್ನ, ಇತ್ತಲಿನ್ನ.
- 6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಬಡಗಲ, ಅತ್ತಲ.
- 7, Loc. ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಡುವಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಡಗಲಲ್ಲಿ.

127. Declension of four nominal bases always ending in the euphonic ಉ (see § 122) that express time (kālavācaka, kālavācī), viz. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು, the nominative, accusative, and locative of which have the same form, though the locative may receive also the terminations ಇನ್ನೊಳ, ಇನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ. (Cf. the declension of ನಾಳೆ, etc. in § 139.)

- a) in the ancient dialect
- 1, Nom. the crude base, i. e. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
 - 2, Acc. the crude base, i. e. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
 - 3, Instr. ಇಂ, e. g. ಅನ್ನಿಂ, ಇನ್ನಿಂ.
 - 4, Dat. ಇಂಗೇ, e. g. ಅನ್ನಿಂಗೇ, ಇನ್ನಿಂಗೇ.
 - 5, Abl. ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, e. g. ಅನ್ನಿನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಇನ್ನಿನತ್ತಣಿಂ.
 - 6, Gen. ಇನ, e. g. ಅನ್ನಿನ, ಇನ್ನಿನ.
 - 7, Loc. the crude base, ಇನ್ನೊಳ, ಇನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ, e. g. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು; ಅನ್ನಿನೊಳ; ಅನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

b) in the mediæval dialect .

- 1, Nom. the crude base, i. e. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
An instance for ಉನ್ನು has not been found by the author.
- 2, Acc. the crude base, i. e. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
- 3, Instr. the terminations of the ablative.
- 4, Dat. ಇಂಗೇ, ಇಗೆ, e. g. ಇನ್ನಿಂಗೇ, ಎನ್ನಿಂಗೇ; ಎನ್ನಿಗೆ.
- 5, Abl. ಇನಿಂ, ಇನಿನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನ, e. g. ಅನ್ನಿನಿಂ; ಎನ್ನಿನಿನ್ನ; ಎನ್ನಿನ್ನ.
- 6, Gen. ಇನ, i. e. ಅನ್ನಿನ, ಇನ್ನಿನ, ಎನ್ನಿನ.
- 7, Loc. the crude base, i. e. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.

c) in the modern dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, i. e. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
- 2, Acc. the crude base, i. e. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು.
- 3, Instr. the termination of the ablative.
- 4, Dat. ಇಗೆ, i. e. ಅನ್ನಿಗೆ, ಇನ್ನಿಗೆ, ಎನ್ನಿಗೆ.
- 5, Abl. ಇನಿನ್ನ, e. g. ಅನ್ನಿನಿನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನಿನಿನ್ನ.
- 6, Gen. ಇನ, e. g. ಅನ್ನಿನ, ಇನ್ನಿನ.
- 7, Loc. the crude base, ಇನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ, e. g. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು; ಅನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

128. The case-terminations for the singular of nominal bases with a radical final ಉ (see § 97), whether masculine, feminine, or neuter (see § 139 regarding ನಡು).

The bases comprise Kannāḍa and Samskr̥ita words. They can easily be distinguished from those in §§ 121, 122, and 127, as their final ಉ never unites with a following vowel without the euphonic augment ವ್ being inserted. For instance, we say ನಾಡಾಯಿತು (ನಾಡು ಆಯಿತು), ಮುತ್ತು

ಯಿತು (ಮುತ್ತು ಆಯಿತು), but we cannot say, as every intelligent teacher knows, ಕುರಾಯಿತು, ಮಡಾಯಿತು, but must say ಕುರುವಾಯಿತು (ಕುರು-ವ್-ಆಯಿತು), ಮಡುವಾಯಿತು (ಮಡು-ವ್-ಆಯಿತು). See § 215, a, d.

The case-terminations are suffixed by means of a euphonic ವ್, except in one form of the dative.

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಉ, ಇ. e. the crude base, e. g. ಅನು, ಉಡು, ಎಲು, ಕರು, ಕಣು, ಕಳು, ಕೆಯ್ಲು, ಕುರು, ತಣು, ತಳು, ತುಣು, ನಡು, ಪಡು, ಪುಡು, ಬಡು, ಬೆಟ್ಟು, ಮಡು; ಗುರು, ತನು, ಪರಶು, ಪಶು, ಭಾನು, ರಿಪು, ವಧು

2, Acc. ಅಂ, e. g. ಕುರುವಂ (ಕುರು-ವ್-ಅಂ), ಪಡುವಂ (ಪಡು-ವ್-ಅಂ); ಗುರುವಂ (ಗುರು-ವ್-ಅಂ).

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನಿಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನಿನ್ನಂ, ಇನಿನ್ನೆ, e. g. ಮಡುವಿಂ, ನಡುವಿಂ, ಗುರುವಿಂ, ಮನುವಿಂ; ಮಡುವಿನಿಂ, ಗುರುವಿನಿಂ, ಮನುವಿನಿಂ; ಗುರುವಿನ್ನಂ; ಮಧುವಿನಿನ್ನಂ; ಮಧುವಿನಿನ್ನೆ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಂಗೆ, e. g. ಮಡುಗೆ, ನಡುಗೆ, ತನುಗೆ; ಮಡುವಿಂಗೆ, ಗುರುವಿಂಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಇನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಇನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, the terminations of the instrumental, e. g. ಧಾತುಪಿನತ್ತಣಿಂ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, ಇನ, e. g. ಮಡುವ, ಕನ್ನುವ, ಗುರುವ, ವಧುವ; ವಧುವಾ; ಮಡುವಿನ, ಗುರುವಿನ, ಮನುವಿನ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), ಇನೊಳ್, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, e. g. ಗುರುಫೊಳ್, ಸ್ವಕರ್ತೃಫೊಳ್; ಮಡುವಿನೊಳ್, ಗುರುವಿನೊಳ್; ಮಡುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಉ ಇ. e. the crude base, ಉ, e. g. ಗಿಡು, ತುಣು, ಗುರು, ತನು; ಕಣುವು, ಗಿಡುವು, ಮೇರುವು (see § 113, and cf. § 130, letter b).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, (ಅನು), ಅ, e. g. ಅನುವಂ, ಕಣುವಂ, ಕೆಯ್ಲುವಂ, ತುಣುವಂ, ಶಮ್ಭುವಂ; ಅನುವ, ಎಲುವ, ಕೆಯ್ಲುವ, ತಳುವ, ನಡುವ, ಪರುವ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನಿಂ, e. g. ಪರುಶುವಿಂ; ಅನುವಿನಿಂ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, (ಇಂಗೆ), e. g. ಶಮ್ಭುಗೆ, ಸಿಸುಗೆ; ಗುರುವಿಗೆ, ತನುವಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.), the terminations of the instrumental.

6, Gen. (ಅ), ಇನ, e. g. ಅನುವಿನ, ಉಡುವಿನ, ಕಣುವಿನ, ಕೆಯ್ಲುವಿನ, ಗುರುವಿನ, ತುಣುವಿನ, ಶಮ್ಭುವಿನ.

7, Loc. (ಒಳ್), ಇನೊಳ್, ಇನೊಳು, ಇನೊಳಗೆ, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, ಇನಲಿ, e. g. ತನುವಿನೊಳ್, ಬೆಟ್ಟುವಿನೊಳ್; ಅನುವಿನೊಳು, ತನುವಿನೊಳು; ತನುವಿನೊಳಗೆ; ಕೆಯ್ಲುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ವಕರ್ತೃವಿನಲ್ಲಿ; ಅನುವಿನಲಿ, ತುಣುವಿನಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಉ ಇ. e. the crude base, ಉ (see § 113), e. g. ಗುರು; ಗುರುವು, ಹಸುವು.

2, Acc. ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, ಇನ, ಇನನ್ನು, the crude base, e. g. ಗುರುವನ್ನು, ಹಸುವನ್ನು; ಹಸುವ; ಗುರುವಿನ; ಗುರುವಿನನ್ನು; ಹಸು.

The strange forms ಗುರುವಿನ, ಗುರುವಿನನ್ನು are given in his 'Outlines of Kanarose Grammar', page 17, by Venkat Rango Katti, Kanarose Translator, E. D., Bombay, 1886.

Forms of the modern dialect like ಸಂಪತ್ತುವನ್ನು (of ಸಂಪತ್ತು) and ಹೊತ್ತುವನ್ನು (of ಹೊತ್ತು) in which the final ಉ is wrongly treated as if it were radical, are modern licenses in literature.

- 3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನಿನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಗುರುವಿನ್ನ; ಗುರುವಿನಿನ್ನ.
- 4, Dat. ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಅನುವಿಗೆ, ಕಣುವಿಗೆ, ಗುರುವಿಗೆ, ಹಸುವಿಗೆ.
- 5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನಿನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಗುರುವಿನ್ನ, ಹಸುವಿನ್ನ; ಗುರುವಿನಿನ್ನ, ಹಸುವಿನಿನ್ನ.
- 6, Gen. ಅ, ಇನ, *e. g.* ಹನುವ; ಗುರುವಿನ, ಹಸುವಿನ.
- 7, Loc. ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಇನಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಹಸುವಲ್ಲಿ; ಮಮುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಗುರುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಸುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

129. There are some nominal bases ending in ಲೂ, ಋ, ಋೂ, ಓ, and ಔ which in the singular are declined like those in § 128, *e. g.* ಪೂ, ಹೂ, ಪಿತ್ಯ, ಮಾತ್ಯ, ಫೂ, ಭೂ, ಗೋ, ಗ್ಲಾ.

a) in the ancient dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, *e. g.* ಪೂ, ಪಿತ್ಯ, ಫೂ.
- 2, Acc. ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಪೂವಂ, ಪಿತ್ಯವಂ, ಗೋವಂ, ಗ್ಲಾವಂ.

In Śabdamanidarpana p. 67 there is ಪೂವಿತ್ತಂ or the crude base. *Cf.* letter c.

- 3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನಿಂ, *e. g.* ಪೂವಿಂ, ಪಿತ್ಯವಿಂ, ಪೂವಿನ್ನೆ; ಪೂವಿನ್ನಂ; ಪೂವಿನಿಂ, ಪಿತ್ಯವಿನಿಂ.
- 4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಂಗೆ, *e. g.* ಪೂಗೆ, ಪೂವಿಂಗೆ, ಗೋವಿಂಗೆ.
- 5, Abl. ಇನತ್ತಣಿಂ, *e. g.* ಪೂವಿನತ್ತಣಿಂ.
- 6, Gen. ಅ, ಇನ, *e. g.* ಗೋವ, ಗ್ಲಾವ; ಪೂವಿನ, ಕರ್ತೃವಿನ, ಪಿತ್ಯವಿನ, ಫೂವಿನ, ಗೋವಿನ, ಗ್ಲಾವಿನ.
- 7, Loc. ಒಳ್, ಇನೊಳ್, *e. g.* ಗೋಪೊಳ್; ಪೂವಿನೊಳ್, ಕರ್ತೃವಿನೊಳ್, ಗೋವಿನೊಳ್.

b) in the mediæval dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, ಉ, *e. g.* ಪೂ; ಪೂವು.
- 2, Acc. ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಪೂವಂ.
- 6, Gen. ಇನ, *e. g.* ಪೂವಿನ, ಹೂವಿನ.

c) in the modern dialect

- 1, Nom. the crude base, ಉ, *e. g.* ಹೂ, ಗೋ; ಹೂವು, ಗೋವು.
- 2, Acc. ಅನ್ನು, the crude base, *e. g.* ಹೂವನ್ನು; ಹೂ.
- 4, Dat. ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಹೂವಿಗೆ
- 6, Gen. ಇನ, *e. g.* ಹೂವಿನ.

130. The case-terminations for the singular of masculine, feminine and neuter bases ending in ಇ, ಈ and ಎ. (Regarding some exceptions see § 139.)

The terminations are suffixed by means of a euphonic ಯ್, except in the dative (*cf.* the ದ್ in § 109, a, c).

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಇ, ಈ, ಎ, *i. e.* the crude base, *e. g.* ಪುಲಿ, ಕರಡಿ, ದಾನಿ, ಕವಿ, ತರುಣಿ, ಶ್ರೀ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ; ಮನೆ, ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ, ಸೀತೆ.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, (the crude base), *e. g.* ಪುಲಿಯಂ, ಗಾಳಿಯಂ, ದಾನಿಯಂ, ಕವಿಯಂ, ಸಸಿಯಂ, ರುಚಿಯಂ, ಅರಾತಿಯಂ, ತರುಣಿಯಂ; ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಂ; ಮನೆಯಂ, ಆನೆಯಂ, ಆಕೆಯಂ, ಈಕೆಯಂ, ಸೀತೆಯಂ.

The crude base is seen, *e. g.* in the following instance of Kêśava:—ಗಿಳಿ ಸೋವಾಕೆಗಳ್. See § 120, a, 2.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಎ, *e. g.* ಕಿವಿಯಂ, ಜಿನಪತಿಯಂ, ಬಕಾರಿಯಂ, ಕೊಡಲಿಯಂ, ಕಡೆಯಂ, ಗಡೆಯಂ, ನಿಱುಗೆಯಿಂ, ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯಿಂ; ನದಿಯಿನ್ನಂ, ಪಸುರ್ವಿಡಿಯಿನ್ನಂ; ನಿರ್ದಯೆಯಿನ್ನೆ, ನದಿಯಿನ್ನೆ; ಅಬ್ತಯೆ (in a śāṣana of 929 A. D.; Pampa Bhārata 1, 140; see Nṛpatuṅga's Kavirājamārga, edited by K. B. Pathak, B. A., introduction p. 2).

4, Dat. ಗೆ, *e. g.* ಕಿವಿಗೆ, ಮಣಿಗೆ, ಕವಿಗೆ, ಅಬ್ಬಿಗೆ, ಸವತಿಗೆ, ಕಡೆಗೆ, ಮಡಿಗೆ, ನೀಪಿಗೆ, ಆಕೆಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, *e. g.* ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ, ತೆಂಗಾಳಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಕೆಪ್ಪೆಯತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಸಗೆಯತ್ತಣಿಂ, ರವ್ವೆಯತ್ತಣಿಂ; ಕೆಪ್ಪೆಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ; ಕೆಪ್ಪೆಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, ಜಾದಿಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಗಾಳಿಯ, ಗಿಳಿಯ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ, ರಕ್ಕಸಿಯ, ಕಾಗೆಯ, ಕಡೆಯ, ಕೆಪ್ಪೆಯ, ಕುದುರೆಯ, ಆನೆಯ, ಈಕೆಯ, ಆಕೆಯ; ಪುಲಿಯ, ಕಿರಾತೆಯ, ನೇತ್ರೆಯ, ಗಂಗೆಯ. See under § 109, a, 6, about the lengthening.

7, Loc. ಉಳ್, ಒಳ್, ಒಳು, ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್, ಅಲು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, *e. g.* ವಾರಣಾಶಿಯುಳ್ (in a śāṣana of 707 A. D.), ಬಾರಣಾಶಿಯುಳ್ (in a śāṣana of 866 A. D.); ಕಿವಿಯುಳ್, ಕೊಡಲಿಯುಳ್, ಭೂತವತಿಯುಳ್, ಇಳಿಯುಳ್, ಎಡೆಯುಳ್, ಧರೆಯುಳ್, ಸಭೆಯುಳ್; ಶ್ರಾಹೆಯುಳ್, ಗುಡಿಗೇಪಿಯುಳ್ (both in a śāṣana of 1076 A. D.), ಧರಿತ್ರಿಯುಳ್ (in a śāṣana of 1123 A. D.); ಉಡಿಯುಳ್, ಮನೆಯುಳ್; ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ (in a śāṣana of 1186 A. D.); ಪುರಿಗೇಪಿಯಲು (in a śāṣana of 1076 A. D.), ಹೆಬ್ಬಟ್ಟಿಯಲು (in a śāṣana of 1123 A. D.), ಯಾತ್ರೆಯಲು (in one of 1182 A. D.); ಕಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಇ, ಈ, ಎ, *i. e.* the crude base, the augment ಉ (see § 113), *e. g.* ತಾಯಿ, ಕೇರಿ; ಸ್ತ್ರೀ; ಮನೆ; ವಿಧಿಯು, ಅವೈಯು, ಸಭೆಯು, ಶಿಲೆಯು.

The augment ಉ, like that of § 128 and § 129, is in reality not euphonic or a help to enunciation, and is so to say, a superfluous addition. Like that of § 128 and § 129 it disappears in sandhi (§ 213 seq.).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅ, *e. g.* ಭಕ್ತಿಯಂ, ಕವಿತೆಯಂ, ಅವೈಯಂ; ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯನು, ಅಜ್ಜೆಯನು, ಚರಿತೆಯನು; ಮಹೀಪತಿಯ, ಇಲಿಯ, ಕೃತಿಯ, ತನ್ತ್ರಿಯ, ಮತಿಯ, ಗಣ್ವಿಯ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಅರ್ಥಿಯಂ, ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಂ, ಮಾಪ್ಪೆಯಂ; ಪಾಣಿಯಿನ್ನಂ, ಭ್ರಾನ್ತಿಯಿನ್ನಂ, ಹತಿಯಿನ್ನಂ; ಅಡಿಯಿನ್ನೆ, ಉಕ್ತಿಯಿನ್ನೆ, ಪರಿಯಿನ್ನೆ, ಮತಿಯಿನ್ನೆ, ಪ್ರವರ್ತನೆಯಿನ್ನೆ; ಕರಾರಿಯಿನ್ನ, ನನ್ನಿಯಿನ್ನ, ಚಮ್ಮಟಿಗೆಯಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, *e. g.* ನನ್ನಿಗೆ, ತಾಯಿಗೆ, ಭಕ್ತಿಗೆ, ಮೂರ್ತಿಗೆ, ತನ್ನೆಗೆ, ಆಕೆಗೆ, ಸುತೆಗೆ, ಶಿಲೆಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.), ಇನ್ನವು, the terminations of the instrumental, *e. g.* ತುದಿಯಿನ್ನವು; ಎಡೆಯಿನ್ನ.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಹತ್ತಿಯ, ತಂಗಿಯ, ಆನೆಯ, ಮನೆಯ, ತನ್ನೆಯ, ಆಕೆಯ, ಈಕೆಯ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್ಳ, ಒಳ್ಳು, ಒಳ್ಳಗೆ, ಅಲು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *e. g.* ಕ್ಷಿಯೋಳ್, ಬೀದಿಯೋಳ್, ಇಳಿಯೋಳ್, ಎಚ್ಚುಕೆಯೋಳ್; ಅವನಿಯೊಳು, ಧರಣಿಯೊಳು, ಪೊಡವಿಯೊಳು, ಕದೆಯೊಳು, ವೇಳೆಯೊಳು; ರಾಸಿಯೊಳಗೆ, ಅವನಿಯೊಳಗೆ, ಪೊಡವಿಯೊಳಗೆ, ಕತ್ತಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ, ಕಥೆಯೊಳಗೆ, ವಿಗಡಿಯೊಳಗೆ; ಆದಿಯಲು; ಹಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಚೆಣ್ಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ; ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯಲಿ, ಜೀರ್ಣೋದವಿಯಲಿ, ಪರಿಯಲಿ, ಭಕ್ತಿಯಲಿ, ತಲೆಯಲಿ, ಬೆಣ್ಣೆಯಲಿ, ಮಡಿಯಲಿ, ಸನ್ನೆಯಲಿ, ಸನ್ನೆಯಲಿ, ಸೇವೆಯಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಇ, ಈ, ಎ, *i. e.* the crude base, the augment ಉ (see § 113), *e. g.* ತಂಗಿ, ಕಪಿ, ಕವಿ; ಸ್ತ್ರೀ; ಕೆನ್ನೆ, ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ; ಗಿಳಿಯು, ನುಡಿಯು, ಪಕ್ಷಿಯು, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯು, ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು, ವಿದ್ಯೆಯು, ಆಕೆಯು.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, ಅನ, lengthening of the final vowel, the crude base, *e. g.* ದಾರಿಯನು, ಬೇಲಿಯನು, ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನು, ಸೇವೆಯನು; ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು, ಮುನಿಯನ್ನು, ಎಮ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು, ಅಪ್ಪವೆಯನ್ನು; ದನಿಯ, ಮತಿಯ, ಮುನಿಯ, ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿಯ, ಬೆಳೆಯ, ಕಪ್ಪಾಕೆಯ, ಕೀರ್ತನೆಯ; ತಂಗೀನ, ತಾಯೀನ, ಹುದುಗೀನ, ಅತ್ತೇನ, ಸೊಸೇನ; ಅಂಗೀ, ಕೊಳ್ಳೀ, ಗಾಳೀ, ಕಪೀ, ಚಾಡೀ, ಬಾವೀ, ಅಡಿಕೇ, ಕಾಗೇ, ಕೊಟ್ಟೀ, ತಪ್ಪಲೇ, ತಲೇ, ತಪ್ಪಾಗೇ, ಮನೇ, ಮನ್ನೇ, ಸೋಗೇ; ಕನ್ನಡಿ, ಗುಗ್ಗರಿ, ಆನೆ, ಮನೆ.

ಅನ is ಅನು with a final ಅ, and ತಂಗೀನ, ಅತ್ತೇನ, etc. stand for ತಂಗಿಯನ, ಅತ್ತೆಯನ, etc. The forms ಅಂಗೀ, etc., ಅಡಿಕೇ, etc., stand for ಅಂಗಿಯ, etc., ಅಡಿಕೆಯ, etc.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಮುನಿಯಿನ್ನ, ನುಡಿಯಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನೆಯಿನ್ನ, ಮಡಿಯಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, *e. g.* ಮುನಿಗೆ, ನುಡಿಗೆ, ತಾಯಿಗೆ, ನಾಯಿಗೆ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಗೆ, ಅತ್ತಿಗೆ, ಸೊಸೆಗೆ, ತನ್ನೆಗೆ, ಆಕೆಗೆ, ಮನೆಗೆ, ಆನೆಗೆ.

5, Abl. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಮುನಿಯಿನ್ನ, ದೊರೆಯಿನ್ನ, ನರಿಯಿನ್ನ.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, lengthening of the final vowel, *e. g.* ಮುನಿಯ, ನಾಯಿಯ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ, ತನ್ನೆಯ, ಸೊಸೆಯ, ಆಕೆಯ, ಈಕೆಯ, ತಲೆಯ, ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯ; ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ, ಹಾದಿಯ; ತಾಯಿ, ಕಾಯಿ, ಗಾಳಿ, ನೆಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಕೊಡಚಿ, ಹಿತ್ತಾಳಿ, ತನ್ನೆ, ಆನೆ, ಕುದುರೆ, ಕಪ್ಪೆ, ಕೊಡು, ಬೋರೇ, ಬಾಯಿ, ಮೋಡು, ಮನೆ, ಸಾಲೆ.

ತಾಯಿ, etc., ತನ್ನೆ, etc. stand for ತಾಯಿಯ, etc., ತನ್ನೆಯ, etc.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್ಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಈಲಿ, ಎಲಿ, ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಪೊಡವಿಯೊಳಗೆ, ಸಭೆಯೊಳಗೆ, ಮಡಿಯೊಳಗೆ; ಮುನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ; ದಿಟ್ಟಿಯಲಿ, ಕಡೆಯಲಿ, ಸಭೆಯಲಿ, ಮಮತೆಯಲಿ; ಬಾವಿಯಲಿ, ಹನ್ನಿಯಲಿ, ಹಾದಿಯಲಿ; ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಲಿ, ಕಡೆಯಲಿ, ತಿಪ್ಪೆಯಲಿ, ಮನೆಯಲಿ; ಕೇರಿಯಲಿ, ದಾರಿಯಲಿ, ನೆತ್ತಿಯಲಿ, ಬೀದಿಯಲಿ, ಸಂಗತಿಯಲಿ, ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಲಿ.

ಬಾವಿಯಲಿ, etc., ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಲಿ, etc. stand for ಬಾವಿಯಲಿ, etc., ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಲಿ, etc.; and ಕೇರಿಯಲಿ, etc. are corrupted forms of ಕೇರಿಯಲಿ, etc. (*cf.* § 121, letter c).

131. The case-terminations of the plural of neuter bases with final ಅ are given in § 118, and those of the plural of masculine and feminine (and epicene) bases with final ಅ in § 119.

Here follow the case-terminations for the plural of neuter bases, (the feminine bases ತಾಯ್, ಪೆಣ್, and the masculine-neuter base ಆಳ್) ending in consonants (§ 120), in the vowel ಉ that, occasionally also in the ancient dialect, is euphonicallly suffixed (§ 121), and in the euphonical vowel ಉ that in each dialect is always suffixed (§ 122), and further those

for the plural of masculine, feminine and neuter bases ending in the radical vowel ಉ (§ 128), in ಊ, ಋ, ೠ, ಓ and ಔ (§ 129), and in ಇ and ಎ (§ 130), the case-terminations nowhere indicating the gender (see § 132 wherein the gender, to some extent, appears from the terminations of the plural).

The case-terminations are

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳ್, ಕಳ್, ಗಳು, *e. g.* ಕಣ್, ಮುಳ್, ಊರ್, ಕಾಲ್, ಕೇರ್, ಗೇಣ್, ತೋಳ್, ಅಗ್, ಬಾಸುಳ್, ಮುಗುಳ್, ಕುರುಳ್, ಕನರ್, ಕೆನರ್, ಅಳ್, ತಾಯ್, ಪೆಣ್; ಕೋಯ್, ನಾಯ್; ಕಲ್ಲುಗ್ (in a śāṣana of 1187 A. D.); ಅರಸುಗ್, ನಾಲ್ಕುಗ್, ಅಯ್, ನೂರುಗ್, ಕರ್ಪುಗ್, ಕೂರ್ಪುಗ್, ಬೆಳ್ಳುಗ್; ಗುರುಗ್, ತುಲುಗ್, ತರುಗ್, ಮಧುಗ್; ಪೂಗ್, ಪಿತ್ತಗ್, ಭ್ರಾತೃಗ್; ಕಲಿಗ್, ಕವಿಗ್, ಚಾಗಿಗ್, ಪಾಪಿಗ್, ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗ್, ಉತ್ತಿಗ್, ಕಿವಿಗ್; ತನ್ನಿಗ್, ಅತ್ತಿಗ್, ಅಕೆಗ್, ಎಡೆಗ್, ಪೊಡೆಗ್, ದೆನೆಗ್, ಮನೆಗ್, ಕುದುರೆಗ್; ಗುರುಗು, ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗು (both in a śāṣana of 1182 A. D.).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಕಾಲ್, ಊರ್, ತುಲುಗ್; ಕೇಶಿಗ್; ಮೊಳೆಗ್.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, (ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ), *e. g.* ಕಾಯ್, ಪಣ್, ತಳಿರ್, ಅಕೆಗ್, ಅಪ್, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗ್.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಉಗೆ, *e. g.* ಊರ್ಗೆ; ಕಿವಿಗ್ಗೆ; ಶತ್ರುಗಳಿಗೆ (in a śāṣana of 1187 A. D.).

The ಉ in ಉಗೆ is merely euphonic.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ, ಅತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ), the terminations of the instrumental, *e. g.* ಕೋಯ್, ಕುಡಿಯಳ್ಳಿಗ್.

6, Gen. ಅ, ಆ, *e. g.* ಕಣ್, ಮೆಯ್, ಕುರುಳ್; ಗುರುಗ್, ತುಲುಗ್; ಪೂಗ್; ಬಿರಯಿಗ್, ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗ್; ಗುರುಗಾ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), *e. g.* ಕಣ್, ಚಾಗಿಳ್; ಸವ್ವೆಗೆಳ್.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳ್, ಗಳು, *e. g.* ಹೆಣ್, ಪುಳ್; ಪೂಗ್; ತಾಯಿಗ್, ಮಹಿಗ್, ಬಳ್ಳಿಗ್, ಗಣ್, ತನ್ನಿಗ್, ಗಣ್ಣಿಗ್; ತಾಯ್, ಕಾಲ್; ನೆಲ್ಲುಗ್, ಮುಗುಳುಗ್; ಎತ್ತುಗ್; ಕುಳುಗ್, ವಸುವುಗ್; ತಾಯಿಗು, ಕುದುರೆಗು.

In ವಸುವುಗು the termination ಗು has been appended to the euphonic ಉ of the nominative singular (see § 128, letter b).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಾಲ್, ಒಡಲುಗ್, ಆಳುಗ್; ಅನುಗ್, ಕುಳುಗ್; ವ್ರತಿಗ್, ಮಾಲೆಗ್; ನೆಲೆಗನು, ಮಹಿಮೆಗನು; ಕಲ್ಲುಗ್, ಕೋಲುಗ್, ಸರಳುಗ್, ಮಾತುಗ್, ಕೆಯ್, ವಸ್ತುಗ್, ಆಲಿಗ್, ಉತ್ತಿಗ್, ಮಿಳಿಗ್, ಗಡ್ಡೆಗ್.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನ, ಇ, *e. g.* ಶ್ರುತಿಗ್, ಸ್ತುತಿಗ್; ಧ್ವನಿಗ್; ಕೆಯ್, ಉತ್ತಿಗ್, ಸೂಕ್ತಿಗ್; ಕೆಯ್, ವಿಧಿಗ್, ವೀಣೆಗ್; ಮಾಯೆಗ್.

For the ಇ in ಮಾಯೆಗ್ see § 109, letters b and c.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಅರ್ಥಿಗ್; ಕಾಲ್ಗೆ, ತಳಿರುಗ್ಗೆ, ಅರಸುಗ್ಗೆ, ಗುರುಗ್ಗೆ, ಜೀವಿಗ್ಗೆ, ಅಡಿಗ್ಗೆ, ಕಿವಿಗ್ಗೆ, ಸುಡುಗ್ಗೆ, ನಷ್ಟಿಗ್ಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.), the terminations of the instrumental, *e. g.* ಮನೆಗಳಿಂ.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಾಲ್ಗಳ; ಅರಸುಗಳ, ಎತ್ತುಗಳ, ಮುತ್ತುಗಳ; ಧೇನುಗಳ, ಪಶುಗಳ; ಪೂಗಳ; ತಾಯಿಗಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್, (ಒಳು), ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *e. g.* ಗಣ್ಡುಗಳೊಳ್; ಕವ್ವಿಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ದೆಸೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ; ನಾಯ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಮತಿಗಳಲಿ, ಮನೆಗಳಲಿ, ದೊನ್ನೆಗಳಲಿ, ವೇಳೆಗಳಲಿ, ಸಭೆಗಳಲಿ, ಹಣೆಗಳಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಗಳು, *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು, ಮುಳ್ಳುಗಳು, ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು, ಕಾಲುಗಳು, ಹೆಸರುಗಳು, ಆಳುಗಳು; ಎತ್ತುಗಳು, ಕೂಸುಗಳು, ಮಾತುಗಳು; ಗುರುಗಳು, ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಧನಗಳು; ಪೂವುಗಳು, ಗೋಗಳು, ಕರ್ತೃಗಳು; ತಾಯಿಗಳು, ಮುನಿಗಳು, ಕುನ್ನಿಗಳು, ಇಲಿಗಳು, ಕಾಯಿಗಳು; ತನ್ನೆಗಳು, ದೊರೆಗಳು, ಮೊಲೆಗಳು, ಮೊಳೆಗಳು.

Another plural is formed by adding the plural of the pronouns ಅವ or ಅವಳು, *viz.* ಅವರು, to the nominative plural, *e. g.* ದೊರೆಗಳವರು, ಶ್ರೀಗಳವರು, or to the nominative singular, *e. g.* ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿನಿಯವರು. *Cf.* § 119, c, 1.

2, Acc. ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು, ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು, ಆಳುಗಳನ್ನು; ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು, ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು, ಒಡ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು; ಗುರುಗಳನ್ನು, ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು; ಮುನಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಇಲಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು, ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು; ತನ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಎಲೆಗಳನ್ನು; ಕೂಸುಗಳ, ಗುರುಗಳ, ಮುನಿಗಳ.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* ಕಾಲುಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಉಗುರುಗಳಿನ್ನ; ಎತ್ತುಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಕೂಸುಗಳಿನ್ನ; ಗುರುಗಳಿನ್ನ; ಮುನಿಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಕಡ್ಡಿಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಗಜಗಳಿನ್ನ; ದೊರೆಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಗೆರೆಗಳಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳಿಗೆ; ಎತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕೂಸುಗಳಿಗೆ, ನಾಡುಗಳಿಗೆ; ಗುರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕುಲುಗಳಿಗೆ; ಪಿತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ; ಮುನಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ; ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಹಲಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ.

5, Abl. the termination of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ, ಬೇರುಗಳ; ಕೂಸುಗಳ, ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳ; ಗುರುಗಳ, ಕುಲುಗಳ; ಪಿತ್ಯಗಳ; ಮುನಿಗಳ, ನಾಯಿಗಳ, ಇಲಿಗಳ; ತನ್ನೆಗಳ, ಗೋಡೆಗಳ.

7, Loc. ಒಳಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ನಾಡುಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ಕಣಿಗಳೊಳಗೆ; ನಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಗುರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮುನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕುಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾಯಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಡವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಟೊಂಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ನದಿಗಳಲಿ.

132. As has been remarked in § 131 there are such plural case-terminations for nominal bases as indicate their gender, but only to a certain extent; for these terminations are of an epicene character (*cf.* § 102, 4), and besides in poetical diction are appended even to neuter objects. (*Cf.* the terminations in §§ 118. 119. 134.)

The terminations that are affixed to bases ending in ಇ, ಈ, (ಉ, *e. g.* in ತೊಡ್ರು), ಋ, ಎ, (ಯ್, in ತಾಯ್), (ಲ್, *e. g.* in ಮುಗಿಲ್), are the following:—

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಅರ್, ಇರ್, ಗಳಿರ್, ಅರಿರ್, ಅರ್ಕಳ್, ಅರ್ಕಳಿರ್, ದಿರ್, ದಿರ್ಕಳ್, ವಿರ್, ವಿರಿರ್, ವಿರ್ಕಳ್, ವಿರ್ಗಳ್, *e. g.* ತನ್ನೆಯರ್, ಅತ್ತೆಯರ್, ದೇವಿಯರ್, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್, ಪೆಣ್ಣತ್ತಿಯರ್, ಕಾನ್ತೆಯರ್, ಸೊಳೆಯರ್; ತೊಡ್ರುರ್ (of ತೊಡ್ರು); ಮುಗಿಲ್ಗಳಿರ್, ದೆಸೆಗಳಿರ್; ದೇವಿಯರಿರ್, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿರ್; ತನ್ನೆಯರ್ಕಳ್, ಅತ್ತೆಯರ್ಕಳ್, ಕಾಮಿನಿಯರ್ಕಳ್, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ಕಳ್; ದೇವಿಯರ್ಕಳಿರ್; ತನ್ನೆದಿರ್, ತಾಯ್ದಿರ್, ತಂಗಿದಿರ್, ಅತ್ತೆದಿರ್, ಸೊಸೆದಿರ್; ತನ್ನೆದಿರ್ಕಳ್, ಅತ್ತೆದಿರ್ಕಳ್; ತನ್ನೆವಿರ್, ತಾಯ್ವಿರ್, ಭಾತ್ಯವಿರ್, ಅತ್ತವಿರ್,

ಸೊಸೆವಿರ್, ಆಕೆವಿರ್, ಈಕೆವಿರ್; ಅತ್ತವಿರ್; ತನ್ನೆವರ್ಕ್, ಅತ್ತೆವರ್ಕ್, ಈಕೆವರ್ಕ್; ಅತ್ತೆವರ್ಗ್, ಆಕೆವರ್ಗ್, ಈಕೆವರ್ಗ್.

The ಯ್ in ತನ್ನೆಯರ್, etc. is euphonic or a help to enunciation. ಗಳಿರ್ consists of ಗಳ್ and ಇರ್, ಅರಿರ್ of ಅರ್ and ಇರ್, ಅರ್ಕ್ of ಅರ್ and ಕ್, ಅರ್ಗಳಿರ್ of ಅರ್ and ಕ್ and ಇರ್, ದಿರ್ಕ್ of ದಿರ್ and ಕ್, ವಿರಿರ್ of ವಿರ್ and ಇರ್, ವಿರ್ಕ್ of ವಿರ್ and ಕ್, ವಿರ್ಗಳಿರ್ of ವಿರ್ and ಗಳ್. In ದಿರ್ and ವಿರ್ the ದ್ and ವ್ are euphonic (cf. § 119, a).

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *e. g.* ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಂ.

3, Instr. ಇಂ, (ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ), *e. g.* ಕಾಮಿನಿಯರ್ಕ್ಕಿಂ.

4, Dat. ಗೆ, ಗ್ಗೆ, *e. g.* ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ಗೆ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಗ್ಗೆ, ಕಾನ್ತೆಯರ್ಗೆ or ಕಾನ್ತೆಯಗ್ಗೆ, ಸೂಳಿಯರ್ಗೆ or ಸೂಳೆಯಗ್ಗೆ. See § 119, a, 4 as to the doubling.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc., the terminations of the instrumental).

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ತನ್ನೆಯರ.

7, Loc. (ಒಳ್, ಅಲ್ಲಿ).

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಅರ್, ಇರ್, ಗಳಿರ್, ಅರು, ಆರ್, *e. g.* ತನ್ನೆಯರ್, ಕೆಳದಿಯರ್, ಮಾತೃಕೆಯರ್, ತೊತ್ತರ್ (of ತೊತ್ತು); ತೊತ್ತಿರ್ (of ತೊತ್ತು); ಮುನಿಗಳಿರ್, ಸುಮತಿಗಳಿರ್, ಅವೈಗಳಿರ್; ಕನ್ನರೆಯರು, ದೇವತೆಯರು, ಅರಸಿಯರು, ವಿಲಾಸಿನಿಯರು, ಅವೈರು; ಕುಲಚ್ಚಟಾಯಾರ್.

ಅವೈರು stands for ಅವೈಯರು. The ಆರ್ in ಕುಲಚ್ಚಟಾಯಾರ್ has been adopted from Tamil (by the Basavapurāṇa).

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ಸೂಳೆಯರ.

7, Loc. (ಒಳ್), ಒಳು, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), *e. g.* ಸತಿಯರೊಳು.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಅರು, ಎದಿರು, *e. g.* ತಂಗಿಯರು, ಮಡದಿಯರು, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು, ಸೊಸೆಯರು, ಸೂಳೆಯರು, ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯರು; ಓರೆಗಿತ್ತಿರು, ಬದಿಗೇರು; ಸೊಸೆನ್ನಿರು.

ಓರೆಗಿತ್ತಿರು, ಬದಿಗೇರು stand for ಓರೆಗಿತ್ತಿಯರು, ಬದಿಗೇಯರು.

133. Let it be remarked here that many declinable bases are optionally pluralised in Kannaḍa, 1, neutlers expressing the idea of genus, species or kind (jāti), as ಆನೆ, ಕುದುರೆ, ಕಾಲಾಳ್, ಹಂಸೆ, ಸೋಗಿ, ಕೋಗಿಲೆ, ತುನ್ನು, ಎರಳೆ, ಪುಲ್ಲೆ; 2, neutlers of numerical character (saṅkhyāya, saṅkhyānavastu), as ದೆಸೆ, ಲೋಕ, ಯುಗ; 3, numerals (saṅkhyā, saṅkhyāna), as ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಅಯ್ದು, ನೂಲು; and 4, abstract neutlers (bhāva), as ಕೂರ್ಪು, ಬೆಳ್ಳು, ಕರ್ಪು. See § 354, I.

134. The case-terminations of the plural of feminines of which the singular in the ancient dialect ends in ಅಳ್, in the mediæval dialect in ಅಳ್ or ಅಳು, and in the modern dialect in ಅಳು. (Regarding their singular see §§ 120, 121, and regarding the plural of their masculine bases, § 119.)

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ದಿರ್, (and with the elision of ಅಳ್) ಅರ್, ಕಳ್, *e. g.* ಅವಳಿರ್ (of ಅವಳ್), ಇವಳಿರ್ (of ಇವಳ್), ಉವಳಿರ್ (of ಉವಳ್), ಆವಳಿರ್, ಪೆವಳಿರ್, ಕರಿಯಳಿರ್, ಬಿಳಿಯಳಿರ್,

ಎಳೆಯಳ್ಳಿರ್, ಪಡೆಯಳ್ಳಿರ್, ಎರಡನೆಯಳ್ಳಿರ್, ಮೂಜನೆಯಳ್ಳಿರ್, ಪತ್ತನೆಯಳ್ಳಿರ್, ಮಗ್ಗಲ್; ಅವರ್, (of ಅವಳ್), ಇವರ್ (of ಇವಳ್), ಉವರ್ (of ಉವಳ್), ಆರ್ (of ಆವಳ್), ವೆಜರ್ (of ವೆಜಳ್), ಇನಿಯರ್ (of ಇನಿಯಳ್), ಕರಿಯರ್ (of ಕರಿಯಳ್); ಮಕ್ಕಳ್ (of ಮಗಳ್).

ಆರ್ stands for ಅವರ್ (see § 135). The case-terminations for the oblique cases are identical with those of the plural of the masculine bases.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಅರ್, ಅರು, *e. g.* ಅವರ್, ಇವರ್, ಒಬರ್, ಒವರ್, ಆರ್; ಅವರು, ಇವರು, ಆರು.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಅರು, *e. g.* ಅವರು, ಇವರು, ಒಬ್ಬರು, ಯಾರು.

135. In the preceding paragraph we have met with the forms ಆರ್, ಆರು and ಯಾರು as the nominative plural of feminines with final ಅಳ್ and ಅಳು. It is to be added here that the same forms of the plural are also those of the masculine interrogative pronouns ಅವಂ, (ಅವನು), ಯಾವನು, ದಾವನು, their singular being declined like that of masculine bases with final ಅ (§ 117). *Cf.* § 270.

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಆರ್.

ಆರ್ is a contraction of ಅವರ್ (see § 265).

2, Acc. ಆರಂ.

4, Dat. ಆರ್ಗೆ.

6, Gen. ಆರ, ಆರ್.

ಆರ್ occurs only in ಆರ್ತು for ಆರತು or ಆರದು, of whom it? whose (is) it? (§ 270).

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಆರ್.

2, Acc. ಆರಂ.

4, Dat. (ಆರ್ಗೆ), ಆರಿಗೆ, ಆರಿಂಗಿ.

6, Gen. ಆರ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. (ಆರು), ಯಾರು, ದಾರು.

2, Acc. ಯಾರನ್ನು, ದಾರನ್ನು; ಯಾರ, ಯಾರನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಯಾರಿಗೆ, ದಾರಿಗೆ.

6, Gen. ಯಾರ, ದಾರ.

136. The plural of the neuter pronouns ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ಆವುದು, ಪೆದಿತು, ಎಲ್ಲದು (§ 102, 8, b, c), ಯಾವದು, ದಾವದು, and of the neuter pronominal bases (so-called adjectives, § 102, 8, c) with final ತು, ತ್ತು and ದು (*cf.* §§ 116. 122. 276), such as ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, ತೆಳ್ಳಿತು, ತೆಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, ನೇರಿತು, ನೇರಿತ್ತು, ಅಸಿದು, ಬಸಿದು, ಇನಿದು, ಪಿರಿದು,

ಕಡಿದು, ನಿಡಿದು, ಕಿಲಿದು, ಬಿಳಿದು, ಕರಿದು. Regarding their singular see §§ 122. 124, and regarding their masculine and feminine or epicene, plural §§ 119. 134).

a) in the ancient dialect

1, Nom. ಅವು, ಇವು, ಉವು, ಆವು, ಪೆವು, ಎಲ್ಲವು; ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದುವು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದುವು, ತೆಳ್ಳಿದುವು, ತೋರಿದುವು, ನೇರಿದುವು; ಅಸಿಯವು, ಬಸಿಯವು, ಇನಿಯವು, ಪಿರಿಯವು, ಕಡಿಯವು, ನಿಡಿಯವು, ಕಿಲಿಯವು, ಬಿಳಿಯವು, ಕರಿಯವು.

In ಆವು ಉವು is attached to the base ಆವ (§ 117), and in ಪೆವು, ಎಲ್ಲವು ಅವು to ಪೆವು, ಎಲ್ಲ; in ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು, etc. (of ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, etc.) the ಉವು is joined to a euphonic ದ್ (cf. the masculine bases ಒಳ್ಳಿದ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದ, ತೆಳ್ಳಿದ, etc. in § 117); in ಅಸಿಯವು, etc. the pronominal ದು (§ 122) has been dropped and ಅವು (for ಉವು) been suffixed to the original basis ಅಸಿ, etc. by means of a euphonic ಯ್, or to their genitive (see § 276). Regarding the ವು compare the plural signs ಮ್ and ವು in §§ 137. 193, remarks.

- 2, Acc. ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, (ಆವಂ, ಪೆವಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವಂ, ಅಸಿಯವಂ), ಎಲ್ಲವಂ, ಎಲಮಂ.
- 3, Instr. ಅವಱಂ, ಇವಱಂ, ಎಲ್ಲವಱಂ, (ಪೆವಱಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವಱಂ, ಅಸಿಯವಱಂ).
- 4, Dat. ಅವರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಇವರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಎಲ್ಲವರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಪೆವರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, (ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವರ್ಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಸಿಯವರ್ಕ್ಕೆ).
- 5, Abl. (ಅವಱತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅವಱಂ).
- 6, Gen. ಅವಱ, ಇವಱ, ಪೆವಱ, ಎಲ್ಲವಱ, (ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವಱ, ಅಸಿಯವಱ).
- 7, Loc. ಅವಱೊಳ್, ಇವಱೊಳ್, ಪೆವಱೊಳ್, ಎಲ್ಲವಱೊಳ್; ಅವಱಲ್ಲಿ, ಇವಱಲ್ಲಿ.

b) in the mediæval dialect

1, Nom. ಅವು, ಇವು, ಆವು, ಎಲ್ಲವು.

The plurals ಪೆವು, ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು, etc. have not been found by the author.

- 2, Acc. ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ; ಎಲ್ಲಮಂ, ಎಲ್ಲವ.
- 3, Instr. (ಅವಱಂ).
- 4, Dat. ಅವಕ್ಕೆ or ಅವಕೆ, ಇವಕ್ಕೆ or ಇವಕೆ.
- 5, Abl. (ಅವಱತ್ತಣಿಂ, ಅವಱಂ).
- 6, Gen. ಅವಱ, ಇವಱ.
- 7, Loc. ಅವಱಲ್ಲಿ; ಎಲ್ಲವಱಲ್ಲಿ.

c) in the modern dialect

1, Nom. ಅವು, ಇವು, ಯಾವವು, ದಾವವು, ಎಲ್ಲವು; ಅವುಗಳು, ಇವುಗಳು, ಯಾವವುಗಳು, ಎಲ್ಲವುಗಳು.

In ಅವುಗಳು, etc. the termination ಗಳು (see it e. g. in § 131) has been added to ಅವು, etc.

- 2, Acc. ಅವನು, ಇವನು; ಅವನ್ನು, ಇವನ್ನು; ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು.
- 3, Instr. ಅವುಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಇವುಗಳಿನ್ನ.
- 4, Dat. ಅವಕ್ಕೆ or ಅವಕೆ, ಇವಕ್ಕೆ or ಇವಕೆ; ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ.
- 5, Abl. ಅವುಗಳಿನ್ನ, ಇವುಗಳಿನ್ನ.
- 6, Gen. ಅವುಗಳ, ಇವುಗಳ.
- 7, Loc. ಅವುಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ಇವುಗಳೊಳಗೆ; ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.

137. Declension of the personal pronouns and of the reflexive pronoun (see § 102, 7, 8, a).

a) in the ancient dialect

Singular.

1, Nom. ಂ (ಞ before vowels), viz. ಅಂ (ಅನ್), (ನಾಂ, ನಾನ್); ನಿಂ (ನಿನ್); ತಂ (ತಾನ್).

According to some ancient poets also ನಾಂ (ನಾನ್) is used (Śāhddānuṣāsa sūtra 288; see the plural).

The long vowel of the crude form of the above terms, as will be seen presents itself as short in the oblique cases of the singular as well as of the plural.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, viz. ಎನ್ನಂ, ನಿನ್ನಂ, ತನ್ನಂ; (ನನ್ನಂ); (ಎನ್ನ, see § 352, 1 b).

The ಞ is an augment; its doubling is euphonic (see e. g. § 109, b and c).

3, Instr. ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, viz. ಎನ್ನಿಂ, ನಿನ್ನಿಂ, ತನ್ನಿಂ; ಎನ್ನಿನ್ನಂ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನಂ, ತನ್ನಿನ್ನಂ; ಎನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ, ತನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ; (ನನ್ನಿಂ, etc.).

4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, viz. ಎನಗೆ, ನಿನಗೆ, ತನಗೆ; (ನನಗೆ).

The forms are irregular, as after the euphonic augment ಞ (ಂ) the letter ಂ has been inserted; ಎನಗೆ, etc. stand for ಎಂಗೆ, etc. (cf. e. g. letter c and § 117, a).

5, Abl. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc., e. g. ಎನ್ನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ನಿನ್ನತ್ತಣಿಂ, ತನ್ನತ್ತಣಿಂ; (ನನ್ನತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.).

6, Gen. ಅ, viz. ಎನ, ನಿನ, ತನ; ಎನ್ನ, ನಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನ; (ಎನ್, ನಿನ್, ತನ್); (ನನ, etc.).

The not doubling of the augment ಞ appears when the pronouns ಅತ್ತು, ಅತ್ತು (substitutes for ಅದು, see § 122) are added to the genitive, e. g. ಎನತ್ತು, (ನನತ್ತು) ಎನತ್ತು, (ನನತ್ತು). Exceptionally the pronominal form ತು (see § 122) is suffixed to ಎನ್, ನಿನ್, ತನ್, e. g. ಎನ್ನು (see § 272, 2).

7, Loc. ಒಳ್ಳೆ (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), viz. ಎನ್ನೊಳ್, ನಿನ್ನೊಳ್, ತನ್ನೊಳ್; (ನನ್ನೊಳ್, ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ).

Plural.

1, Nom. ಂ (ಮ before vowels), ಮು, ಂಗಳ್, viz. ಅಂ (ಅಮ್), ನಿಂ (ನಿಮ್), ತಾಂ (ತಾಮ್); (ನಾಂ); ನಾವು (in a śāṣana of 1181 A. D.), ತಾವು (in a śāṣana of 1123 A. D.); ಅಂಗಳ್, ನಿಂಗಳ್, ತಾಂಗಳ್.

The change of the ṣannā into ಮ್ and ವು (see also the mediæval and modern forms) reminds one of the ವ್ as a sign of the plural in ಅವು, etc. (§ 136) and of that of the plural of the personal terminations (§ 193). Cf. § 265.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, viz. ಎಮ್ಮಂ, ನಿಮ್ಮಂ, ತಮ್ಮಂ; (ನಮ್ಮಂ).

3, Instr. ಇಂ, etc., e. g. ಎಮ್ಮಿಂ, ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂ, ತಮ್ಮಿಂ; (ನಮ್ಮಿಂ, ನಮ್ಮಿನ್ನೆ, ನಮ್ಮಿನ್ನಂ).

4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, viz. ಎಮಗೆ, ನಿಮಗೆ, ತಮಗೆ; (ನಮಗೆ).

Regarding the form see the remark under the dative singular. In the often-used form of reduplication ತಮ ತಮಗೆ the ತಮ is an abbreviation of ತಮಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc., e. g. ಎಮ್ಮತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.); (ನಮ್ಮತ್ತಣಿಂ, ನಮ್ಮತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ, ನಮ್ಮತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂ).

6, Gen. ಅ, viz. ಎಮ, ನಿಮ, ತಮ; ಎಮ್ಮ, ನಿಮ್ಮ, ತಮ್ಮ; (ನಮ್ಮ).

The not doubling of the augment ಮ್ appears when the pronouns ಅತ್ತು, ಅತ್ತು are added to the genitive, e. g. ಎಮತ್ತು, ಎಮತ್ತು. In the often-used form of reduplication ತಮ್ ತಮ್ಮ the ತಮ್ is an abbreviation of ತಮ or ತಮ್ಮ. (Cf. § 250).

7, Loc. ಒಳ್ಳಾ, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), *ವಿಜ.* ಎಮ್ಮೊಳ್, ನಿಮ್ಮೊಳ್, ತಮ್ಮೊಳ್; (ನಮ್ಮೊಳ್, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ).

b) in the mediæval dialect

Singular.

1, Nom. ಂ, ನು, the crude base, *ವಿಜ.* ಆಂ (ಆನ್), ನೀಂ (ನೀನ್), ತಾಂ (ತಾನ್); ನಾಂ (ನಾನ್); ಆನು, (ನೀನು), ತಾನು; ನಾ, ನೀ, ತಾ.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *ವಿಜ.* ಎನ್ನಂ, ನಿನ್ನಂ, ತನ್ನಂ; ಎನ್ನುವಂ, ನಿನ್ನುವಂ, ತನ್ನುವಂ.

In ಎನ್ನುವಂ, etc. a euphonic ಉ has been added to ಎನ್ನ, etc. which has been treated as if it were radical (see § 128).

3, Instr. (ಇಂ), ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ, ಇನ್ನ, *e. g.* (ಎನ್ನಿನ್ನಂ), ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನಂ; ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ; ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, *ವಿಜ.* ಎನಗೆ, ನಿನಗೆ, ತನಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.).

6, Gen. ಅ, *ವಿಜ.* ಎನ್ನ, ನಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನ.

7, Loc. ಒಳ್ಳಾ, ಒಳ್ಳು, ಒಳ್ಳಗೆ, (ಅಲ್ಲಿ), *e. g.* ತನ್ನೊಳ್; ನಿನ್ನೊಳ್, ತನ್ನೊಳ್; ತನ್ನೊಳ್ಗೆ.

Plural.

1, Nom. (ಂ or ಮ್), ವು, *ವಿಜ.* (ಆಂ, etc.); ಆವು, ನಾವು, ನೀವು, ತಾವು.

2, Acc. ಅಂ, *ವಿಜ.* ಎಮ್ಮಂ, (ನಮ್ಮಂ), ನಿಮ್ಮಂ, ತಮ್ಮಂ; ಎಮ್ಮುವಂ, ನಿಮ್ಮುವಂ, ತಮ್ಮುವಂ.

3, Instr. (ಇಂ), ಇನ್ನಂ, (ಇನ್ನೆ), *e. g.* ಎಮ್ಮಿನ್ನಂ, ನಮ್ಮಿನ್ನಂ.

4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, *ವಿಜ.* ಎಮಗೆ, ಎವಗೆ, ನಮಗೆ, ನಿಮಗೆ, ತಮಗೆ, ತವಗೆ.

The ವ್ in ಎವಗೆ and ತವಗೆ is an optional substitute for ಮ್; see § 225. In the often-used ತಮ ತಮಗೆ and ತವ ತವಗೆ the ತಮ and ತವ are abbreviations of ತಮಗೆ and ತವಗೆ.

5, Abl. (ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc.).

6, Gen. ಅ, *e. g.* ತಮ; ಎಮ್ಮ, (ನಮ್ಮ), ನಿಮ್ಮ, ತಮ್ಮ.

7, Loc. (ಒಳ್ಳಾ), ಒಳ್ಳು, etc., *e. g.* ತಮ್ಮೊಳ್.

c) in the modern dialect

Singular.

1, Nom. ನು, the crude base, *ವಿಜ.* ನಾನು, ನೀನು, ತಾನು; ನಾ, ನೀ, ತಾ.

2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, *ವಿಜ.* ನನ್ನನು, ನಿನ್ನನು, ತನ್ನನು; ನನ್ನನ್ನು, ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು, ತನ್ನನ್ನು; ನನ್ನ, ನಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನ.

3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *ವಿಜ.* ನನಿನ್ನ, ನಿನಿನ್ನ, ತನಿನ್ನ; ನನ್ನಿನ್ನ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ.

4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, ಇಗೆ, *ವಿಜ.* ನಂಗೆ, ನಿಂಗೆ, ತಂಗೆ; ಎನಗೆ, ನನಗೆ, ನಿನಗೆ, ತನಗೆ; ನನಿಗೆ, ನಿನಿಗೆ, ತನಿಗೆ.

In ನನಿಗೆ, etc. the euphonic ಇ of § 117, letter c, has been inserted. ಎನಗೆ is occasionally used in proverbs.

5, Abl. the termination of the instrumental.

6, Gen. ಅ, *ವಿಜ.* ನನ, ನಿನ, ತನ; ನನ್ನ, ನಿನ್ನ, ತನ್ನ; (ನನ್, ನಿನ್, ತನ್).

ನನ್ in ನನ್ನಗ, ನನ್ನಸ, ನಿನ್ in ನಿನ್ನಗ, ನಿನ್ನನೆ, and ತನ್ in ತನ್ನ (i. e. ತನ್ ಅದು) are abbreviations of ನನ, ನಿನ, ತನ (see § 272, 2).

7, Loc. (ಒಳ್ಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *ವಿಜ.* ನನಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ತನಲ್ಲಿ; ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ, ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ; ನನಲಿ, ನಿನಲಿ, ತನಲಿ; ನನ್ನಲಿ, ನಿನ್ನಲಿ, ತನ್ನಲಿ.

Plural.

- 1, Nom. ವು, *ವಿಜಿ.* ನಾವು, ನೀವು, ತಾವು.
- 2, Acc. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, ಅ, *ವಿಜಿ.* ನಮ್ಮನು, ನಿಮ್ಮನು, ತಮ್ಮನು; ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು, ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು, ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು; ನಮ್ಮ, ನಿಮ್ಮ, ತಮ್ಮ.
- 3, Instr. ಇನ್ನ, *ವಿಜಿ.* ನಮಿನ್ನ, ನಿಮಿನ್ನ, ತಮಿನ್ನ; ನಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ, ನಿಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ, ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ.
- 4, Dat. ಂಗೆ, *ವಿಜಿ.* ನಮಗೆ, ನಿಮಗೆ, ತಮಗೆ.
For ತಮ ತಮಗೆ, which is often used, see under letter *b*.
- 5, Abl. the termination of the instrumental.
- 6, Gen. ಅ, *ವಿಜಿ.* ನಮ, ನಿಮ, ತಮ; ನಮ್ಮ, ನಿಮ್ಮ, ತಮ್ಮ.
ನಮ್ in ನಮ್ಮಗ, ನಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ನಮ್ಮನೆ, ನಿಮ್ in ನಿಮ್ಮನೆ, and ತಮ್ in ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮ are abbreviations of ನಮ, ನಿಮ, ತಮ.
- 7, Loc. (ಒಳಗೆ), ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, *ವಿಜಿ.* ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ, ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ; ನಮಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿಮಲ್ಲಿ, ತಮಲ್ಲಿ
ನಮ್ಮಲಿ, ನಿಮ್ಮಲಿ, ತಮ್ಮಲಿ; ನಮಲಿ, ನಿಮಲಿ, ತಮಲಿ.

138. As it is possible to trace the origin of the personal pronouns and the reflexive pronoun almost with certainty, the following etymological remarks on them may not be out of place.

a) Forms of their nominative singular in the five chief Dravidā languages.

Kannada ಆಂ (ಆನ್), ನಾಂ (ನಾನ್), ನಾನು, ನಾ;

Malayāla ಇಾನ್;

Tamil ಯಾನ್, ನಾನ್;

Tulu ಯಾನ್;

Telugu ಏನು, ನೇನು, ಏ, ನೇ.

Kannada ನೀಂ (ನೀನ್), ನೀನು, ನೀ;

Malayāla ನೀ;

Tamil ನೀ;

Tulu ಈ;

Telugu ನೀವು, ಈವು.

Kannada ತಾಂ (ತಾನ್), ತಾನು, ತಾ;

Malayāla ತಾನ್;

Tamil ತಾನ್;

Tulu ತಾನ್;

Telugu ತಾನು, ತಾ.

b) Its crude forms.

The finals *ಂ*, *ನ್*, *ನು*, *ವು* are not radical, as is learned from the forms ನಾ, ನೇ, ಏ; ನೀ, ಈ; ತಾ; they are signs of the nominative singular. Cf. § 114.

Without them the bases are ಆ, ನಾ, ಇಾ, ಯಾ, ಏ, ನೇ; ಈ, ನೀ; ತಾ. (Cf. also the interrogative ಏ in § 265.)

c) The forms used for the oblique cases.

In the oblique cases the long vowels are, as a rule, short. If we accept the long vowels to be primitive, the shortening rests on nothing else but euphonism employed in attaching the case-terminations (*cf.* ಎಲ್ಲಿ = ಅವಲ್ಲಿ, ಎ + ಅಲ್ಲಿ in § 265).

Kannada ಆ appears as ಎ, ನಾ as ನ, Malayāḷa ಇ as ಎ and ಇ (this occasionally in the dative), Tamil ಯಾ, ನಾ appear as ಎ, Tulu ಯಾ appears as ಯ and following a consonant as ಎ, Tēlugu ಎ, ನೇ appear as ನಾ (in the genitive and dative) and as ನ (in the accusative). The forms of the oblique cases for the first person are, therefore, ಎ, ಇ, ನ, ನಾ.

Kannada and Malayāḷa ನೀ appear as ನಿ, Tulu ಈ appears likewise as ನಿ, Tēlugu ನೀ appears as ನಿ (in the accusative) and as ನೀ (in the genitive and dative), Tamil ನೀ appears as ನಿ, ನು, ಉ. Thus the forms for the oblique cases of the second person are ನೀ, ನಿ, ನು, ಉ.

The form for the oblique cases of ತಾ, the reflexive pronoun (the pronoun of the third person), is ತ in Kannada, Malayāḷa, Tamil, Tulu, and Tēlugu.

d) Probable origin of the three pronouns.

1. That of the first person.

The vowels used in the formation of this person are ಅ, ಆ, ಇ, ಎ, ಏ. The exceptional ಇ of the dative of Malayāḷa may be dismissed from further consideration, as the regular vowel of its dative too is ಎ; it may be added that ಇ and ಎ frequently interchange in Kannada (*see e. g.* § 66; § 109, b, 3).

The short ಆ and ಎ of the oblique cases have been taken to be the shortened forms of ಅ and ಏ (above letter c); if the reverse be accepted, no material difference will proceed from it. Let the radical vowels be ಆ and ಎ.

Which of the two vowels has been leading in the formation of the pronoun of the first person? We may say the one or the other, because they are related and occasionally interchanged, *e. g.* Kannada ಆ, ಎ, ಒ! (*see* § 140); ಆ, ಎ, what? which? ಆರ್, ಎರ್, a pair of oxen yoked to the plough; ಆಱ್, ಎಱ್ to be possible; ಸಾರ್, ಸೇರ್, to be or become near; Tamil, Tēlugu ಆ, ಎ, ಒ; Tamil ಆಱು, Tēlugu ಎಱು, a river. (Regarding the interchange of short ಆ and ಎ *cf.* *e. g.* ಅ, ಎ, ಒ! (*see* § 140); ಅನ್, ಎನ್, to say; ಕಯ್, ಕೆಯ್, the hand; ತಲೆ, ತಲೆ the head; ಅರ್ಕ, ಎರ್ಕೆ, swallow-wort).

If we take ಎ (or ಆ) as the leading vowel, the idea which underlies the formation of the pronoun of the first person, is that of calling the attention of another or others to one's self or the 'I', the particle ಎ (or ಆ) being commonly used in calling, or calling to, a person near or at a distance (*see* § 140). ಎಂ (or ಆಂ) thus is the person that desires to be taken notice of, 'the-o-here'.

But what about the initial consonants ಯ್, ಇ and ನ್? Do they in any way influence the meaning of ಎಂ (ಆಂ) or in other words are they essential?

The answer must be in the negative already on account of their not appearing in Kannada ಆಂ, Tēlugu ಎಂ, ಎ, and, as a rule, in the oblique cases.

In order to explain this we add that the letter ಯ್ (like the Sanskrita ಯ್ is a semi-vowel in Kannada, and especially Kannada and Tēlugu people very often use it euphonically as a help to pronouncing the initial vowels ಇ, ಈ, ಎ, ಏ (§ 41; cf. also the euphonic ಯ್, *e. g.* in §§ 113. 130. 132); only exceptionally it has disappeared in the tadbhavas ಅಮರ್ (=ಯಮಲ) and ಉಗ (=ಯುಗ); in the tadbhavas ಎತಿ (=ಯತಿ), ಎತ್ತ (=ಯತ್ತ), ಎವೆ (=ಯವ) the initial ಎ, when not preceded by a consonant or a consonant with a euphonic ಉ, is pronounced ಯೆ. Also before ಆ the ಯ್ is euphonically sounded, *e. g.* ಆ, ಯಾ, what? which?, ಆರ್ ಯಾರ್, who?, Tamil ಆರ್, ಯಾರ್, who?, ಆನೆ, ಯಾನೆ, an elephant, Tēlugu ಎನ, ಯಾನ wild, which is likewise done when an initial ಎ appears as ಯಾ, *e. g.* ಎಲಕ್ಕಿ, ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ, cardamoms, ಎತ, ಯಾತ, a picotta, ಎ, ಯಾ, what? which?, ಎಕೆ, ಯಾಕೆ, why? (or when an initial short ಎ appears as ಯ, *e. g.* ಎಣ್ಣೆ, ಯಣ್ಣೆ, oil, ಎಮ್ಮೆ, ಯಮ್ಮೆ, a female buffalo, Tēlugu ಎವರು, ಯವರು, who?). Thus the initial ಯ್ of the nominative singular of the pronoun of the first person must be declared to be unessential or simply euphonic, when at the same time one considers that occasionally it has no place there, that ಇರ್ and ನ್ are used in its stead, and that it is not found in the oblique cases.

ಇರ್ is never initial in a true Kannada and Tēlugu word; but is found as the initial of some Tamil, Malayāḷa and Tulu terms. The form ಇರ್ಯಾನ್ of the first pronoun is Malayāḷa. ಇರ್ is another form of ನ್; thus Tamil ಇರ್ಯಾನ್, ನರ್ಯಾನ್ are Kannada ನೇಸರ್, the sun; Tamil ಇರ್ಯಾನ್, ನರ್ಯಾನ್ are Kannada (ನೇಲರ್), ನೇಲರ್, to be suspended; Tamil ಇಮಲಿ, ನವಿರ are Kannada ನವಿಲ್, Tēlugu ನೆಮ್ಮಿ, ನೆಮಲಿ, ನೆವಲಿ, a peacock. Besides, as apparently in the first person of the pronoun, it makes its appearance as a vowel (ಎ or ಏ) also in other words, as does likewise its co-ordinate and substitute ನ್. For instance for Tamil ಇರ್ಯಾನ್, ನರ್ಯಾನ್ and Kannada ನೇಲರ್, to be suspended, there is the ancient Kannada ಎದಲ್ (Tēlugu ವೇಲು); Tēlugu ನೆಮ್ಮಿ, a peacock, appears also as ಎಮ್ಮಿ; Tamil ಇಣ್ಣ, ಇಣ್ಣ, ನಣ್ಣ, a crab, are ಎಡಿ in Kannada and ಎಣ್ಣೆ in Tēlugu (in Kannada there is also the primitive form ಎಸಡಿ, a crab); Kannada ನಾಳೆ, Tamil ನಾಳೆ, Malayāḷa ನಾಳೆ, to-morrow, are ಎಲ್ಲಿ in Tēlugu and ಎಲ್ಲಿ in Tulu. There is, therefore, no reason for considering the ಇರ್ to be an essential part of the nominative of the pronoun of the first person, as it bears the same character as the semi-vowel ಯ್; it is used to facilitate pronunciation by a small section of the Dravida people.

ನ್ bears no character in the pronoun different from that of its substitutes ಇರ್ and ಯ್, the last occurring in Tamil side by side with ನ್; it too is simply euphonic (cf. the ನ್ of the second person), although it has been, and still is, often used in the nominative of the pronoun and its oblique cases by a large number of the Dravidas. By the by, in a few tadbhavas ನ್ appears as a direct

substitute of ಯ್, *e. g.* in Kannada ನೊಗ (=ಯುಗ), a yoke, and in Tamil ಇಮ, ನಮ (=ಯಮ), Yama.

2, That of the second person.

The vowels used in the formation of the second person are ಈ, ಇ, and ಉ.

That the initial consonant ನ್ is not essential, but euphonic, follows from its absence in Tulu ಈ, T  lugu ಈವು in the nominative, and Tamil ಉ in the oblique cases (*cf.* the ನ್ of the first person).

The leading vowel is ಈ, this, the proximate demonstrative particle, expressing that a person (or any object) is situated in front of another; the original meaning of the pronoun is 'next (to me) one'! This ಈ appears also as short *e. g.* in ಇದು, ಇವ.

In the oblique cases of the Tamil pronoun the leading vowel presents itself as ಉ, a short form of ಊ, the intermediate demonstrative pronoun, denoting, in the present case, a person who is intermediate between the left and right and directly faces the speaker in being addressed, the primitive meaning being 'right opposite (to me) one'! This ಊ is also short *e. g.* in ಉದು, ಉವ.

3, That of the pronoun of the third person or of the reflexive pronoun.

The vowels employed for the formation of this pronoun are ಆ and ಅ, the first appearing in the crude base ತಾ, the second in ತ, the base used for the oblique cases. ಆ is shortened into ಅ, both demonstrative particles which mean 'that' (§ 264), *i. e.* he, she, it, being used for all the three genders; ಅ, as we have seen in § 115, has got also the specific meaning of 'he'.

ಆ and ಅ are attached to the pronominal syllable ತು (ತ್ + euphonic ಉ, § 122), another form of ಅತು or ಅದು, the demonstrative neuter pronoun, by means of sandhi (§ 213 *seq.*), the ಉ disappearing. The ತು in this case points back to the agent or subject, and ತಾ (ತು + ಆ), ತ (ತು + ಅ) originally mean 'that-that', *i. e.*, according to circumstances, 'that-he', 'that-she', 'that-it'. (The same ತು + ಅ appears also in ಅತ, ಈತ, ಉತ, 'that-it-he', 'this-it-ho', 'this-intermediate-it-he'; see § 265.)

Remark.

It seems proper here to refer to the connection that exists between the pronouns of the first, second and third person and the personal terminations of the verb. Regarding the vowels ಅ, ಆ, ಎ, ಏ of the pronoun of the first person compare the ಅ, ಅಂ, ಆ of the first person plural of the imperative in § 205 and the ಎ, ಎಂ, and ಎನು of the first person singular and its ಎಂ, ಎವು in the plural in § 193; regarding the vowels ಇ, ಈ of the pronoun of the second person compare the ಇ, ಎ and ಅಯ್ of the second person singular in § 193, the ಇರ್, ಇರಿ of the second person plural in § 193, and the ಇ, ಇಂ, ಇರಿ of the second person plural of the imperative in § 205; and regarding the ಅ and ಆ of the pronoun of the third person compare the ಅ, ಅಂ, ಅನು of the third person singular in § 193.

139. Peculiarities in the declension of some nominal bases are still to be adduced. In § 122 there are some terms of direction with final euphonic ಉ, and in § 123 some such terms with final ಅ of which the genitive singular, etc. are formed by the help of the augment ಅಣ (see § 124). This augment is used likewise in the ancient declension of the following words when they express direction:— ನಡು, ಕಡೆ, ಎಡೆ. ನಡು, a term of direction with radical ಉ (§ 128); instrumental and ablative ನಡುವಣಿಂ, dative ನಡುವಣ್ಣಿ, genitive ನಡುವಣ. ಕಡೆ, a term of direction with final ಎ (§ 130); instr. and abl. ಕಡೆಯಣಿಂ, dat. ಕಡೆಯಣ್ಣಿ, gen. ಕಡೆಯಣ. ಎಡೆ, a term of direction with final ಎ (§ 130); gen. ಎಡೆಯಣ. If the three words are not used as terms of direction, their declension follows that of §§ 128, 130, e. g. ನಡುವಿನ, ಕಡೆಯ, ಎಡೆಯ.

The use of the same augment is seen also in the genitive singular of ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಲ್ಲಿ and ಎಲ್ಲಿ, terms of direction with final ಇ (§ 130), chiefly in the ancient dialect, viz. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಣ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಣ, ಉಲ್ಲಿಯಣ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಣ. The common declension, however, of ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ, and ಎಲ್ಲಿ, is a) in the ancient dialect e. g. dative ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ablative ಅಲ್ಲಿಂ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ್ನೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ್ನಂ, genitive ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ; b) in the mediæval dialect e. g. dat. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಂಗೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, abl. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ್ನೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ, gen. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ; c) in the modern dialect dat. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, abl. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ, ಇಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ, ಎಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ, gen. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಇಲ್ಲಿನ.

ಆಚೆ and ಈಚೆ, terms of direction with final ಎ, are generally declined like terms ending in ಎ (§ 130), e. g. genitive ಆಚೆಯ (in the mediæval and modern dialect); but in the modern dialect we find also e. g. ಈಚೆಗೆ (for ಈಚೆಗೆ) and ಈಚಿನ (for ಈಚೆಯ).

Further, in the same manner as the nominal bases always ending in a euphonic ಉ in § 127 which express time, ನಾಳೆ, ನಿನ್ನೆ and ಮೊನ್ನೆ, terms with final ಎ which relate to time, are declined, viz. a) in the ancient dialect e. g. nom. (the crude base) ನಾಳೆ, dat. ನಾಳಿಂಗೆ, gen. ನಾಳಿನ; ನಿನ್ನೆ, ನಿನ್ನಿಂಗೆ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ; ಮೊನ್ನೆ, ಮೊನ್ನಿಂಗೆ, ಮೊನ್ನಿನ; b) in the mediæval dialect e. g. ನಾಳೆ, ನಾಳಿನ, ನಾಳಿನಲಿ; c) in the modern dialect e. g. ನಾಳೆ, ನಾಳೆಗೆ, ನಾಳಿನ್ನ, ನಾಳಿನಿನ್ನ, ನಾಳಿನ; ನಿನ್ನೆ, ನಿನ್ನಿನ; ಮೊನ್ನೆ, ಮೊನ್ನಿನ.

Besides, two terms with final ಅ that relate to time, are declined like bases with final euphonic ಉ (§ 122), viz. ಆಗ and ಈಗ. In the mediæval dialect we have e. g. ಆಗಿನ, and in the modern one ಆಗಿನ್ನ, ಆಗಿನಿನ್ನ, ಆಗಿನ; ಈಗಿಗೆ, ಈಗಿನಿನ್ನ, ಈಗಿನ. The mediæval form ಮುನ್ನಿನ may be referred to ಮುನ್ನ, also a term ending in ಅ.

In the ancient dialect the genitive of the term ಮತ್ತೆ is ಮತ್ತಿನ.

140. The vocative (sambôdhana, sambuddhi, âmantrana) is not considered as one of the cases by Kannada grammarians, who enumerate only seven (§ 106). It is used in addressing, calling or calling to (âmantrana, abhimukhikarana) objects that are inanimate or destitute of reason (jadvastu, as posts, pots, flowers, trees, bees, etc.), idols (dêvapratimê), persons which are different from one's self (lôkântara), and one's own self (âtmiyaçitta).

The forms of the vocative are as follows:

a) in the ancient dialect

Singular.

1, The first form of the vocative is the crude base, e. g. ದೇವ! ಅರಸ! ಕುಸುಮಾಯುಧ! ಮಾಧವ! ಗಣಪ! ಸರ್ವೇಶ! ಗಂಧವಾಹ! ವಿದ್ಯಾಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ! ಸತಿ! ಉರ್ವಶಿ! ಮೇನಕಿ! ಮಂಜುಷೋಷಿ! ತುಮ್ಮಿ! ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು! ವಧು! ರವ್ವೆ! ತಿಲೋತ್ತಮೆ! ಕೋಗಿಲೆ!

This form is called short emphatical speech, (hrasvakâku).

2, In its second form the vowel of the base is lengthened, e. g. ದೇವಾ! ಜಿನೇಂದ್ರಾ! ಭಾನುತನುಜಾ! ಕುರುಪತೀ! ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯೂ!

This form is called long emphatical speech (dîrghakâku). A pluta form of this vocative is e. g. ರಾಮಾ (ಸ್ತೃ 20. 215, 6, letter k).

3, In its third form the vocative particle ಎ is suffixed either immediately to bases with a final consonant, or by the help of a euphonic letter to bases ending in a vowel, e. g. ನಲ್ಲಳೆ (of ನಲ್ಲಳ್)! ಉಯ್ಯಲೆ (of ಉಯ್ಯಲ್)! ತಳರೆ (of ತಳರ್)! ಮಾವೆ (of ಮಾವು)! ಕಳಸವೆ (of ಕಳಸ)! ಕೊಳನೆ (of ಕೊಳ)! ಚನ್ನನೆ (of ಚನ್ನ)! ಮದಾಳಿಕುಲಮೆ (of ಮದಾಳಿಕುಲ)! ದೇವನೆ (of ದೇವ)! ಅರಸನೆ (of ಅರಸ)! ಹೃದಯಮೆ (of ಹೃದಯ)! ತುಮ್ಮಿಯೆ (of ತುಮ್ಮಿ)! ಕೂಸೆ (of ಕೂಸು)! ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯುವೆ (of ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು)! ವಧುವೆ (of ವಧು)! ಮನುವೆ (of ಮನು)! ತಾವರೆಯೆ (of ತಾವರೆ)! ನೀಲಕುಂತಲೆಯೆ (of ನೀಲಕುಂತಲೆ)! ಹಂಸಯಾನೆಯೆ (of ಹಂಸಯಾನೆ)!

The euphonic augments, as will be observed, are ನ್, ಮ್, ಯ್, ವ್.

4, In its fourth form, instead of the ಎ and in the same manner, the vocative particle ಏ is attached, e. g. ಉಯ್ಯಲೇ! ಮಾವೇ! ತವ್ವೆಲರೇ! ಮರನೇ! ದೇವನೇ! ಕೂಸೇ! ಮನುವೇ! ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯೇ! ನೀಲಕುಂತಲೆಯೇ! ಹಂಸಯಾನೆಯೇ!

Plural.

1, The first form simply is the nominative plural, e. g. ಉಗ್ರಾರಿಗಳ್! ಗುರುಗಳ್! ದೇವರ್!

2, In its second form the vocative particle ಅ is added to the nominative, e. g. ಮುಗಿಲ್ಲಳಿರ! ನನ್ನನಂಗಳಿರ! ನಣ್ಣರಿರ! ನಲ್ಲರಿರ! ಬುಧರಿರ! ದೇವರಿರ! ದೇವಿಯರಿರ! ಬುಧರ್ಕ್ಕಳಿರ! ದೇವರ್ಕ್ಕಳಿರ! ದೇವಿಯರ್ಕ್ಕಳಿರ! ಲತೆಗಳಿರ! ದೆಸೆಗಳಿರ! ಮಾವನ್ನಿರಿರ! ಅತ್ತೆವಿರಿರ!

3, In its third form the vocative particle ಆ is added to the nominative, e. g. ದೇವರಿರಾ! ದೇವಿಯರಿರಾ! ದೇವರ್ಕ್ಕಳಿರಾ!

4, In its fourth form the vocative particle ಎ is added to the nominative
e. g. ಭಟ್ಟರೆ! ದೇವರೆ! ದೇವರ್ಕ್ಕಳೆ! ಗುರುಗಳೆ! ಮಾವನ್ನರೆ!

5, In its fifth form the vocative particle ಏ is added to the nominative,
e. g. ದೇವರೇ! ದೇವರ್ಕ್ಕಳೇ!

b) in the mediæval dialect

Singular.

1, ದೇವ! ಅವ್ವ! ಅವ್ವ! ಅಕ್ಕ! ಒಡೆಯ! ಸ್ವಾಮಿ! ವಿನಾಕಿ! ಸೆಟ್ಟಿ! ತಂಗಿ! ದೇವಿ! ನಾಯಿ!
ಗುರು! ತನ್ನೆ! ಮುತ್ತವ್ವೆ! ವನಿತೆ! ಚಂಗಳೆ! ತರಳೆ!

2, ದೇವಾ! ರಾಜಾ! ಕಲ್ಲಿನಾಥಾ! ಅವ್ವಾ! ಮೂರ್ತಿ!

3, ತಾಯೆ! ಮುತ್ತಗವೆ! ಮಲಹಲರನೆ! ನಾಯಿಯೆ! ಗುರುವೆ! ಶಮ್ಭುವೆ!

4, ಅತ್ತಿಯೇ! ಕಾನ್ತನೇ! ಒಡೆಯನೇ! ತನಯನೇ! ಗುರುವೇ!

Plural.

2, ಮರಗಳರ! ಅವ್ವೆಗಳರ! ಅಕ್ಕಂಗಳರ! ಮುನಿಗಳರ! ದುರುಳರ!

3, ಅಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳರಾ! ಜಡರುಗಳರಾ! ಮತಿಗೆಟ್ಟವನ್ನರಾ! ವಾಹಕರರಾ!

4, ದೇವರೆ! ನೀವೆ!

5, ದೇವರೇ! ಗುರುಗಳೇ!

c) in the modern dialect

Singular.

1, ಅಮ್ಮ! ಮನುಜ! ಸ್ವಾಮಿ! ಭೂದೇವಿ! ಗುರು!

2, ಅವ್ವಾ! ಅವ್ವಾ! ಮಾವಾ! ರಂಗಾ! ಸ್ವಾಮಿ! ತಂಗೀ! ರಾಘಾ! ಶಾಮಾ! ಗುರೂ!

3, ನೀನೆ! ಸರ್ವೋತ್ತಮಳೆ! ಹುಡುಗನೆ! ಗಿಡವೆ! ಪತಿಯೆ! ಮುನಿಯೆ! ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೆ! ಗುರುವೆ!

4, ಊರೇ! ಹಗಲೇ! ಮಗಳೇ! ಮಗನೇ! ಹುಡುಗನೇ! ಗಿಡವೇ! ಮುನಿಯೇ! ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೇ!
ಗುರುವೇ!

Plural.

1, ದೇವರು! o master!

3, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳರಾ! ಮಕ್ಕಳರಾ!

4, ಹುಡುಗರೆ! ಅರಸುಗಳೆ!

5, ಮರಗಳೇ! ಗುರುಗಳೇ! ರಾಯರೇ! ಹುಡುಗರೇ!

141. Here follows an enumeration of the terminations and augments of the seven cases.

1. *Singular.*

Nom. 1, the crudo base (§§ 109, b, c; 117, b, c; 120; 121; 122; 123; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 137, b, c; 139); 2, o or the sōnnē (§§ 109, 117); 3, a euphonic ಉ added to the sōnnē, in which case it appears as ಣ್ or ವ್ (§§ 109, b, c; 117, b, c); 4, a euphonic ಉ added, by means of an enunciativ ಯ್ or ವ್, to the vowels ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, ಊ, (ಋ, ೠ, ಓ, ಔ) and ಎ (§§ 128, b, c; 129, b, c; 130, b, c).

Acc. 1, the crudo base with or without a vowel (§§ 109, c; 120; 121, b, c; 122, b, c; 125; 126; 127; 128, c; 129, c; 130, c); 2, ಅ (§§ 120, b, c; 121, b, c; 122); 3, ಅ preceded by a euphonic ಣ್ (§§ 109, b, c; 117, b, c), or ಯ್ (§§ 130, b, c), or ವ್ (§§ 109, b, c; 128, b, c); 4, ಅಂ (§§ 120, a, b;

121, *b*; 122, *a, b*); 5, ಅಂ preceded by a euphonic ನ್ (§§ 109, *a, b*; 117, *a, b*; 125, *a, b*), or ಯ್ (§ 130, *a, b*), or ವ್ (§§ 128, *a, b*; 129, *a, b*); 6, a euphonic ಉ suffixed to ಅಂ, the sönne of ಅಂ becoming ನ್ or ನ್ನ (*i. e.* ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, §§ 109, *b, c*; 117; 121, *c*; 122, *c*; 125, *c*; 128, *c*; 129, *c*; 130, *b, c*); 7, ಅ added to ಅಂ, its sönne becoming ನ್ or ನ್ನ (*i. e.* ಅನ, ಅನ್ನ, §§ 109, *b*; 117, *c*; 122, *c*; 130, *c*; 135, *c*); 8, ಆ (§§ 109, *c*; 121, *c*; 122, *c*); 9, ಅಂ (§ 120, *a*; 122, *a*); 10, the euphonic ಉ of No. 6 added to ಅಂ and suffixed to the base by the insertion of the augment ಅಫ್ (*i. e.* ಅಫನ್ನು, a quite vulgar form, § 122, *c*).

Instr. 1, ಇ (§ 109, *b, c*); 2, ಎ (§§ 109, *a*; 130, *a*); 3, ಇಂ (§§ 109, *a, b*; 117, *a, b*; 120, *a, b*; 121, *b*; 122, *a, b*; 127, *a*; 128, *a, b*; 129, *a*; 130, *a, b*; 137, *a*); 4, ಇಂ extended in length either by the final augments ದ, ದಂ, ದವು, ದೆ (*i. e.* ಇಂದ್, etc., §§ 109; 117; 120, *a, b*; 121, *c*; 122; 127, *b*; 128, *a, c*; 129, *a*; 130; 137), or by ಇನ್, ಇಂದ್, ಇನ್ದ, by means of ಇನ್, the genitive of ಇಂ or ಇನ್ (*i. e.* ಇನಿನ್, etc., §§ 121, *b, c*; 122; 127, *b, c*; 128, *a, c*), or by ಇಂ through ಇನ್, the genitive of ಇಂ (*i. e.* ಇನಿಂ, §§ 122, *a, b*; 127, *b*; 128, *a, b*; 129, *a*); 5, ಇಂ, ಇನ್, ಇಂದ್, ಇನ್ದ preceded by the augment ಅಫ್ through its genitive ಅಫ (*i. e.* ಅಫಿಂ, etc., §§ 122; 125).

The terminations and their augments presuppose the genitive.

Dat. 1, ಕೆ (§§ 109; 120; 121, *a*; 123, *c*; 125); 2, ಕಿ (§§ 117; 120; 128, *a, b*; 129, *a*; 130); 3, ಕೈ (§§ 109; 123, *c*); 4, ಕಿ preceded by a euphonic sönne (*i. e.* ಕಿ, § 117, *a, b*; *cf.* § 137); 5, ಕಿ preceded by a euphonic ನ್ which is to represent the sönne (*i. e.* ಕಿನ್, § 117, *c*); 6, ಕಿ preceded by a euphonic ನಿ which is to represent the sönne (*i. e.* ಕಿನಿ, § 117, *c*); 7, ಕಿ preceded by a euphonic ಇ (*i. e.* ಕಿ, §§ 121, *b, c*; 122, *b, c*; 127, *b, c*; 128, *b, c*; 129, *c*; 137, *c*); 8, ಕಿ preceded by a euphonic ಇಂ (*i. e.* ಕಿಂ, §§ 121, *a, b*; 122, *a, b*; 127, *a, b*; 128, *a*; 129, *a*); 9, ಕೆ preceded by a euphonic ಇ (*i. e.* ಕೆ, §§ 121, *b, c*; 122, *b*); 10, ಕೈ preceded by a euphonic ಇ (*i. e.* ಕೈ, §§ 121, *c*, 122, *b*); 11, ಕೆ preceded by a euphonic ಇಂ (*i. e.* ಕೆಂ, § 122, *b*); 12, ಕೆ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಫ್ (*i. e.* ಅಫೈ, §§ 122, *a, b*; 125, *a*); 13, ಕಿ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಫ್ (*i. e.* ಅಫೈ, §§ 122, *a*; 123, *a*); 14, ಕೆ or ಕೈ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಫ (*i. e.* ಅಫಕೆ, ಅಫಕೈ, which is a vulgar form, § 123, *c*); 15, ಅಕೈ, *i. e.* a mutilated form of ಅಫೈ (§§ 122, *b, c*; 125, *b, c*); 16, ಅಕೆ, *i. e.* a mutilated form of ಅಫೈ (§§ 122, *b, c*; 125).

Remark.

That the letter ಷ is another form of ಢ becomes a fact when the Tulu dialect is compared (see Kannada Dictionary p. XVI, note 1, sub 7); further, ಷ appears as ಷ in Tulu (see the same note, sub 5), and ಷ as ಸ in Tèlugu (*e. g.* Tèlugu ಕನು, ಕನ್ನು = Kannada ಕಣ್, ಕಣ್ಣು, ಕಣ್ಣು, the eye; *cf.* also § 222). Hence it may be concluded that the letters ಷ, ಢ, ಷ and ಸ are closely related in Dravida and change places in the dialect. The augments ಢ and ಸ of the

genitive (§§ 109; 117), ಯ್ of the genitive (§ 130; cf. 243, B, remark), and ಷ್ of the dative and genitive, and to some extent the ಸೌನ್ನಂ ಂ (ಸ್) and therefore, ultimately the same euphonic letters (cf. ದ್, ನ್, and ಷ್ in § 176; s also the ದಾ in § 265). The vowel ಅ sounded before ಷ್ and ಷ್ (i. e. ಅ-ಷ್, ಅ-ಷ್ apparently is a help to enunciation.

Abl. 1, the terminations of the instrumental except ಎ; 2, ಇಂ, ಇನ್, ಇನ್, ಇನ್, ಇನ್ preceded by the augment ಅಷ್ through its genitive ಅಣ (i. e. ಅಣಂ, etc §§ 122, a; 123); 3, ಇನ್ preceded by the augment ಅಣ through its genitive ಅಣ (i. e. ಅಣದಿನ್, § 123, c); 4, ಇಂ, ಇನ್, ಇನ್, ಇನ್, ಇನ್ preceded by ಅತ್ತಣ, the genitive of ಅತ್ತ (§ 123, i. e. ಅತ್ತಣಂ, etc., §§ 109, a, b; 117, a; 120, a; 128, a); 5, ಇಂ preceded by ಅಷ, the genitive of the augment ಅಷ್, and ಅತ್ತಣ (i. e. ಅಷತ್ತಣಂ, etc., §§ 122, a; 125, a); 6, ಇಂ, ಇನ್, ಇನ್ preceded by ಇನ್, the genitive of ಇನ್, and ಅತ್ತಣ (i. e. ಇನ್ತ್ತಣಂ, etc., § 122, a).

The terminations and their augments presuppose the genitive.

Gen. 1, ಅ (§§ 120, a, b; 121, b, c; 122; 126, c; 137); 2, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ದ್ (i. e. ದ್, § 109); 3, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ನ್ (i. e. ನ್, §§ 109, 117); 4, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಇನ್ (i. e. ಇನ್, §§ 121, 122, 127); 5, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಷ್ (i. e. ಅಷ, §§ 122, 123); 6, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಷ್ this being another form of ಅಷ್ (i. e. ಅಷ್, §§ 122, c; 123, b); 7, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಣದ್ (i. e. ಅಣದ್, which is a vulgar form, § 128, c); 8, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಷ್ (i. e. ಅಷ, §§ 122, 125); 9, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಯ್ (i. e. ಯ್, § 130); 10, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ವ್ (i. e. ವ್, §§ 128; 129, a); 11, ಇನ್ (ಇನ್ + ಅ, i. e. No. 4) preceded by the euphonic augment ವ್ (i. e. ವ್, §§ 128, 129); 12, ಅ preceded by the euphonic ಯ್ and forming with the final ಇ and ಎ of the base a long syllable (i. e. ಈ or ಎ, § 130, c); 13, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augments ದ್, ನ್, ಯ್ and ವ್ (i. e. ದಾ, ನಾ, ಯಾ and ವಾ, §§ 109, a, c; 117, a, c; 128, a; 130, a, c); 14, ಅ (§§ 120, a; 122, c).

Loc. 1, ಉಳ್ (§§ 109, a; 120, a; 122, a; 130, a); 2, ಒಳ್ (§§ 109, a, b; 117, a, b; 120, a, b; 121, b; 122, a, b; 125, a, b; 127, a; 128, a, b; 129, a; 130, a, b; 137, a, b); 3, ಒಳ (§§ 109, a, b; 117, b; 120, b; 122, a, b; 125, b; 128, b; 130, a, b; 137, b); 4, ಒಳ (§§ 109; 117, c; 120, b; 121, c; 122, a, c; 125, b, c; 128, b; 130; 137, b); 5, ಅಳ್ (§§ 109, a; 120, a; 130, a); 6, ಅಲು (§§ 109, a, b; 120, a, b; 130, a, b); 7, ಅಲ್ಲಿ (§§ 109; 117; 120; 121, b, c; 122; 123, c; 125, b, c; 126, c; 127, a, c; 128; 130; 137, c); 8, ಅಲಿ (§§ 109, b, c; 117, c; 120, b; 121, c; 122, b; 125, b; 128, b; 130, b, c; 137, c); 9, ಇಲಿ (§§ 120, b; 121, c; 122, c); 10, ಲಿ (§§ 121, c; 130, c); 11, ಇ (§ 109); 12, the crude base (§§ 126, 127).

The terminations are suffixed to the genitive with and without its augments.

2. *Plural.*

Nom. 1, ಂ (ಮ್, § 137, a); 2, a euphonic ಉ added to the sōnnē, in which case this is changed into ವ್ (i. e. ವು, § 137; cf. § 136); 3, ವು (i. e. No. 2) lengthened by the addition of ಗಳು (i. e. ವುಗಳು, § 136, c); 4, ಕಳ್ (§§ 119, a; 131, a; 134, a); 5, ಕಳ್ with a euphonic ಉ (i. e. ಕಳು, § 119, b, c); 6, ಕಳು lengthened by the addition of ಗಳ್ (i. e. ಕಳುಗಳ್, § 119, b); 7, ಕಳ್ with the augment ಇರು (i. e. ಕಳಿರು, § 119, c); 8, ಗಳ್ (§§ 118, a, b; 131, a, b); 9, ಗಳ್ with a euphonic ಉ (i. e. ಗಳು, §§ 118, b, c; 119, b, c; 131); 10, ಗಳ್ with the augment ಇರ್ (i. e. ಗಳಿರ್, §§ 118, b; 132, a, b); 11, ಗಳ್ preceded by a euphonic sōnnē (i. e. ಂಗಳ್, §§ 118, a, b; 119, a, b; 137, a); 12, ಗಳು preceded by a euphonic sōnnē (i. e. ಂಗಳು, §§ 118, a, b; 119, b); 13, ಗಳಿರ್ preceded by a euphonic sōnnē (i. e. ಂಗಳಿರ್, §§ 118, a; 119, a, b); 14, ಅರ್ (§§ 119, a, b; 132, a, b; 134, a, b); 15, ಅರ್ with a euphonic ಉ (i. e. ಅರು, §§ 119; 132, b, c; 134, b, c); 16, ಅರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಕಳ್ (i. e. ಅರ್ಕಳ್, §§ 119, a; 132, a); 17, ಅರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಕಳಿರ್ (i. e. ಅರ್ಕಳಿರ್, §§ 119, a; 132, a); 18, ಅರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಗಳ್ (i. e. ಅರ್ಗಳ್, § 119, a); 19, ಅರು lengthened by the addition of ಗಳ್ (i. e. ಅರುಗಳ್, § 119, b); 20, ಅರು lengthened by the addition of ಗಳು (i. e. ಅರುಗಳು, § 119, b); 21, ಅರು lengthened by the addition of ಗಳಿರ್ (i. e. ಅರುಗಳಿರ್, § 119, b); 22, ಅರ್ lengthened by ಇರ್ (i. e. ಅರಿರ್, §§ 119, a; 132, a); 23, ಇರ್ (§§ 119, a; 132, a, b); 24, ಇರು (see Nos. 29, 30); 25, ಇರ್ preceded by a euphonic ದ್ (i. e. ದಿರ್, §§ 119, b; 132, a; 134, a); 26, ಇರ್ preceded by a euphonic ಂದ್ (i. e. ಂದಿರ್, § 119, a); 27, ಂದಿರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಇರ್ (i. e. ಂದಿರಿರ್, § 119, a); 28, ಂದಿರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಗಳ್ (i. e. ಂದಿರ್ಗಳ್, § 119, a); 29, ಇರು preceded by a euphonic ದ್ (i. e. ದಿರು, § 119, b); 30, ಇರು preceded by a euphonic ಂದ್ (i. e. ಂದಿರು, §§ 119, b, c; 132, c); 31, ಅರು (i. e. No. 15) preceded by a euphonic ಂದ್ (i. e. ಂದರು, § 119, c); 32, ದಿರ್ (i. e. No. 25) lengthened by the addition of ಕಳ್ (i. e. ದಿರ್ಕಳ್, § 132, a); 33, ಇರ್ preceded by the euphonic ವ್ (i. e. ವಿರ್, § 132, a); 34, ವಿರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಇರ್ (i. e. ವಿರಿರ್, § 132, a); 35, ವಿರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಕಳ್ (i. e. ವಿರ್ಕಳ್, § 132, a); 36, ವಿರ್ lengthened by the addition of ಗಳ್ (i. e. ವಿರ್ಗಳ್, 132, a); 37, ಅರ್ preceded by a euphonic ಬ್ (i. e. ಬರ್, § 119, a); 38, ಅರ್ preceded by a euphonic ಂಬ್ (i. e. ಂಬರ್, § 119, a); 39, ಅರ್ preceded by a euphonic ವ್ (i. e. ವರ್, § 119, a); 40, ಅರು (i. e. No. 15) preceded by a euphonic ಬ್ (i. e. ಬರು, § 119, b, c); 41, ಅರು preceded by a euphonic ಂಬ್ (i. e. ಂಬರು, § 119, b); 42, ಅರು preceded by a euphonic ವ್ (i. e. ವರು, § 119, c); 43, ಅರ್ (§ 132, b).

Acc. 1, ಅ (§§ 118, b, c; 119, b, c; 131, b, c; 135, c); 2, ಅಂ (§§ 118, a, b; 119, a, b; 131, b, c; 135, c); 3, a euphonic ಉ attached to ಅಂ, the sōnnē becoming ನ್ or ನ್ನ (i. e. ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು, §§ 118, b, c; 119, a, c; 131, b, c;

135, c); 4, ಅ added to ಅಂ, the sōnnē becoming ವ್ವ (i. e. ಅನ್ನ, § 119, c; 135, c; 5, ಆ (§ 119, c).

Regarding the augments see the nominative.

Instr. 1, ಇ (§ 131, b); 2, ಇಂ (§§ 118, a, b; 119, a; 131, a, b; 132, a; 137, a), 3, ಇಂ lengthened by the final augments ದ, ದಂ, ದವು, ದೆ (i. e. ಇನ್ನ, etc. §§ 118; 119; 131, b, c; 137, b, c), 4, ಇಂ preceded by the augment ಅ (i. e. ಅಽಂ, § 136, a).

Dat. 1, ರಿ (§§ 118, a, b; 119, a, b; 131, a, b; 132, a; 135, a); 2, ರಿ (§§ 119, a; 132, a); 3, ರಿ preceded by a euphonic sōnnē (i. e. ರಿ, § 137, a); 4, ರಿ preceded by a euphonic ಇ (i. e. ಇರಿ, §§ 118; 119; 131, b, c; 135, b, c; 136, c); 5, ರಿ preceded by a euphonic ಇಂ (i. e. ಇಂರಿ, §§ 119, b; 135, b); 6, ರಿ preceded by a euphonic ಉ (i. e. ಉರಿ, § 131, a); 7, ರಿ preceded by euphonic ಅ (i. e. ಅರಿ, § 119, c); 8, ಕೆ (§ 119, a); 9, ಕೆ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಽ (i. e. ಅಽಕೆ, § 136, a); 10, ಅಕ್ಕ, a mutilated form of ಅಽಕೆ (§ 136, b, c); 11, ಅಕೆ, a mutilated form of ಅಽಕೆ (§ 136, b, c).

Abl. 1, ಇಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆ preceded by the genitive of ಅತ್ತ (i. e. ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ, etc. §§ 118 a; 119, a); 2, the terminations of the instrumental.

Gen. 1, ಅ (§§ 118; 119; 131; 132, a, b; 135; 136, c); 2, ಅ preceded by the euphonic augment ಅಽ (i. e. ಅಽ, § 136, a, b); 3, ಆ (§§ 119, a, c; 131, a).

Loc. 1, ಒಳ್ (§§ 118, a, b; 119, a, b; 131, a, b; 137, a); 2, ಒಳ್ (§§ 118, a, b; 119, b; 132, b; 137, b); 3, ಒಳ (§ 118, b, c; 119, b, c; 131, b, c; 136, c); 4, ಅಲ್ಲಿ (§§ 118; 119; 131, b, c; 136, c); 5, ಅ (§§ 118, b, c; 131, b, c; 137, c); 6, ಒಳ್ and ಅಲ್ಲಿ preceded by the augment ಅಽ (i. e. ಅಽಒಳ್ and ಅಽಅಲ್ಲಿ, § 136, a, b).

142. Looking back on the declension of bases (§§ 100. 117-137. 139) one observes twelve more or less distinct modes of declension.

1. The first mode comprises neuter bases with final ಅ, e. g. ಗಿಡ, ಮರ, ನೆಲ, ಬೆಟ್ಟ, ಕೊಡ, ಕೊಳ, ಮೊಲ. Their singular appears in § 109, their plural in § 118.

2. The second comprises masculine and feminine bases ending in ಅ, e. g. ಕಾಟ, ಕಸವ, ಭೀಮ, ದೇವ, ಅರಸ, ಮಾಡಿದ, ಬೇಡುವ; ಅವ, ಇವ, ಉವ, ಆತ, ಈತ, ಊತ, ಅವಯಾವ; ಅಕ್ಕ, ಅಮ್ಮ, ಅನ್ನ. Their singular is given in § 117, their plurals appear in §§ 119. 135.

3. The third comprises neuter and feminine bases ending in consonant (and one that is used either as masculine or neuter in the ancient dialect, ಲಿಙ್ ಆಳ್), e. g. ಕಣ್, ಕಲ್, ಬಿಲ್, ಮುಳ್, ಊರ್, ಕಾರ್, ಕೇರ್, ಕೆಸರ್, ತಾಯ್, ಪೆನ್; ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ಒರ್ಬಳ್, ಒರ್ವಳ್, ಆವಳ್, ಪೆರ್ವಳ್, ಕರಿಯಳ್, ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್; ಆಳ್. Their singular is given in § 120, their plurals appear in §§ 131. 134. Regarding ಆಗಳ್, ಈಗಳ್ see § 121.

4. The fourth comprises two kinds of bases

a) neuter and feminine bases (and one that is either masculine, feminine, or neuter in the modern dialect, viz. ಆಳು) which, occasionally also in the ancient dialect, optionally in the mediæval one, and always in the modern one are formed from bases with final consonants (see No. 3) by the addition of a euphonic ಉ, e. g. ಎಳ್ಳು, ಕಣ್ಣು, ಕಲು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಊರು, ಕಾಲು, ಕೊರಳು, ತಿಂಗಳು; ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು, ಯಾವಳು, ಒರ್ವಳು, ಒಬ್ಬಳು; ಈಗಳು, ಆಳು Their singular appears in § 121; their plurals are given in §§ 131. 134.

b) neuter bases (and two masculine ones viz. ಗಣ್ಡಸು, ಗಣ್ಣು, one feminine one viz. ಹೆಂಗಸು, and two masculine-feminine-neuter ones viz. ಅರಸು, ಕೂಸು) always (with option only in two numerals) ending in a euphonic ಉ in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect, e. g. ಎಯ್ತು, ಎತ್ತು, ಪೊಯ್ತು, ಪೊತ್ತು, ಹೊತ್ತು, ತಪ್ಪು, ತೆಂಗು, ಕೆಮ್ಮು, ನಾಡು, ಕೇಡು, ಬೆಳಗು, ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ವೆಜತು, ಎಲ್ಲದು, ಆವುದು, ಯಾವದು, ಒಳ್ಳೆತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು, ಅಸಿದು, ಬಸಿದು, ಕರಿದು, ಕೆಜಿದು; ಒನ್ನದು, ಎರಡು, ಮೂಜು, ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಆಯ್ದು, ಆಜು, ಎಯ್ತು, (or also ಎಯ್), ಎಣ್ಣು, ಹೆತ್ತು, ನೂಜು (or also ನೂಜ್); ಅನಿತು, ಇನಿತು, ಉನಿತು, ಎನಿತು, ಆಸು, ಈಸು, ಎಸು, ಅಷ್ಟು, ಇಷ್ಟು, ಎಷ್ಟು, ಒಳಗು, ಪೊಜಗು, ಹೊಜಗು, ಪಿನ್ನು, ಹಿನ್ನು, ಮುನ್ನು, ಕೆಳಗು, ಮೇಗು, ಸುತ್ತು. Their singular is given in § 122 (cf. 124), their plurals appear in §§ 131. 136.

5, The fifth comprises

a) masculine, feminine, and neuter bases ending in a radical ಉ, e. g. ಅನು, ಉಡು, ಕಜು, ತುಜು, ಮಡು, ಗುರು, ವಧು, ಪಜು. Their singular appears in § 128, their plural in § 131.

b) masculine, feminine, and neuter bases ending in ಊ, ಯು, ಯೂ, ಓ and ಔ, e. g. ಪೂ, ಹೂ, ಪಿತ್ಯು, ಮಾತ್ಯು, ಷೂ, ಗೋ, ಗ್ಲೂ. Their singular appears in § 129, their plural in § 131.

6, The sixth comprises masculine, feminine and neuter bases ending in ಇ, ಈ, ಎ, e. g. ಕವಿ, ತಾಯಿ, ತಂಗಿ, ಕಪಿ, ಇಲಿ, ಕೇರಿ; ಸ್ತ್ರೀ; ತನ್ನೆ, ಅತ್ತೆ, ಅನ್ನೆ, ಸೂಳೆ, ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ, ಮನೆ, ಆನೆ. Their singular is given in § 130, their plurals appear in §§ 131. 132.

7, The seventh comprises eight neuter bases of direction with final ಅ, e. g. ಅತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತ, ತೆಂಕ. Their declension is given in § 123.

8, The eighth comprises the bases of the seventh mode when the suffix ಆಲ್ or ಅಲು is attached, e. g. ಅತ್ತಲ್, ಅತ್ತಲು, ಮೂಡಲ್, ಮೂಡಲು. See § 126.

9, The ninth comprises four bases expressing time that end in the ಉ of No. 4, letter b, viz. ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು. See § 127.

10, The tenth is formed by the pronoun ಎಂ (ಎನ್), ಎನು. See § 125.

11, The eleventh is formed by the singular and plural of the personal pronouns and of the reflexive pronoun, viz. ಆಂ, ನಾಂ, ನೀಂ, ತಾಂ, ಆನ್ನೆ, ನಾನ್ನೆ, ನೀನ್ನೆ, ತಾನ್ನೆ, ಆನು, ಈನು, ಎನು, ತಾನು. See § 137.

12, The twelfth mode comprises a number of terms that express direction and time, viz. ನಡು, ಕಡೆ, ಎಡೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಚೆ, ಈಚೆ, ನಾಳೆ, ನಿನ್ನೆ, ಮೊನ್ನೆ, ಆಗ, ಈಗ, ಮುನ್ನ, (ಮತ್ತೆ). See § 139.

V. On verbs (see §§ 313—315)

143. In chapter III (§ 45 *seq*) verbal roots or themes (dhātu) have been already treated of. We have seen that Kêśava calls the crude form (prakritisvarûpa, dhātusvarûpa) of any verb its root, whether it be the primary element (primitive theme) or a secondary theme.

He gives the rule (sûtra 216) that the crude form or theme is found by dropping the pronominal termination (vibhakti) ಲಂ of the negative (see § 209, text and note 2). This rule, however, is (to say the least) insufficient, as it does not enable a student to make a distinction between themes ending in ಉ (which alone are contained in Kêśava's instances, (as ಕೂಡು, ನೋಡು, ತೀಡು) and themes ending in consonants (as ಎನ್, ಗೆಯ್, ಕೊಯ್, ತಾಳ್, ಬಾಡ್, ಸೋಲ್), and as it does not take notice of the doubling of final consonants in the negative (§ 215, 7, f), of the euphonic ಯ್ of themes ending in ಇ and ಎ (§§ 170. 209), and of themes that lengthen their vowel (§ 209), thus presupposing the grammarian's list of dhātus (§ 47).

144. Ancient Kannada grammarians call a verb ಕ್ರಿಯೆ or ಆಖ್ಯಾತ; its action, or the general idea expressed by any verb, they term ಕ್ರಿಯೆ too.

They do not distinguish between mood (mode) and tense. Kannada has so to say only one mood, the indicative, for which, however, it uses no particular word. Cf. § 314.

Tense they call ಕಾಲ.

A conjugated verb, i. e. one ending in a personal termination, is called ಪದ, ಆಖ್ಯಾತಪದ or ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ (§§ 69. 189. 192).

145. The name of the present tense is ವರ್ತಮಾನ or ಭವತ್, or ಭವತ್ಕಾಲ, or ವರ್ತಮಾನಕಾಲ, or ವರ್ತಿಪ ಕಾಲ, or ಸಮೃತ್ತಿ; that of the past tense is ಭೂತ, or ಭೂತಕಾಲ, or ಭೂತವತಿ, or ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲ; that of the future tense is ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್, or ಭವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತಿ, or ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ಕಾಲ, or ಬರ್ಪ ಕಾಲ, or ಭಾವಿ. The comprehensive term for the three times or tenses is ಕಾಲತ್ರಯ.

146. The action of the imperative, or the imperative, is called ವಿಧಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ, or ವಿಧಿ, or ವಿಧ್ಯರ್ಥ. The negative form of the verb, or the negative, is termed ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧ.

147. A person of the verb is called ಪುರುಷ. The name of the first person (i. e. the third person in European grammars) is ಪ್ರಥಮ or ಪ್ರಥಮ ಪುರುಷ, or also ಅನ್ಯ, ಅನ್ಯಪುರುಷ; that of the second is ಮಧ್ಯಮ or ಮಧ್ಯಮ

ಪುರುಷ; and that of the third (*i. e.* the first in European grammars) is ಉತ್ತಮ or ಉತ್ತಮಪುರುಷ. *Cf.* § 192.

If occasionally the term ಕ್ರಿಯೆ is added to ಪ್ರಥಮ, ಮಧ್ಯಮ and ಉತ್ತಮ, or to ಪ್ರಥಮಪುರುಷ, ಮಧ್ಯಮಪುರುಷ and ಉತ್ತಮಪುರುಷ, it is to say that no other persons are meant than those who regulate the action of a verb in grammar.

The comprehensive term for the three persons is ಪುರುಷತ್ರಯ.

148. The grammarians Nāgavarma and Kêśava do not use a word to distinguish a transitive from an intransitive verb; they mentally saw such a distinction themselves, and expected others to do the same. The sūtra about the so-called passive voice in the Śabdamanidarpaṇa wherein the term ಸಕರ್ಮಕ, transitive, occurs, is an interpolation (ಅನುಕ್ತಸೂತ್ರ).

About 400 years afterwards Bhaṭṭākalaṅka in his Śabdhinuśāsana (sūtra 443) introduced by name transitive verbal themes, ಸಕರ್ಮಕಧಾತು, and intransitive verbal themes, ಅಕರ್ಮಕಧಾತು.

Voices, *i. e.* active and passive (see § 315), are not mentioned by Nāgavarma and Kêśava, and the terms parasmaipada and ātmanêpada which have been introduced from Saṁskṛita into Kannada by modern writers, are not used by them.

149. Causation is called ಹೇತು. A verb that expresses causation or is causal (ಹೇತುಕ), is formed from an intransitive or transitive one by adding the particle ಇಸು (or also, as we shall see in § 151, ಸು, ಚು, ಇಚು, ಅಸು), *e. g.* ನಗಿಸು, to cause (somebody) to laugh (from ನಗು), ಅಡಿಸು, to cause (somebody) to cook (from ಅಡು), ನುಡಿಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to speak (from ನುಡಿ), ಮುಡಿಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to put (something) into the hair (from ಮುಡಿ), ಕಡೆಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to churn (from ಕಡೆ), ಈಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to give (from ಈ), ತೇಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to grind (from ತೇ), ನೋಯಿಸು, to cause (a person) to feel pain (from ನೋ), ಮೇಯಿಸು, to cause (cattle) to eat grass (from ಮೇ), ಅಲರಿಸು, to cause (a flower) to open (from ಅಲರ್), ಕಾಣಿಸು, to cause (something) to appear (from ಕಾಣ).¹⁾

The agent (*cf.* § 344) that causes another to do something or causes something to be done or happen, is called ಹೇತುಕರ್ತೃ, ಅನ್ಯಕರ್ತೃ, ಪರಕರ್ತೃ, or ಭಿನ್ನಕರ್ತೃ.

¹⁾ It may be remarked that a causative verb may also be formed by the verb ಮಾಡು, to make, and an infinitive ending in ಅ (§ 187, 2), *e. g.* ಅವನನ್ನು ಓದ ಮಾಡು, make him read (ಓದಿಸು).

150. But if a verb is formed by means of ಇಸು (etc., § 149) that is used in the sense of doing that which the word expresses, the agent is termed ನಿಜಕರ್ತೃ, ಸ್ವಕರ್ತೃ, or ಸ್ವಯಂಕರ್ತೃ. Such verbs may be intransitive or transitive, *e.g.* ನಿಟ್ಟಿಸು, to look, to stare; ತುಟ್ಟಿಸು, to decrease in power; ದಳ್ಳಿಸು, to become greater in bulk; ಮಿಳ್ಳಿಸು, to move about, to float; ಭ್ರಮಿಸು, to roam or wander about;— ಖಣ್ಡಿಸು, to break, to crush; (or effecting a useful object, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಸ್ತು) ಚಿತ್ರಿಸು, to draw (sketches, figures, pictures); ಮುದ್ರಿಸು, to affix a seal to (see § 151, remark); ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸು, to extend, to widen; ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸು, to slacken (*v. t.*). *Cf.* § 215, 1, *b*.

Remark.

It is not allowed to form causative verbs from such verbs, *e.g.* to form ಖಣ್ಡಿಸಿಸು from ಖಣ್ಡಿಸು would be wrong.

151. The suffix ಇಸು appears also as ಸು, ಚು, ಇಚು, and ಅಸು; compare some of the finals mentioned in § 65. It is more than probable that the ಇ in ಇಸು and ಇಚು, and the ಅ in ಅಸು are euphonic (*cf.* the ಇ of §§ 63, 168).

It has been supposed that ಇಸು and ಇಚು are the same as ಇಸು, ಈಸು, to permit, etc.; but that is wrong, as ಇಸು, ಈಸು are formed from ಈ, to give, etc., by means of ಸು which is another form of ಇಸು; see letter *b*, 8 in this paragraph and § 316, 14.

We further state

a) that ಇಸು is suffixed

1, to verbal themes which originally are monosyllabic, and end in consonants if they have not received a euphonic ಉ (see § 54), *e.g.* ಇರಿಸು, ಉಣಿಸು, ಎನಿಸು, ಏಲಿಸು, ಕಾಣಿಸು, ಕಾಯಿಸು, ಕೇಳಿಸು, ಕೊಲಿಸು, ಕೊಳಿಸು, ತರಿಸು, ತಿನಿಸು, ತೀರಿಸು, ಪಾಯಿಸು, ಪೊಲಿಸು, ಬರಿಸು, ಬಾಯಿಸು, ಸೊಲ್ಲಿಸು, ಸೋರಿಸು, ನೋರಿಸು. See exceptions under letter *b*, 1, letter *c*, 1, and letter *e*.

2, to verbal themes that originally are dissyllabic and end in consonants, but are made trisyllabic by the addition of a euphonic ಉ, *e.g.* ಅಗಲಿಸು, ಅಲರಿಸು, ಆಲಿಸು, ಉದರಿಸು, ಉರುಳಿಸು, ಕಟ್ಟಿಸು, ತಗುಳಿಸು, ತೊಡರಿಸು, ನಿಗುರಿಸು, ನೆಗಲಿಸು, ಪೊಣರಿಸು, ಬಲಿಸು, ಸಡಲಿಸು, ಮಗುಲಿಸು, ಹೊರಳಿಸು. To this class belong also the ancient ಒಡರಿಸು, ಅಗುಲಿಸು, ತೆಗಲಿಸು, ಪೊಗಲಿಸು. See the common ancient forms under letter *c*, 2; and exceptions under letter *d*.

In ತುಟ್ಟಿಸು, ದಳ್ಳಿಸು, ನಿಟ್ಟಿಸು and ಮಿಳ್ಳಿಸು (§ 150) no verbal or nominal theme nowadays appears to which ಇಸು is added. ಓರಣಿಸು, ದಟ್ಟಿಸು, ಪವ್ವಲಿಸು, and similar terms are derived from nouns by means of ಇಸು.

3, to themes that appear as dissyllables and trisyllables in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect and end in ಉ, *e. g.* ಆಗಿಸು, ಆಡಿಸು, ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು, ಓಡಿಸು, ಓದಿಸು, ಕಾಸಿಸು, ಕುಟ್ಟಿಸು, ಕೂಡಿಸು, ಕೊಡಿಸು, ತಪ್ಪಿಸು, ತುಮ್ಮಿಸು, ನಾಣ್ಣಿಸು, ನೂಕಿಸು, ನೋಡಿಸು, ಪಣ್ಣಿಸು, ಪತ್ತಿಸು, ಪೊಂಗಿಸು, ಪೋಗಿಸು, ಹಾಕಿಸು; ಅಡಂಗಿಸು, ನಿಗುವ್ವಿಸು, ಪೊಚ್ಚಲಿಸು, ಬದುಕಿಸು, ಮಲಂಗಿಸು, ಹುಡುಕಿಸು. See an exception under letter *e*.

4, to themes that are dissyllabic and end in ಇ and ಎ, to which, especially in the ancient and mediæval dialect, ಇಸು is attached by means of a euphonic ಯ್, *e. g.* ಅಳಯಿಸು (ಅಳಿಯಿಸು), ಅಲಿಯಿಸು, ಎಲಿಯಿಸು, ಕಡಯಿಸು, ಕರೆಯಿಸು, ತೆಗೆಯಿಸು, ತೊಳಯಿಸು, ನಡಯಿಸು (ನಡೆಯಿಸು), ನುಡಯಿಸು, ನೆಲಿಯಿಸು (ನೆಲೆಯಿಸು), ಪೊಡಯಿಸು (ಪೊಡೆಯಿಸು), ಬೆಳಯಿಸು (ಬೆಳೆಯಿಸು), ಮಲಿಯಿಸು. See exceptions under letter *b*, 2 and *c*, 3.

Regarding the dropping of the final vowel of some themes *cf.* letter *b*, 2; §§ 60; 157; 165, letter *a*, 3. 4. 5; 165, *b*, 2; 172; 180, 3.

5, to monosyllabic themes that are a vowel or end in one, to which it is attached by means of a euphonic ಯ್, *e. g.* ಈಯಿಸು, ತೇಯಿಸು, ತೋಯಿಸು, ನೋಯಿಸು, ಬೇಯಿಸು, ಮಾಯಿಸು, ಮೇಯಿಸು. The forms occur also in the modern dialect. See exceptions under letter *b*, 3.

b) that ಸು is suffixed

1, to themes that end in the consonants ಯ್ and ಲ್, *e. g.* ಕಾಸು, ಪಾಸು (in the three dialects), ಕೊಲ್ಲು (only in the mediæval one). *Cf.* letter *a*, 1.

2, to dissyllabic themes ending in ಇ and ಎ, in the three dialects, *e. g.* ಅಡಸು, ಅಳಸು (ಅಳಿಸು, ಅಳಿಸು, ಅಳಿಸು), ಅಲಿಸು, ಇಲಿಸು, ಉರಿಸು (ಉರಿಸು, ಉರಿಸು), ಉಲಿಸು (ಉಲಿಸು, ಉಲಿಸು), ಎಣಿಸು (ಎಣಿಸು, ಎಣಿಸು), ಎಲಿಸು, ಕವಿಸು, ಕುಡಿಸು, ತಡಸು (ತಡಿಸು), ತಿಳಿಸು, ತುಲಿಸು (ತುಲಿಸು, ತುಲಿಸು), ತುಲಿಸು, ತೆಗಸು (ತೆಗಿಸು, ತೆಗಿಸು), ತೊಳಸು (ತೊಳಿಸು), ನಡಸು (also in a *śāṣana* of 1076 A. D., ನಡಿಸು, ನಡಿಸು), ನುಡಿಸು, ಪೊಡಸು, ಪೊದಿಸು, ಬೆರಸು (ಬೆರಿಸು), ಬೆಳಸು (ಬೆಳಿಸು, ಬೆಳಿಸು), ಮಡಿಸು (ಮಡಿಸು), ಮಲಿಸು (ಮಲಿಸು), ಸುಲಿಸು, ಹನಿಸು. See letter *a*, 4 and *c*, 3.

ಪಲಿಸು, ಹಲಿಸು are derived from nouns by means of ಸು.

About the dropping of the final vowel of some themes see letter *a*, 4, about the change of ಎ into ಇ § 109, *b*, 3 (*cf.* § 66), and about that of ಇ into ಉ §§ 165, *a*, 5; 247, *d*, 13. 14.

3, to monosyllabic themes that are a vowel or end in one, *e. g.* ಈಸು (or ಇಸು, of ಈ § 316, 14; *cf.* its past participle ಇತ್ತು), ಕೋಸು,

ತೋಸು, ಬೇಸು, ಮೀಸು, ಮೇಸು. The forms are common to the three dialects. Cf. letter *a*, 5.

c) that ಚು is suffixed

1, to monosyllabic long themes ending in the consonant ರ್, e. g. ತೀರ್ಚು, ಸಾರ್ಚು, ಸೋರ್ಚು. Cf. letter *a*, 1.

ಸಾಣ್ಣು is derived from a noun with a long vowel by means of ಚು. Themes like ಪೆರ್ಚು, ಬಿರ್ಚು, ಮುಂಚು are derived from nouns with short vowels which they retain.

2, to dissyllabic themes ending in the consonants ರ್, ಲ್, ಳ್ and ಲ್, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, e. g. ಅಮರ್ಚು, ಅಲರ್ಚು, ಉದಿರ್ಚು, ಒಡರ್ಚು, ತಳಿರ್ಚು, ತೆರಳ್ಚು, ತೊಡರ್ಚು, ನಿಗುರ್ಚು, ನಿಮಿರ್ಚು, ಪೊಣರ್ಚು, ಬಿದಿರ್ಚು; ಅಗಲ್ಚು, ಅಡಿಲ್ಚು, ಕಡಿಲ್ಚು, ಬಡಿಲ್ಚು, ಸಡಿಲ್ಚು; ಉರುಳ್ಚು, ಕೆರಳ್ಚು, ತಗುಳ್ಚು, ಪೊರಳ್ಚು; ಅಗುಡ್ಚು, ನೆಗಡ್ಚು, ಮಗುಡ್ಚು. Cf. letter *a*, 2 and letter *d*.

3, to dissyllabic themes ending in ಇ and ಎ, e. g. ಅಡಚು, ಅಲಿಚು, ಎಲಿಚು, ಕವಿಚು, ಕಳಚು, ಕೊಡಚು, ಮಡಚು. The forms appear more or less in the three dialects. Cf. letter *a*, 4 and *b*, 2.

About the dropping of the final vowel of some themes see also letter *a*, 4 and *b*, 2.

d) that occasionally ಇಚು is suffixed to the themes mentioned under letter *a*, 2, e. g. ಉರುಳಿಚು, ಒಡರಿಚು, ಕೆರಳಿಚು, ತೆರಳಿಚು, in the mediæval dialect.

e) that occasionally ಅಸು is suffixed to the themes mentioned under letter *a*, 1 and 3, e. g. ಎನಸು, ಬರಸು, ಹಾಕಸು, in the modern dialect.

Remarks.

As will be seen from § 150 ಇಸು is also used to form verbs from Sanskrit nouns, e. g. ಖಡ್ಗಿಸು, ಚಕ್ರಿಸು, ಮುದ್ರಿಸು, ಪಚಿಸು, ವರ್ಧಿಸು, ರಕ್ಷಿಸು, ಭೋಗಿಸು, ಭಾವಿಸು, ಕಾಮಿಸು, ಭುಂಜಿಸು, ಆಶಿಸು, ನಮಿಸು, ಭ್ರಮಿಸು, ರಮಿಸು, ಗಮಿಸು, ಜಪಿಸು, ಓಲಗಿಸು. Such verbs occur in the three dialects. Cf. § 215, 1, letter *b*.

Sometimes, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, also a euphonic ಯ್ is used in suffixing the ಇಸು, e. g. ಶುದ್ಧಯಿಸು, ತಾರಯಿಸು, ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸು, ಪೂರಯಿಸು, ಮೇಳಯಿಸು, ನಮಯಿಸು, ಭ್ರಮಯಿಸು, ರಮಯಿಸು, ಗಮಯಿಸು, ಜಪಯಿಸು, (ಓಲಯಿಸು). Cf. § 215, 2, letter *c*.

Occasionally, chiefly in the ancient and mediæval dialect, the ಇ of ಇಸು is dropped, and we get such forms as ತಾರಯ್ಸು, ಪೂರಯ್ಸು; in ಓಲಗಿಸು the ಗ್ is changed into ಯ್, and ಓಲಯ್ಸು is produced. Also in Kannada words that dropping takes place, so that ಕೋರಯಿಸು appears as ಕೋರಯ್ಸು (or ಕೋರೈಸು), ತೆಲ್ಲಯಿಸು as ತೆಲ್ಲಯ್ಸು (or ತೆಲ್ಲೈಸು), ತೇರಯಿಸು as ತೇರಯ್ಸು (or ತೇರೈಸು), ದಟ್ಟಯಿಸು as ದಟ್ಟಯ್ಸು, ಸೂಳಯಿಸು as ಸೂಳಯ್ಸು, ಹಾರಯಿಸು as ಹಾರಯ್ಸು, ಹೊಲ್ಲಯಿಸು as ಹೊಲ್ಲಯ್ಸು (ಹೊಲ್ಲೈಸು, see § 217).

In the medial dialect the euphonic ಯ್ in ಯಸು changes also into ವ್, *e. g.* ಓಲವಿಸು, ತರ್ಕವಿಸು, ತುರವಿಸು, ಪೂರವಿಸು, ಮೇಳವಿಸು, ಸೂಳವಿಸು, ಹಾರವಿಸು. Cf. § 215, 3, letter α.

152. In § 8 it has been stated that verbs are transitive and intransitive, in § 149 that there are causal verbs too. There are no frequentative verbs in Kannada; no verbal theme (dhātu) can be turned into frequentative one. But though frequentative or iterative action is never contained in a particular shape of a Kannada verbal theme, it is expressed either by simple repetition (yugalôççarana, dvihprayôga) triple repetition (triprayôga); see § 165, 211, and 339. Regarding a lot of reflexive verb see § 341.

153. In Kannada not only verbal themes (dhātu) are conjugated, but also declinable bases (lînga, §§ 68. 90), that is to say nouns (nâma-lînga), *e. g.* ಪೆತ್ತಿ, ದೊಹಿತ್ತ, compound bases (samâsalinga), *e. g.* ಕವಿಕೇಶವ, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನನ, ಕಲಾವಣ್ಣತ, pronouns (sarvanâma), *e. g.* ಪೆಲಿ, attributive nouns or adjectives (guṇavaçana) whether Kannada or Sanskrita, *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದ, ಕೂರಿದ, ಅಸಿಯ, ಪಿರಿಯ, ಉದ್ದತ, ವೃದ್ಧ, and appellative nouns of number (sachyê), *e. g.* ಒರ್ವ. See § 197.

When bases like the mentioned ones are conjugated they have been called, by Europeans, appellative verbs or conjugated appellatives. Kannada grammarians have no name for them.

The author of the present grammar has not met with any instance of such conjugated bases in the mediæval dialect; in the modern dialect no conjugation of nouns, etc. is in use.

154. There are two different forms of the Kannada verb that have been called verbal participles or gerunds by Europeans.

The first is the preterit or past verbal participle (bhûtakâlakriya pûrvakâlakriya pûrvakriyê, §§ 155—171); the second is the present verbal participle (vartamânakâlakriyê, vartamânakriyê, §§ 172. 173. See § 361.

155. The first kind of the past participle is formed by suffixing the syllable ದು to verbal themes (dhātu, prakṛiti) ending in consonant (vyanjanânta), in the vowel ಇ (ikârânta), and in the vowel ಎ (ekârânta) without altering the themes, *e. g.* ಪೂಣ್ಣ (of ಪೂಣ್), having admitted, ಮಾಣ್ಣ (of ಮಾಣ್), having ceased, ಅಣ್ಣ (of ಅನ್, the later ಅನ್ನು), having said, ಎಣ್ಣ (of ಎನ್, the later ಎನ್ನು), having said, ತಿಣ್ಣ (of ತಿನ್, the later ತಿನ್ನು), having eaten, ಕೊಯ್ಣ (of ಕೊಯ್, the later ಕೊಯ್ಣ), having

ಗೆಯ್ದು (of ಗೆಯ್, the later ಗೆಯ್ಯು, cf. § 48), having tied, ಪಾಯ್ದು (of ಪಾಯ್), having jumped, ಪೀರ್ದು (of ಪೀರ್), having sucked, ಸೋರ್ದು (of ಸೋರ್), having dropped, ಗೆಲ್ಲು, having gained, ಮೆಲ್ಲು, having chowed, ನೇಲ್ಲು, having swung, ಕಳ್ಳು, having stolen, ಮುಳ್ಳು, having become angry, ಕೇಳ್ಳು, having heard, ಸೀಳ್ಳು, ಅಯ್ತಿ, ಬಾಯ್ತಿ, ಅಮದ್ದು, ಒಸದ್ದು, ತೊಡದ್ದು, ಪೊಡದ್ದು, ಬೆಮದ್ದು, ಅಗಲ್ಲು, ಕನಲ್ಲು, ಸಿಡಿಲ್ಲು, ತೆಗುಳ್ಳು, ನೆಗಯ್ತಿ; ಇಡಿದು (of ಇಡಿ), ಕುಡಿದು, ಕುಣಿದು, ಮುನಿದು, ಇಲಿದು, ಬಲಿದು, ಕುಸಿದು, ತಿಳಿದು, ಇಲಿದು; ನಡೆದು (of ನಡೆ), ಪಡೆದು, ನೆನೆದು, ಕರೆದು, ಒಲೆದು, ಒಸೆದು, ಕಳೆದು, ಎಯ್ತಿ. Regarding the etymological explanation and original meaning see 169.

Themes ending in ರ್ optionally double the ದ್ of ರ್, e. g. ಪೀರ್ದು, ಸೋರ್ದು, ಅಮದ್ದು, ಒಸದ್ದು, ತೊಡದ್ದು, ಪೊಡದ್ದು (see § 119, a, 4).

The same formation of the past participle by means of ದು takes place also when verbal themes consist of one consonant with a long vowel, e. g. ಕಾದು (of ಕಾ), ಕೇದು (of ಕೇ), ಕೋದು (of ಕೋ), ತೇದು, ತೋದು, ಬಾದು, ಮೇದು, ಸೋದು.

Remark.

The grammarian Kêśava states that the syllable ದು consists of the vowel ಉ (ukāra) added to the augment (âgama) ದ. About ದ see § 17, 189.

156. In the formation of the second kind of the past participle the only difference is that in several themes ತು is substituted for ದು, e. g. ಆನ್ನು (of ಆನ್), ಕೂನ್ನು, ಕೂರ್ತು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ನಿಲ್ಲು, ಬಲ್ಲು, ನೇಲ್ಲು, ಪೊಲ್ಲು, ಸೋಲ್ಲು, ಅಯ್ತಿ, ಉಯ್ತಿ, ಕಿಯ್ತಿ, ಚೆಗುರ್ತು, ಬೆಮರ್ತು, ಕವಲ್ಲು; ಆಯ್ತಿತು (of ಆಯ್ತಿ), ಕಲಿತು, ತಣಿತು, ಬಲಿತು, ಬಿಲಿತು, ಚಳಿತು; ಆಯ್ತಿತು (of ಆಯ್ತಿ), ಒಯ್ತಿತು, ಮಯ್ತಿತು; ಓತು (of ಓ), ಕೀತು (of ಕೀ), ಪೂತು, ಬಾತು, ಬೀತು.

A list of themes that form their past participle by means of ತು is given in sūtra 507 of the Śabdānuṣāṅga, viz. ಕವಲ್, ಮುಕಲ್, ಬಲ್, ಕಲ್, ಪೋಲ್, ಸಾಲ್, ಸೋಲ್, ಪೇಲ್, ನೂಲ್, ಕೂರ್, ಕಸರ್, ಕನರ್, ಕೊನರ್, ತಳಿಲ್, ಬಿಳಿರ್, ಚಿಗುರ್, ಬೆಮರ್, ಅಯ್, ಉಯ್, ಕಿಯ್, ಚಳಿ, ಮೊಳಿ, ಅಯ್, ಅಯ್, ಕುಯ್, ಬಾ, ಕೀ, ಪೂ, ಬೀ, ಓ, ಕೂನ್, ಪೇನ್, ಸೀನ್, ಆನ್, ನೋನ್, ಇನ್, to which it adds ಒಯ್ತಿ, ಆಯ್ತಿ in sūtra 508, ನಿಲ್ in sūtra 509, and ನೇಲ್ in sūtra 510, remarking that one may use ನೇಲ್ಲು or ನೇಲ್ಲು; under sūtra 553 it has also ಈತು (of ಈ).

In some instances the use of ದು and ತು is optional, e. g. ನೇಲ್ಲು, ನೇಲ್ಲು; ಬೆಮದ್ದು, ಬೆಮರ್ತು; ಮುಗುಳ್ಳು, ಮುಗುಳ್ಳು; ಆಯ್ತಿದು, ಆಯ್ತಿತು ತಣಿದು, ತಣಿತು; ಮಯ್ತಿದು, ಮಯ್ತಿತು; ಬಲಿದು, ಬಲಿತು; ಬಾದು, ಬಾತು.

The use of suffixing ದು or ತು to themes with a final consonant has partly disappeared in the mediæval dialect, and still more so in the modern one, on account of a euphonic ಉ being added to the themes. See § 166.

157. The third kind of the past participle differs in so far from the first and second one, as in themes ending in a vowel this vowel (ಎ or ಇ) may be altered or dropped before ದು and ತು. In the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect the vowel ಎ may be converted into the vowel ಅ, *e. g.* ಎಲಿದು (= ಎಲಿಡಿದು), ಎಲಿದು (= ಎಲಿಡಿದು), ಒಡದು, ಒರದು, ಕಳದು, ನಡದು (in a śāṣana between 750 and 814 A. D.), ನೆರದು (in a śāṣana of 929 A. D.), ಪೊರದು (in a śāṣana of 804 A. D.), ಬೆಳದು, ಹೊಳದು, ಬೆರತು, ಕೊಲಿತು; in the modern dialect the vowel ಇ too may be changed into the vowel ಅ, *e. g.* ಕಡದು (= ಕಡಿಡಿದು), ದುಡದು, ಸರದು, ಸಿಡದು, ಸುಲದು, ಹುರದು, ಹುಲಿತು. (*Cf.* §§ 60; 151, *a*, 4; 151, *b*, 2; 151, *c*, 8; 165, *a*, 3. 4. 5; 172; 180, 5.)

158. The fourth kind of the past participle is formed by eliding the final vowel (ಎ or ಇ) of the theme, producing a theme ending in a half consonant, and then suffixing ದು or ತು, *e. g.* ಅರ್ತು (= ಅರ್ತಿದು of ಅರ್ತಿ), ಉರ್ತು (= ಉರಿದು of ಉರಿ), ಎನ್ನು (= ಎನೆದುದು of ಎನೆ), ಒದ್ದು (= ಒದೆದುದು), ಒನ್ನು (= ಒನೆದುದು), ಕಿನ್ನು (= ಕಿಸಿದುದು), ಕುದ್ದು (= ಕುದಿದುದು), ಕೊನ್ನು (= ಕೊನೆದುದು), ನುನ್ನು (= ನುಸಿದುದು), ಪೊದ್ದು (= ಪೊದೆದುದು), ಬನ್ನು (= ಬಸಿದುದು), ಮನ್ನು (= ಮನೆದುದು), ಮಿತ್ತು (= ಮಿದಿದುದು), ಸದ್ದು (= ಸದೆದುದು), ಸನ್ನು (= ಸಸಿದುದು), ಹದ್ದು (= ಹದಿದುದು), ಹನ್ನು (= ಹಸಿದುದು), ಹೊತ್ತು (= ಹೊದೆದುದು), ಹೊದ್ದು (= ಹೊದೆದುದು), ಹೊನ್ನು (= ಹೊನೆದುದು). *Cf.* § 165, letter *a*, 7.

The mentioned past participles occur only in the modern dialect except ಪೊದ್ದು which is found likewise in the mediæval one, and ಮಿತ್ತು which, according to the Śabdānuśāṣana sūtra 482, is met with in the ancient one.

159. The fifth kind of the past participle is formed by eliding the final consonant of themes before the termination ದು or ತು. This formation is nearly wholly restricted to the modern dialect. We have

1, the elision of ನ್, *e. g.* ಆತು (= ಆನ್ನು), ನಾತು or ನಾದು (= ನಾನ್ನು), ನೋತು (= ನೋನ್ನು), ಸೀತು (= ಸೀನ್ನು), for which there is the instance ಈದು (of ಈನ್) in the ancient dialect (*cf.* the ಈತು of ಈ in § 156);

2, the elision of ಯ್, *e. g.* ಆದು (= ಆಯ್ದು), ವಾದು (= ವಾಯ್ದು), ಹಾದು (= ಹಾಯ್ದು); *cf.* ನೇದು (= ನೆಯ್ದು);

3, the elision of ಲ್, *e. g.* ನಾತು (of ನಾಲಿ);

4, the elision of ಲ್, e. g. ಜೋತು (=ಜೋಲ್ತು), ನೂತು (=ನೋಲ್ತು), ನೇತು (=ನೇಲ್ತು), ಸಾತು (=ಸಾಲ್ತು), ಸೋತು (=ಸೋಲ್ತು, used also in the mediæval dialect), ಹೇತು (=ಹೇಲ್ತು), ಹೋತು (=ಹೋಲ್ತು);

5, the elision of ರ್ of the ancient theme ಕುಳಿರ್, i. e. ಕುಳಿತು (=ಕುಳಿದುರ್);

6, the elision of ರ್ together with the preceding vowel ಇ of the ancient theme ಕುಳಿರ್, i. e. ಕುಳ್ತು (=ಕುಳಿದುರ್), a form used in the mediæval dialect;

7, the elision of ರ್ of ಕೂರ್, a theme formed from the ancient ಕುಳಿರ್, i. e. ಕೂತು (=ಕುಳಿದುರ್).

160. The sixth kind of the past participle is formed by changing or converting the final consonant into another one before ದು and ತು. This changing takes place in the ancient, mediæval, and modern dialect. We find

1, the conversion of ಲ್ into ರ್ before ದು, e. g. ಎದುರ್ (=ಎಲ್ದಿ), ಬಿದುರ್ (=ಬಿಲ್ದಿ) in the ancient dialect, and ಅದುರ್ (=ಅಲ್ದಿ), ಬಿದುರ್ (=ಬಿಲ್ದಿ) in the mediæval one (cf. § 236);

2, the conversion of ಲ್ into ತ್ before ತು, e. g. ಅತ್ತು (=ಅಲ್ದಿ), ಉತ್ತು (=ಉಲ್ದಿ), ಕಿತ್ತು (=ಕಿಲ್ದಿ) in the mediæval and modern dialect;

3, the conversion of ದ್ into ತ್ before ತು in ಮುತ್ತು (of ಮುದು) of the ancient and mediæval dialect;

4, the conversion of ಲ್ (or ಲ್ with the euphonic ಉ, i. e. ಲ್) into ತ್ before ತು, e. g. ಉತ್ತು (=ಉರ್ತು, of ಉಲ್ or ಉಲ್), ಎಲ್ದಿತ್ತು (of ಎಲ್ದಿಲ್ or ಎಲ್ದಿಲ್), ಆಸತ್ತು, ತೆಪ್ಪತ್ತು, ಪೆತ್ತು, ಪೊತ್ತು, ಬೇಸತ್ತು of the ancient and mediæval dialect, and ಆಸತ್ತು, ಎಚ್ಚತ್ತು, ತೆಪ್ಪತ್ತು, ಬೇಸತ್ತು, ಹೆತ್ತು, ಹೊತ್ತು of the mediæval and modern dialect; ತತ್ತು (of ತಲ್ = ತಲ್) occurs in the Jaimini Bhârata; exceptions to this rule in the ancient dialect are e. g. ಅಲಿತು, ಬಿಲಿತು, ಅರ್ತು, ಆರ್ತು, ಅಲ್ಕಿತು, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿತು;

5, the conversion of ಲ್ into ತ್ before ತು in ನಿತ್ತು (=ನಿಲ್ತು) of the modern dialect;

6, the conversion of ರ್, the substitute of ಲ್ (see No. 1), into ದ್ before ದು, e. g. ಅದ್ದು (=ಅಲ್ದಿ, ಅದುರ್), ಎದ್ದು (=ಎಲ್ದಿ, ಎದುರ್), ಬಿದ್ದು (=ಬಿಲ್ದಿ, ಬಿದುರ್) in the mediæval dialect, and ಎದ್ದು (=ಎಲ್ದಿ, ಎದುರ್), ಬಿದ್ದು (=ಬಿಲ್ದಿ, ಬಿದುರ್) in the modern one;

7, the conversion of an original ರ್ into ದ್ before ದು in ಇದ್ದು (=ಇರ್ದು) in the mediæval and modern dialect;

8, the conversion of ಲ್ into ದ್ before ದು in ಗೆದ್ದು (=ಗೆಲ್ದಿ) of the mediæval and modern dialect, and in ಮೆದ್ದು (=ಮೆಲ್ದಿ) of the modern one;

9, the conversion of ಳ into ದ before ದು in ಕದ್ದು (= ಕಳ್ಳು) of the mediæval and modern dialect;

10, the conversion of ರ into ನ before ದು in ತನ್ನ (of ತರ್, ತರು) and ಬನ್ನ (of ಬರ್, ಬರು) of the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect;

11, the conversion of ಲ into ನ before ದು in ಕೊನ್ನ (of ಕೊಲ್, ಕೊಲ್ಲ), ನಿನ್ನ (of ನಿಲ್, ನಿಲ್ಲ), and ಸನ್ನ (of ಸಲ್, ಸಲ್ಲ) of the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect;

12, the conversion of ಲ into ನ before ತು in ನಿನ್ನು (= ನಿಲ್ಲು) of the mediæval and modern dialect;

13, the conversion of the ಳ of ಕುಳ, a mutilated form of the ancient ಕುಳಿರ್ (see § 159, No. 6), into ನ before ತ್ತು in ಕುನ್ನು (= ಕುಳ್ಳು, i. e. ಕುಳಿದು) of the modern dialect.

161. The seventh kind of the past participle is formed by changing not only the final consonant of the theme before the termination ತು, but also its initial vowel.

To this kind belong only the three themes ಕಿಱ್ (ಕಿಱು), ಗಿಱ್ (ಗಿಱು), ತಿಱ್ (ತಿಱು) of the ancient and mediæval dialect, which convert their initial vowel ಇ into ಎ and their ಱ into ತ್, so that their participles are ಕೆತ್ತು, ಗೆತ್ತು, ತೆತ್ತು (see § 66).

ತೆತ್ತು occurs likewise in the modern dialect wherein its theme, however, appears as ತೆಱು, which is found also in the mediæval one.

162. The eighth kind of the past participle is formed by changing, i. e. shortening, the vowel of the theme and inserting a euphonic ನ before the termination ದು.

The themes which do so, are ಬೇ, ವಾ, ನೋ; their participles are ಬೆನ್ನೆ, ಮಿನ್ನೆ, ನೊನ್ನೆ in the ancient and mediæval dialect, and also in the modern one, though their themes herein are ಬೇಯು, ವಾಯು and ನೋಯು (see § 48).

163. The ninth kind of the past participle is formed by changing, i. e. shortening, the vowel of the theme and inserting a euphonic ತ before the termination ತು.

The themes are ಈ and ಸಾ (ಸಾಯ್), and their participles are ಇತ್ತು and ಸತ್ತು in the ancient and mediæval dialect, and also in the modern one, though the themes herein appear as ಈಯು and ಸಾಯು.

Remark.

The form of ಸಾ is in sūtras 477. 566 of the Śabdānuśāsana; it is not given in the Kaṇṇāṭakabhāṣabhāṣaṇa which adduces only the past participle ಸೆತ್ತು;—

the Śabdamanidarpana under sūtra 48 clearly gives the form of ಸಾಯ್; under sūtra 240 it has ಸಾಯಿ, which may be either ಸಾಯ್ ಈ or ಸಾ ಈ, it has neither ಸಾಯ್ nor ಸಾ in its dhātupāṭha. The present-future participle generally is ಸಾವ, instead of ಸಾಯ್, in the ancient and mediæval dialect (§ 180, 1, remark).

164. From § 155 up to § 163 the syllables ದು and ತು underwent no changes when they were used as suffixes for the past participle; in the present paragraph instances of the tenth kind of the past participle will be adduced, that is to say instances of the participle in the formation of which the suffixes ದು and ತು are changed. Namely

1, ದು is converted into ಡು after the theme ಉಣ್ (ಉಣ್ಣು), the past participle of which is ಉಣ್ಣು in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect;

2, ದು is converted into ಡು after the theme ಕಾಣ್ (ಕಾಣು), its vowel being shortened, so that its past participle is ಕಣ್ಣು in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect;

3, ದು is converted into ಡು after the theme ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು), the final ಳ್ being changed into ಣ್, and ಕೊಣ್ಣು becomes the participle for the three dialects;

4, ತು is converted into ಟು after the themes ಅಡು, ಇಡು, ಉಡು, ನಡು, ಪಡು, ಬಿಡು, ಮಡು, ಸುಡು and ಬಿಸುಡು, their final ಡು being changed into ಟು, so that ಅಟ್ಟು, ಇಟ್ಟು, ಉಟ್ಟು, ನಟ್ಟು, ಪಟ್ಟು, ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಸುಟ್ಟು are the participles for the three dialects, and ಮುಟ್ಟು, ಬಿಸುಟ್ಟು those for the ancient one.

In the ancient dialect ಬಿಸುಟ್ಟು is written also ಬಿಸುಟು, a form that is common in the mediæval one.

The original forms of the past participles of the modern dialect ಬಿಸಾಟು (of ಬಿಸಾಡು = ಬಿಸುಡು) and ಹೊಟು (of ಹೊಡು) must have been ಬಿಸಾಟ್ಟು (ಬಿಸಾಡು + ತು) and ಹೊಟ್ಟು (ಹೊಡು + ತು); cf. No. 6;

5, the past participle ಹೊರಟು, mentioned under No. 4, is, by contraction, vulgarly changed into ಹೊಣ್ಣು;

6, the past participle ಬೆರಣ್ಣು is identical in form with the theme, i. e. ಬೆರಣ್ಣು (Śabdamanidarpana sūtra 241); the participle's original form must have been ಬೆರಣ್ಣು, i. e. ಬೆರಣ್ಣು with the termination ತು which was converted into ಟು;

7, ತು is converted into ಟು after the ancient and mediæval themes ಕುಡು and ತುಡು, these changing their initial vowel ಉ into ಒ and taking the forms ಕೊಟ್ and ತೊಟ್, so that the past participles become ಕೊಟ್ಟು and ತೊಟ್ಟು.

The themes ಕುಡು and ತುಡು occasionally appear as ಕೊಡು and ತೊಡು in the mediæval dialect, and always so in the modern one, the participles remain ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ತೊಟ್ಟು;

8, ತು is converted into ಟು after the ancient theme ಕಿಡು, this changing its initial vowel ಇ into ಎ and taking the form ಕೆಟ್, so that the past participle becomes ಕೆಟ್ಟು.

In the mediæval and modern dialect the theme is ಕೆಡು, the participle remains ಕೆಟ್ಟು;

9, ತು is converted into ಜು, after the ancient theme ಪಸು which becomes ವಚ್, so that the past participle is ಪಚ್ಚು;

10, ತು is converted into ಜು after the ancient (and mediæval) themes ಇಸು and ಬಿಸು, these changing the initial vowel ಇ into ಎ and taking the forms ಎಚ್ and ಬೆಚ್, so that the participles become ಎಚ್ಚು and ಬೆಚ್ಚು.

In the mediæval dialect the themes generally are ಎಸು, ಬೆಸು; the participles remain ಎಚ್ಚು, ಬೆಚ್ಚು;

11, ತು is converted into ಕು after the themes ನಗು, ಮಿಗು (and ancient ತಗು, Śabdamanidarpana under sūtra 241) of the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect, and ಸಿಗು of the mediæval and modern one, the themes taking the forms ನಕ್, ಮಿಕ್, (ತಕ್), ಸಿಕ್, so that the past participles become ನಕ್ಕು, ಮಿಕ್ಕು, (ತಕ್ಕು), ಸಿಕ್ಕು; cf. § 165, letter, a, 7;

12, ತು is converted into ಕು after the themes ಉಗು and ಪುಗು of the ancient and mediæval dialect, the themes changing their initial vowel ಉ into ಒ and taking the forms ಒಕ್ and ಪೊಕ್, so that the past participles become ಒಕ್ಕು and ಪೊಕ್ಕು.

The themes ಉಗು and ಪುಗು appear also as ಒಗು and ಪೊಗು in the mediæval dialect, the participles remaining ಒಕ್ಕು, ಪೊಕ್ಕು. In the modern dialect ಪೊಗು has taken the form of ಹೊಗು which occurs also in the mediæval one; the past participle is ಹೊಕ್ಕು; cf. § 165, letter a, 7;

13, ತು is converted into ಪು after the ancient theme ತವು, this taking the form ತಪ್, so that the past participle becomes ತಪ್ಪು; see an instance in § 165 under b, 1.

165. From § 155 to § 164 we have seen how the Kannada past participle is formed in various ways when the syllables ದು and ತು are suffixed to the theme; now its eleventh kind follows, a short form which appears without ದು and ತು, is often identical as to shape with the verbal theme (which at the same time often is a verbal noun), and may be considered to be a

verbal noun (see § 100 compared with § 60; § 169). Compare the short past participle with final *ra* in § 168.

This short participle occurs only when a verb directly follows it which shows that the sense of the past participle is meant, as it does not bear the characteristic mark of a participle itself. See, however, § 198, 6, where the third person neuter singular is directly formed from it.

It is used in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect.

It includes two classes, it being put either before a verb that differs from that from which it has been formed, or before a verb that is identical; in the second case it is repetition (§§ 152. 211).

a) The short participle used before verbs that are not the same as that from which it has been formed, chiefly before ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು, cf. § 341) and ತರ್ (ತರು):

1, Instances with regard to unaltered verbal themes with a final consonant, are *e. g.* ಎಲಿ ತರ್ (=ಎಲಿತ್ತು ತರ್), ಕಾಯ್ ತರ್ (=ಕಾಯ್ತ್ತು ತರ್), ಪಾಯ್ ತರ್ (=ಪಾಯ್ತ್ತು ತರ್), ಬಿಲಿ ತರ್ (=ಬಿಲಿತ್ತು ತರ್), ಸಾರ್ ತರ್ (=ಸಾರ್ತ್ತು ತರ್), ಸೀಳ್ ಕೆಡಹು (=ಸೀಳ್ಳು ಕೆಡಹು), ಹೊಯ್ ಕೊಳ್ (=ಹೊಯ್ತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್).

2, Instances with regard to unaltered themes with a final vowel, are *e. g.* ಇಲಿ ತರ್ (=ಇಲಿದು ತರ್), ಉಗು ತರ್ (=ಉಕ್ಕು ತರ್), ಒಗೆ ತರ್ (=ಒಗೆದು ತರ್), ಕರೆ ತರ್ (=ಕರೆದು ತರ್), ಕದಿ ತರ್, ಕನಿ ತರ್, ಕುಸಿ ಬೀಲಿ, ತವು ತರ್, ತಿರಿ ತಿನ್, ತಿಲಿ ತರ್, ತಿನಿ ಕೊಳ್, ತೆಗೆ ತರ್, ದೊರೆ ಕೊಳ್, ನಡೆ ತರ್, ಪದೆ ಪೊಯ್, ಪರಿ ತರ್, ಪಿಡಿ ತರ್, ಪಿಡಿ ಪಡೆ, ಪಿಡಿ ಪೆಲಿ, ಪುಗು ತರ್, ಬಿಡು ತರ್, ಬಿಲಿ ತರ್, ಸುರಿ ತರ್, ಹರಿ ತರ್, ಹಿಡಿ ತರ್.

3, Instances with regard to themes that have changed their final vowel *ಎ* into *ಅ* (which often are verbal nouns and occasionally appear in the mediæval dialect and frequently in the modern one), are *e. g.* ಎಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (=ಎಲಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಎಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (=ಎಲಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಎಲಿ ತರ್ (=ಎಲಿದು ತರ್), ಒಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಒರ ಕೊಳ್, ಕರ ಕೊಳ್, ಕರ ತರ್, ಕದಿ ತರ್, ಕಳ ಕೊಳ್, ಕೆರ ಕೊಳ್, ಕೊದಿ ಕೊಳ್, ತಡ ಕೊಳ್, ತೆಗ ತರ್, ತೆಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ತೊಡ ಕೊಳ್, ತೊಳ ಕೊಳ್, ದೊರ ಕೊಳ್, ನಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಬಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಬೆಳ ಕೊಳ್, ಹೊಡ ಕೊಳ್. Cf. § 157.

4, Instances with regard to themes that have changed their final vowel *ಇ* into *ಅ* (which often are verbal nouns and not unfrequently occur in the modern dialect), are *e. g.* ಇಡ ಕೊಳ್ (=ಇಡಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಇಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (=ಇಲಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಉಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (=ಉಲಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಕಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಕಸ ಕೊಳ್, ಕುಡ ಕೊಳ್, ತಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ತಿಳ ಕೊಳ್, ತುಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ದಣ ಕೊಳ್, ದುಡ ಕೊಳ್, ನಸ

ಕೊಳ್, ಬಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಬಿರ ಕೊಳ್, ಮುಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಮುಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಸರ ಕೊಳ್, ಸುಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಸುಲ ಕೊಳ್, ಹಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಹಿಡ ಕೊಳ್, ಹಿಡ ತರ್, ಹೊಲ ಕೊಳ್. Cf. § 157.

5, Instances with regard to themes that have changed their final ಇ into ಉ (which partly are verbal nouns and occasionally occur in the modern dialect), are *e. g.* ಇಡು ಕೊಳ್ (=ಇಡಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಇಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (=ಇಲಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಉಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ (=ಉಲಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಕವು ಕೊಳ್ (=ಕವಿದು ಕೊಳ್), ಕುಡು ಕೊಳ್, ತಿಳು ಕೊಳ್, ದಣು ಕೊಳ್, ದುಡು ಕೊಳ್, ನಸು ಕೊಳ್, ಬಡು ಕೊಳ್, ಬಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಬಿರು ಕೊಳ್, ಮುಡು ಕೊಳ್, ಮುಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಸುಲಿ ಕೊಳ್, ಹಿಡು ಕೊಳ್, ಹೊಲು ಕೊಳ್. Cf. § 151, letter *b*, 2.

6, Instances with regard to themes that have dropped their final syllable, are ಅಯ್ (=ಅಯ್ತು of ಅಯ್ತು) ತರ್ (used in the ancient and mediæval dialect), ಪೋ (=ಪೋಗಿ of ಪೋಗು) ತರ್ (used in the ancient dialect), and ಮಲ (=ಮಲಗಿ of ಮಲಗು) ಕೊಳ್ (used in the modern dialect). Cf. letter *b*, 3.

Here may be adduced the vulgar ಉಡು ತೊಡಿಸು (=ಉಡಿಸಿ ತೊಡಿಸು; see § 166). Cf. ಪಟ ಪಟಿಸು under *b*, 4.

7, Instances with regard to themes that have dropped the vowel of their final ಗಿ, ಗು or ಗೆ and converted the remaining consonant ಗ್ into ಕ್ before the verbs ಕೊಡು and ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು), are *e. g.* ಅಕ್ (=ಅಗಿದು of ಅಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ಒಕ್ (of ಒಗಿ) ಕೊಡು, ಒಕ್ (of ಒಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ತೆಕ್ (of ತೆಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ನಕ್ (of ನಗು) ಕೊಳ್, ಬಕ್ (of ಬಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ಬಿಕ್ (of ಬಿಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ಮೊಕ್ (of ಮೊಗಿ) ಕೊಳ್, ಸಿಕ್ (of ಸಿಗು) ಕೊಳ್. The instances occur only in the modern dialect. Cf. § 158; § 164, 11. 12.

b) The short participle used before verbs that are identical with that from which it has been formed, *i. e.* in repetition (§ 211):—

1, Instances with regard to themes that, in an unaltered form, precede an identical verb, are *e. g.* ಕಡಿ ಕಡಿ (=ಕಡಿದು ಕಡಿ), ಕವಿ ಕವಿ (=ಕವಿದು ಕವಿ), ಕಾಯ್ ಕಾಯ್ (=ಕಾಯ್ದು ಕಾಯ್), ಕರೆ ಕರೆ (=ಕರೆದು ಕರೆ), ಕಲಿ ಕಲಿ (=ಕಲಿದು ಕಲಿ), ಕುಡಿ ಕುಡಿ (=ಕುಡಿದು ಕುಡಿ), ಕುಣಿ ಕುಣಿ, ಕುನಿ ಕುನಿ, ಜಡಿ ಜಡಿ, ಜಿಗಿ ಜಿಗಿ, ತಲಿ ತಲಿ, ತಿಳಿ ತಿಳಿ, ತಿವಿ ತಿವಿ, ತುಲಿ ತುಲಿ, ತೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆ, ನನೆ ನನೆ, ನಲಿ ನಲಿ, ನೆಗೆ ನೆಗೆ, ನೆನೆ ನೆನೆ, ಪರಿ ಪರಿ, ಪಿಡಿ ಪಿಡಿ, ಪೊಗೆ ಪೊಗೆ, ಬಗಿ ಬಗಿ, ಬಡಿ ಬಡಿ, ಬಿರಿ ಬಿರಿ, ಮಡಿ ಮಡಿ, ಮಣಿ ಮಣಿ, ಮಿಡಿ ಮಿಡಿ, ಮುಲಿ ಮುಲಿ, ಮೊಗೆ ಮೊಗೆ, ಮೊರೆ ಮೊರೆ, ಸಿಡಿ ಸಿಡಿ, ಸುಲಿ ಸುಲಿ, ಸುಲಿ ಸುಲಿ, ಸುಲಿ ಸುಲಿ, ಸೆಳೆ ಸೆಳೆ, ಹಿಡಿ ಹಿಡಿ, ಹಿರಿ ಹಿರಿ, ಹೊಗೆ ಹೊಗೆ, ಹೊಡೆ ಹೊಡೆ.

It is to be observed that the instances always presuppose the second verb to be in the form of the past participle ending in ದು (§ 155) or also

in the past tense, as ಕಡಿ ಕಡಿದು, ಕವಿ ಕವಿದು, etc. (see § 211, 4). They are found in the three dialects. In Abhinavapampa 13, 53 there is ತವು ತವ್ವು ದುವುಭಯಬಳದ . . . ಸೈನ್ಯಂ.

2, Instances with regard to themes that have lost their final vowel before an identical verb (which are found in the mediæval and modern dialect), are *e. g.* ಕಳ (i. e. ಕಳೆದು of ಕಳೆ) ಕಳೆ, ತೆಗೆ (= ತೆಗೆದು of ತೆಗೆ) ತೆಗೆ, ನೆಗೆ ನೆಗೆ, ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳೆ, ಮೊಗ ಮೊಗೆ, ಸೆಳ ಸೆಳೆ, ಹೊಡ ಹೊಡೆ, ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸೆ, ಹೊಳ ಹೊಳೆ. *Cf.* § 151, letter *a*, 4 and *b*, 2.

Remark.

In such an instance the short participle may be doubled, *e. g.* ಬಡ ಬಡ ಬಡೆ, also when another verb follows, *e. g.* ಬಡ ಬಡ ಕೊಳ್. See § 211, 8.

3, Instances with regard to themes that have dropped their last syllable before an identical verb, are *e. g.* ತಿರ (of ತಿರಗು) ತಿರಗು, ತಿರಿ (of ತಿರಿಗು) ತಿರಿಗು, ತಿರು ತಿರುಗು, ತೊಲ ತೊಲಗು, ತೊಳ ತೊಳಗು, ನಿಲಿ ನಿಲಿಕು, ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗು, ಮುಲಿ ಮುಲಿಗು, ಮೊಗ ಮೊಗಸು, ಮೊಲಿ ಮೊಲಿಗು, ಸೊಗ ಸೊಗಸು. *Cf.* letter *a*, 6. The instances belong to the three dialects. See § 211, 7.

Remarks.

In such an instance the short participle may be doubled, *e. g.* ತೊಳ ತೊಳ ತೊಳಗು, ನಡ ನಡ ನಡುಗು (or ನಡುಗು), ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗು (used in the ancient dialect, see § 211, 10. See also § 339, 8.

Also in the repetition of nouns the last syllable has been dropped, as in ತಿಂಗ ತಿಂಗಳು, ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲ್ (see § 303, 1, *a. b. c. d*).

4, An instance in which the vowel of the penultima too has been lost before an identical verb, is ಪರ ಪರಿಸು (= ಪರಿಸಿ ಪರಿಸು, of the mediæval dialect). *Cf.* ಉಡು ತೊಡಿಸು under *a*, 6.

166. Hitherto the formation of the past participle of verbal themes ending in consonants and the vowels ಇ and ಎ has been treated of; it still remains to be introduced the formation of the twelfth kind of the past participle. It concerns the themes which end in the vowel ಉ in the three dialects.

Their past participle is formed by suffixing the vowel ಇ, in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect. The final ಉ is treated as a euphonic letter, disappearing before the ಇ according to the rule of sandhi (§ 213, *seq.*). ९

Instances are ಅಳ್ಳಿ (of ಆಳ್ಳು), having feared, ಒಗ್ಗಿ (of ಒಗ್ಗು), having met together, ನಚ್ಚಿ (of ನಚ್ಚು), having trusted, ಮುಚ್ಚಿ (of ಮುಚ್ಚು), having liked.

ಕುಟ್ಟಿ (of ಕುಟ್ಟು), ಮುಟ್ಟಿ, ಒಡ್ಡಿ, ಹಿಣ್ಣಿ, ಎತ್ತಿ, ಮುತ್ತಿ, ಪೊರ್ದಿ, ಆಗಿ, ಹೋಗಿ, ಪೋಗಿ, ಚಾಚಿ, ಮಾಚಿ, ಆಡಿ, ಪಾಡಿ, ಕಾಡಿ, ವಾಡಿ, ಬೀಡಿ, ಸಾಡಿ, ಪಾಸಿ, ಉಡಿಸಿ, ಒದಡಿ, ಕೆದಡಿ, ಗದಡಿ, ಬೆದಡಿ, ನಗಿಸಿ, ಕಾಣಿಸಿ, ಓದಿಸಿ, ಅಲರ್ಚಿ, ಇದಿರ್ಚಿ, ನಿಗುವ್ವಿಸಿ, ಓಸರಿಸಿ, ಕಳವಳಿಸಿ.

ಆಗು, ಪೋಗು, ಹೋಗು form also the irregular past participles ಆಯ್, ಪೋಯ್, ಹೋಯ್, used for the third person neuter singular of the past tense (see § 199, and cf. § 176). ಆಯ್ appears also as ಅಯ್, regarding which see § 176, and compare ಅಗು (= ಆಗು) in the Dictionary ¹⁾.

Themes with final ಾ generally form their past participle by means of the vowel ಇ; but if the ಾ is changed into ಾ಼, which occasionally and in some instances always is done (§§ 59. 61. 160, 4), they suffix ದು or ತು (§§ 155. 156), e. g. ಕಾದು (of ಕಾ಼ಱಿ = ಕಾಱು), ತೋದು, ಪಾದು, ಬೀದು, ವಾಡು, ಒಳದು, ಕೆದದು, ಪೆಳದು, ಬೆದದು; ಅರ್ತು, ಆರ್ತು, ಅಲ್ಪಿರ್ತು, ಬೆಳ್ಳರ್ತು, and before the syllable ತು their final ಾ಼ is sometimes converted into ತ್ (ಎಲ್ಪಿತ್ತು, etc., § 160, 4).

In the mediæval dialect a theme that in the ancient one ends in a consonant, is not unfrequently made to end in ಉ, in which case the vowel ಇ is used to form its past participle, e. g. ಜೋಲಿ (= ಜೋಲ್ದು), ಊಳಿ (= ಊಳ್ಳು), ಕೇಳಿ (= ಕೇಳ್ಳು), ತಾಳಿ, ಪೇಲಿ, ಹೂಲಿ, ಹೇಲಿ, ಹೋರಿ, ಅಡರಿ, ಕೊನರಿ, ಚಿಗುರಿ, ನಿಗುರಿ, ಅಗಲಿ, ಕನಲಿ, ತೊಲಲಿ, ಬಲಲಿ, ಸಡಲಿ, ಉರುಳಿ, ಉಗುಲಿ; this, as a rule, is done in the modern dialect. Cf. §§ 48. 181, 1. 198, 4. 5.

167. The thirteenth kind of the past participle which, as it would appear, occurs only in the mediæval dialect, is formed by means of the syllable ಇದು. This is, instead of ದು (§ 155), suffixed to themes that in the ancient dialect, without exception, end in consonants, but in later times have optionally received a euphonic ಉ (cf. the close of § 166), e. g. ಕೇಳಿದು (of ಕೇಳು, = ಕೇಳ್ಳು), ತೂಳಿದು (of ತೂಳು, = ತೂಳ್ಳು), ಸಾರಿದು

¹⁾ Dr. I. F. Fleet draws the author's attention to some copper-plate grants in which ಅಯ್ and ಆಯ್ have been used directly for ಆಗಿ and ಆಗಿ in the forms ಮೂಡಯ್, ಮೂಡಾಯ್, ತಂಕಯ್, ತಂಕಾಯ್, etc (for ಮೂಡಗಿ, ಮೂಡಾಗಿ, ತಂಕಗಿ, ತಂಕಾಗಿ, etc., to the east, to the south, etc.). He writes: "With one exception, noted further on, I have found these forms in only some of the spurious copper-plate grants of the Western Ganga series, from Mysore. These grants claim to be of various dates from A. D. 248 upwards. But there are strong reasons for fixing the eleventh century as the period when most of them were fabricated." The one exception occurs in a stone inscription at Bannâr in the Tiruma-Kûḍla-narasîpura taluka, Mysore district, which appears to include the word ಪಡುವಾಯ್ (or ಪಡುವಾಯ್?), and may belong to about A. D. 920. Cf. § 281. We remark that ಆಗಿ appears as ಆಯಿ in Têlugu.

(of ಸಾರು, = ಸಾರ್ದು), ಸೀಳಿದು (of ಸೀಳು, = ಸೀಳ್ಳು), ಸೂರುಳಿದು (of ಸೂರುಳು, = ಸೂರುಳ್ಳು), ಹೋರಿದು (of ಹೋರು, = ಹೋರ್ದು), ಹೋಲಿದು (of ಹೋಲು, = ಹೋಲ್ಳು), ಬಲಿಲಿದು (of ಬಲಿಲು, = ಬಲಿಲ್ಳು), ಮರಳಿದು (of ಮರಳು, = ಮರಳ್ಳು). In a śāśana of A. D. 1123 we find ಗೆಲುದು (for ಗೆಲ್ಲು) in which a euphonic ಉ is used for ಇ.

Towards the end of the mediæval period (*e. g.* in the Kannada Rāmāyaṇa) here and there we meet with forms in which the ಇದು has been used to form the past participle even of verbal themes that end in ಉ in the three dialects (§ 166), *e. g.* ಚಾಚಿದು (of ಚಾಚು, = ಚಾಚ್ಚು), ಮೆಟ್ಟಿದು (of ಮೆಟ್ಟು, = ಮೆಟ್ಟ್ಚು), ನೋಡಿದು (of ನೋಡು, = ನೋಡ್ಚು). Also the curious past participle ನಿನ್ನಿದು (=ನಿನ್ನ, of ನಿಲ್ಲು) occurs in the Rāmāyaṇa.

The vowel ಇ in ಇದು in this case is, of course, nothing else but a euphonic letter employed before the real termination ದು.

168. The question naturally arises how the vowel ಇ of § 166 came to represent the suffix for the past participle of verbal themes ending in ಉ in the three dialects. It appears to be certain that ಇ originally was a euphonic or enunciative augment put before ದು (§ 155 *seq.*) in order to avoid forms like ಪಾಡ್ದು (of ಪಾಡು), having sung (actually used in the Jaimini Bhārata 21, 57), ಮಾಡ್ದು (of ಮಾಡು), having made (used in the Dharmaparīkṣhā, edited by the Rev. G. Wüth in his ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ್ಯವ್ಯಮಾಲಿಕೆ vaçana 1301), ಕುಟ್ಟು, ನಚ್ಚು, ಮಚ್ಚು, etc. Such forms, certainly, are clumsy and cacophonous, and led people to use the enunciative augment ಇ between the theme and ದು, as they actually did in the forms ಕೇಳಿದು, ತೂಳಿದು, etc. and then in the forms ಚಾಚಿದು, ಮೆಟ್ಟಿದು, ನೋಡಿದು, which, probably as a remnant of by-gone times, we find in § 167. This is corroborated by the fact that in the so-called relative past participle (§ 175, *e. g.* ಪಾಡಿದ, ಮಾಡಿದ, ಕುಟ್ಟಿದ, ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ, ನಚ್ಚಿದ, ಮಚ್ಚಿದ), in the ancient and mediæval present tense (§ 194, *e. g.* ಪಾಡಿದಪೆಂ, ಮಾಡಿದಪೆಂ, ಕುಟ್ಟಿದಪೆಂ, ನಚ್ಚಿದಪೆಂ), and in the imperfect tense (§ 198, *e. g.* ಪಾಡಿದೆಂ, ಕುಟ್ಟಿದೆಂ, ನಚ್ಚಿದೆಂ) the ದು, in the form of ದ (§ 178), is always used. (In the contingent present-future tense the participle with ಇ is generally added directly to ಎನು, etc.).

We are, therefore, compelled to think that the past participle with final ಇ is another particular kind of the short participles treated of in § 165. About its representing verbal nouns see § 169.

In passing it may be observed that in the future tense (§ 200) the trisyllabic forms ಮಾಡುವೆಂ, ನೋಡುವೆಂ, when they are to become dissyllabic, do not appear as ಮಾಡ್ವೆಂ, ನೋಡ್ವೆಂ, but as ಮಾಡ್ವೆಂ, ನೋಡ್ವೆಂ, the ಏ in combination with ವ being used to avoid a hardness of the pronunciation, which is avoided in the past participles ಪಾಡ್ವು, ಮಾಡ್ವು by the insertion of an enunciative ಇ before ದು and finally dropping the ದು.

Remark.

Nāgavarma and Kēśava call the ಇ an augment (āgama), and Kēśava states that this ಇ and the ಉ in ದು are vowels which are substitutes for the personal terminations (kriyāvibhaktyāḍḥāsasvara). See the personal terminations in § 193.

169. Is it possible to find out the original meaning of the past participle in Kannada?

In § 165 it has been stated that the short past participles, namely those without ದು and ತು, are often identical as to shape with their verbal themes which at the same time are verbal nouns, so that the participles themselves appear as verbal nouns and finally must be such, *e. g.* ಎಲಿ, a rising, ಪಶಯ್, a running, ಸೀಳ್, a splitting, ಹೊಯ್, a striking; ಇಲಿ, ಕವಿ, ಕುಸಿ, ತವು, ತಿರಿ, ತಿಲಿ, ತಿವಿ, ತೆಗೆ, ದೊರೆ, ನಡೆ, ಪದೆ, ಪರಿ, ಪಿಡಿ, ಪುಗು, ಬಿಡು, ಬಿಲಿ, ಹರಿ, ಹಿಡಿ; ಎಲಿ, ಒಡ, ಒರ, ಕಳ, ಕೊಲಿ, ತಡ, ತೆಲಿ, ನಡ, ಬೆಳ, ಹೊಡ; ಇಲಿ, ಉಲಿ, ಕಡ, ಸರ; ಇಲಿ, ಉಲಿ, ಕುಡು, ದಣು, ನನು, ಬಲಿ, ಬಿರು, ಮುಡು, ಹಿಡು; ಪೋ. If we thus consider the short participles to be verbal nouns, their meaning before ಕೊಳ್ and ತರ್ is as follows:— ಹೊಯ್ ಕೊಳ್, to take (*i. e.* to apply) a blow (or blows, to one's self); ಎಲಿ ತರ್, to bring a standing up (to a certain place, *i. e.* to come); ಪಾಯ್ ತರ್, to give a running (*i. e.* to run); ತಿವಿ ಕೊಳ್, to take (*i. e.* to apply) a stabbing (to one's self); ನಡೆ ತರ್, to bring a walking (*i. e.* to come); etc.

We believe that analogously the past participles ending in ದು and ತು are nouns, namely verbal nouns augmented by the pronominal suffixes ತು and ದು (§ 122; *cf.* §§ 178 and 298, 3). Thus, for instance, ಇಲಿ, a descending, has become ಇಲಿದು, a descending-it; ನಡೆ, a walking, ನಡೆದು, a walking-it; ಬಿಲಿ, a selling, ಬಿಲಿತು, a selling-it; ಮೊಳೆ, a germinating, ಮೊಳೆತು, a germinating-it (*cf.* our explanation of ಅದೆ in § 171, of ಉತುಂ, etc. in § 173, of ಅದ in §§ 178, 179, of ಪು, ವು and ಹು in §§ 185, 186, of the infinitive in § 188, of ಗು and ಕು in § 204, and of the second and third person of the imperative in § 205). The suffixes ದು and ತು are so to say redundant. The special idea of the past ('a having descended-it', 'a having walked-it', or having descended, having walked, etc.) has, only by usage, been attached

to the forms with ದು and ತು (*cf.* ಅದ in § 273). A similar indefinite character as to time has been actually preserved in the verbal forms produced by suffixing the syllables ಕುಂ and ಗುಂ (see § 203), in the negative participle and conjugated negative (see §§ 170. 171. 209. 210), and in the verbal forms (participles) produced by the syllables ವ, ಒ, ಫ, and ಡ (see §§ 180-185). Further the use of the past participle ಎನ್ನ in combination with ಒದೆ or ಅರೆ (ಎನ್ನೊದೆ, ಎನ್ನರೆ), *e. g.* in §§ 322-329 and that of the infinitive with final ಅಲ್ (ಅಲ್) in combination with ಇಲ್ಲ (§ 316, 2) will assist to elucidate such an original indefiniteness as to time. *Cf.* also § 313, 4 about the combination of the past participle and verbal nouns in the past.

In § 168 the short past participles with a final enunciative ಇ which remained after the dropping of ದು, have been introduced. With their ದು they are obvious verbal nouns, and they are therefore to be considered as verbal nouns also without ದು. This is established by the fact that they in combination with ಇಲ್ಲ are used identically with other verbal nouns in combination with ಇಲ್ಲ in § 316, 2 (*e. g.* ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ = ಮಾಡಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದುದಿಲ್ಲ).

170. The fourteenth kind of the past participle is the so-called negative one (pratiśhêdhakriyô, vilômakriye, abhâvakriyô). It is formed by putting ಅದೆ to the short form of the so-called infinitive (kriyârtha, see § 187), *i. e.* to the form of the verb that is conventionally used to denote object, design, purpose, or future of intention of action (before another verb), expressing the idea of the English infinitive preceded by 'to', 'for to', 'about to', 'ready to', 'yet to' (see § 188). This short form of the infinitive ends in the vowel ಅ, *e. g.* ಇರ (of ಇರ್, ಇರು), to be or stay, about to be or stay, going to be or stay, yet to be or stay. When ಅದೆ is put to ಇರ, the form of the participle becomes either ಇರ ಅದೆ, or, with the application of sandhi (§ 214), ಇರದೆ, 'not actually being or staying' or 'not having actually been or stayed'. The idea of the past is secondary, depending on circumstances (see § 209, and *cf.* § 169). Both forms, ಇರ ಅದೆ and ಇರದೆ, were used in the ancient dialect; in the mediæval and modern one only ಇರದೆ is in use. Other instances are ಅಲ್ಲದೆ (of ಅಲ್), not being fit or not having been fit, ಇಲ್ಲದೆ (of ಇಲ್), not being present or not having been present (§ 338), ಅಂಜದೆ (of ಅಂಜು), not fearing or not having feared, ಕಟ್ಟದೆ (of ಕಟ್ಟು), not tying or not having tied, ಉಡದೆ (of ಉಡು), ಕಿಡದೆ (of ಕಿಡು), ಆಗದೆ, ತೀರದೆ, ಬೇಡದೆ, ಮಾಡದೆ, ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಹೋಗದೆ, ಕೇಳದೆ,

ಪೇಲಿದೆ, ಅಗಲದೆ, ಉಗುಲಿದೆ, ತಗುಲದೆ, ಬಗುಲದೆ, ಬಿಸುಡದೆ, ಒಡವ್ವಡದೆ, ಪರಿಹರಿಸದೆ. Cf. §§ 208. 209. 210. (212, 7).

If verbal themes end in ಇ, ಎ, ಅ, ಈ, ಏ, or ಓ, the infinitive inserts a euphonic ಯ್ between the theme and ಅ when ಅದೆ is attached, *e. g.* ಇಲಿಯದೆ (of ಇಲಿ), ಉಲಿಯದೆ (of ಉಲಿ), ಕುಡಿಯದೆ (of ಕುಡಿ), ತಿಳಿಯದೆ (of ತಿಳಿ), ನಡೆಯದೆ (of ನಡಿ), ಪಡೆಯದೆ (of ಪಡಿ), ಬಗೆಯದೆ (of ಬಗೆ), ಕಾಯದೆ (of ಕಾ), ಈಯದೆ (of ಈ), ಬೀಯದೆ (of ಬೀ), ಕೇಯದೆ (of ಕೇ), ನೋಯದೆ (of ನೋ). The theme ಓ exceptionally inserts a euphonic ವ್, and the negative participle becomes ಓವದೆ.

Monosyllabic themes ending in ಣ್, ನ್, ಯ್, ಲ್, and ಳ್, and having a short initial vowel or consonant, form the negative participle by doubling their final consonant before the ಅ of the infinitive and suffixing ಆದೆ, *e. g.* ಉಣ್ಣದೆ (of ಉಣ್), ಎನ್ನದೆ (of ಎನ್), ಒಲ್ಲದೆ (of ಒಲ್), ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ (of ಕೊಳ್), ಬಯ್ಯದೆ (of ಬಯ್). As an exception there is ಕಳದೆ (of ಕಳ್) in the ancient dialect. In the mediæval one we find exceptionally ಉಣದೆ (of ಉಣ್), ಗೆಲದೆ (of ಗೆಲ್); as the modern one uses to double the finals of monosyllabic themes already before a euphonic ಉ (§ 48), its forms of the negative participle are *e. g.* ಉಣ್ಣದೆ (of ಉಣ್ಣ), ಎನ್ನದೆ (of ಎನ್ನು), ಗೆಲ್ಲದೆ (of ಗೆಲ್ಲ). Cf. § 215, 7, f.

The themes ತರ್ and ಬರ್ generally appear as ತಾರ್ and ಬಾರ್ in forming their negative participle, which is ತಾರದೆ and ಬಾರದೆ; only in the mediæval and modern dialect also ತರದೆ and ಬರದೆ occasionally occur. (Cf. §§ 184. 210.)

In repetition (see § 165, letter *b*, and *cf.* §§ 209. 211) the first verb drops the suffix ಅದೆ, *e. g.* ಬಿಡಬಿಡದೆ. (Cf. §§ 211, 4. 339.)

171. It becomes evident from the formation of the so-called negative participle given in § 170 that its primitive meaning was not that of direct negation, but that of futurity, *i. e.* the state of being yet to come or of once having been yet to come, or, in other words, the state of not being or of not having been. ಅದೆ is ಅದು, the remote demonstrative pronoun (*cf.* the ದು and ತು of § 169, and the ಉತೆ, etc. of § 173), in combination with ಎ, the particle of emphasis (*cf.* § 215, 6, remark 1). The form under consideration, therefore, is so to say a pronominal noun, and the first meaning of the above-mentioned ಇರ ಅದೆ or ಇರದೆ is 'yet to be or stay-even-it', 'not yet being or staying-even-it', or 'the state or condition of not actually being or staying', 'not actually being or staying',

or, according to circumstances, 'not having actually been or stayed'. Thus also *e. g.* ಮಾಡದೆ, 'yet to make-even-it', 'having been yet to make-even-it'; 'not actually making', 'not actually having made'.

172. In § 154 it has been stated that the second form of the Kannada verb that has been called a verbal participle or gerund by Europeans, is the present verbal participle (vartamānakriyē, vartamānakālakriyō; see § 362).

It is formed by adding to the verbal theme one of the following ten suffixes:—ಉತುಂ (in the ancient and mediæval dialect), ಉತೆ (in the ancient and mediæval one), ಉತ್ತುಂ (in the ancient one), ಉತ್ತೆ (in the ancient one), ಉತಂ- (in the mediæval one), ಉತ (in the mediæval and modern one), ಉತ್ತಂ (in the mediæval and, occasionally, ancient one), ಉತ್ತ (in the mediæval and modern one), ಉತಾ, ಉತ್ತಾ (in the modern one).

The final ಉ of a theme disappears (according to the rule of sandhi, § 213 seq.) when any of the terminations is annexed; if a theme ends in ಇ, ಎ, ಆ, ಈ, ಏ, or ಓ, a euphonic ಯ್, or occasionally (in the mediæval dialect) ವ್, is put between the vowel and termination; after ಓ, to love, the insertion of ವ್ is always required.

Instances are ಆಲಿಯುತುಂ (of ಅಲಿ), weeping, ಗೆಯುತ್ತುಂ or ಗೆಯ್ಯುತ್ತುಂ (of ಗೆಯ್; cf. § 215, 7, e), doing, ಎನುತುಂ (of ಎನ್), saying, ನಗುತುಂ (of ನಗು), laughing, ನೋಡುತುಂ (of ನೋಡು), seeing, ಇಲಿಯುತುಂ (of ಇಲಿ), descending, ಕರೆಯುತುಂ (of ಕರೆ), calling, ಕಾಯುತುಂ (of ಕಾ), guarding, ಈಯುತುಂ (of ಈ), giving, ಬೇಯುತುಂ (of ಬೇ), burning;— ಇಸುತೆ (of ಇಸು), throwing, ಎನುತೆ (of ಎನ್), saying, ಬಲಿಲುತೆ (of ಬಲಿಲ್), becoming weary;— ಕಾದುತ್ತುಂ (of ಕಾದು), fighting, ಜಡಿಯುತ್ತುಂ (of ಜಡಿ), threatening;— ಕೆತ್ತುತ್ತೆ (of ಕೆತ್ತು), quivering;— ಎನುತಂ (of ಎನ್), ಕೊಳುತಂ (of ಕೊಳ್);— ಆಳುತ (of ಆಳ್ or ಆಳು), ಎನುತ (of ಎನ್), ಅನುತ (of ಅನು), ಮಾಡುತ (of ಮಾಡು), ನುಡಿಯುತ (of ನುಡಿ);— ಉಣುತ್ತಂ (of ಉಣ್), ಬರುತ್ತಂ (of ಬರ್), ಕಾಣುತ್ತಂ (of ಕಾಣ್);— ಅಲಿಯುತ್ತ (of ಅಲಿ or ಅಲಿ), ಎನುತ್ತ (of ಎನ್), ಅನ್ನುತ್ತ (of ಅನ್ನು), ಮಾಡುತ್ತ (of ಮಾಡು), ನಡೆಯುತ್ತ (of ನಡಿ), ಬೇಯುತ್ತ (of ಬೇ), ನೋಯುತ್ತ (of ನೋ);— ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ (of ಕೇಳು), ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ (of ಕೊಳ್ಳು), ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ (of ಹೋಗು), ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ (of ಹೊಡಿ);— ಕರೆವುತೆ (of ಕರೆ), ನಡಿವುತೆ (of ನಡಿ), ಸುಯ್ಯುತೆ (of ಸುಯ್); ಈವುತ್ತು (of ಈ), ಓವುತ್ತು (of ಓ); ಮುಳಿವುತಂ (of ಮುಳಿ), ನೆನೆವುತಂ (of ನೆನೆ); ಬಯ್ಯುತ (of ಬಯ್), ಪಿಡಿವುತ (of ಪಿಡಿ), ಸುರಿವುತ (of ಸುರಿ), ಕರೆವುತ (of ಕರೆ), ಕಡಿವುತ (of ಕಡಿ), ಕರೆವುತ (of ಕರೆ), ಈವುತ (of ಈ); ಬಳಿವುತ್ತುಂ (of ಬಳಿ); ಸುಯ್ಯುತ್ತ (of ಸುಯ್),

ನಡೆವುತ್ತ (of ನಡೆ), ಬಳೆವುತ್ತ (of ಬಳೆ). (The Basavapurâṇa has once, 22, 29, ಕೊಲುವುತ್ತ, treating the final ಉ as radical).

Before the euphonic ವ್ the vowel ಎ of the theme may be dropped, e. g. ನಡವುತ್ತಂ (of ನಡೆ), ಬರವುತ್ತಂ (of ಬರೆ); ಕಡವುತ್ತ (of ಕಡೆ), ತೆಗವುತ್ತ (of ತೆಗೆ), ಮಲವುತ್ತ (of ಮಲೆ), ಹೊಳವುತ್ತ (of ಹೊಳೆ). Cf. § 151, letters a, 4 and b, 2; etc. Instances regarding the present verbal participle see in § 362.

From ಕೊಳ್ಳು exceptionally ಕೋತ, a contraction of ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ, is formed in the modern dialect.

Further, in the modern dialect there are the puzzling forms ಅನ್ತ and ಎನ್ತ used, like the past participles ಅನ್ದ and ಎನ್ದ (§ 155), to introduce words and sentences (see § 332). They are likely to be forms corrupted from the present participles ಅನುತ್ತ or ಅನುತ್ತ, ಎನುತ್ತ or ಎನುತ್ತ, saying (cf. the rustic form of the present tense in § 196, remark 3, and also the explanation of ಅನ್ತೆ, ibid., remark 4). ಅನ್ತ and ಎನ್ತ which may take the place of ಅನ್ತ and ಎನ್ತ, would be equal to ಅನುತ್ತ or ಅನುತ್ತ and * ಎನುತ್ತ or ಎನುತ್ತ. Another explanation will be offered in § 198, 7, remark 1.

In repetition the ಉತ್ತ of the first verb may be dropped (see § 339, 6).

173. Considering the origin of the suffixes of the present participle adduced in § 172 we take ಉತ್ತು to be their primitive form. ಉತ್ತು is known to be another form of ಉದು, the intermediate demonstrative pronoun neuter (Śabdmanidarpana sūtra 148; § 122; § 272, 2), from which ಉದು, analogously to the formation of ಅತ್ತು from ಅದು and ಇತ್ತು from ಇದು, ಉತ್ತು may be formed.

These pronominal suffixes ಉತ್ತು and ಉತ್ತು we believe to be attached to verbal nouns to form the present participle correspondingly to the formation of the past one which suffixes the pronouns ದು and ತು to verbal nouns (§ 169) and to the present-past negative one which suffixes the pronoun ಅದೆ (i. e. ಅದು + the emphatic ಎ) to the short infinitive (§ 171) which will finally prove to be also a verbal noun (§ 188). Let us take, for instance, the verbal noun ಓದು, reading; when to this ಉತ್ತು or ಉತ್ತು is added, it would have the form of ಓದುತ್ತ or ಓದುತ್ತ and mean 'a reading-this'. (Cf. the bhāvavaçanas or verbal nouns of §§ 198. 200).

The final ಉಂ in ಉತ್ತುಂ, ಉತ್ತುಂ is still to be explained. It is the conjunction ಉಂ, further, denoting progression or continuity, which conveys the specific idea of the present participle, as ಓದುತ್ತಂ or ಓದುತ್ತಂ, standing before a conjugated verb, e. g. before 'he was' (ಇದಂ, literally

‘a reading-this-further’ he was), expresses that the reading ‘was a progressing or continuing action. The final conjunction ಅಂ has the same meaning.

The final ಎ in ಉತೆ, ಉತ್ತೆ (put to ಉತು and ಉತ್ತು like the ಎ of ಅದೆ in § 171) is emphatical, the idea of the ಉಂ or ಅಂ disappearing (cf. § 196, remark 3)¹⁾. In the final ಅ of ಉತ, ಉತ್ತ the sonne has been dropped, or perhaps ಅ stands for ಎ (cf. e. g. the past participles before the ದು or ತು of which the ಎ of the verbal themes becomes ಅ, § 157), and in ಉತಾ, ಉತ್ತಾ the ಅ has then been changed into ಆ for the sake of euphony.

The use of the intermediate pronouns (ಉತು, ಉತ್ತು) may denote that the action is neither past nor future.

174. There are two forms of the Kannada verb that have been called relative participles. This name has been given to them by Europeans, because they regarded them as including the relative pronouns within themselves. But the Kannada language has no relative pronouns whatever; its pronouns ಆವ (ಯಾವ), ಅವುದು (ಯಾವದು), ಆವಂ (ಯಾವನು), ಆವಳ್ (ಯಾವಳು), ಎನ್ (ಎನು) are not relative, but interrogative (§ 102, 8, letter b, remark), and the relative pronouns’ place is somehow supplied by the so-called relative participles. (Cf. § 267 regarding the interrogatives.)

The first is the preterite or past relative participle (bhūtavatikrit, §§ 175-179), the second comprises the present and future relative participles (bhavishyantikrit, §§ 180-186) which have the same form.

175. The past relative participle (bhūtavatikrit) is formed

1, by removing the final ಉ of the past participle (§§ 155-164) or changing it into ಅ, e. g. ಪೂಣ್ಣ (of ಪೂಣ್ಣು), ಎನ್ನ (of ಎನ್ನು), ಅಮರ್ದ or ಅಮರ್ದ್ಡ (of ಅಮರ್ದು, ಅಮರ್ದ್ಡು), ಒಸರ್ದ or ಒಸರ್ದ್ಡ (of ಒಸರ್ದು, ಒಸರ್ದ್ಡು), ಸೋರ್ದ or ಸೋರ್ದ್ಡ (of ಸೋರ್ದು, ಸೋರ್ದ್ಡು), ತಿಳಿದ (of ತಿಳಿದು), ಕಲ್ತ (of ಕಲ್ತು), ಕೆಯ್ದ (of ಕೆಯ್ದು), ಮೊಳಿತ (of ಮೊಳಿತು), ಅನ್ನ (of ಆನ್ನು), ನೇಲ್ತ (of ನೇಲ್ತು), ಎಯಿದ (of ಎಯಿದು), ಕಡದ (of ಕಡದು), ಒದ್ದ (of ಒದ್ದು), ತೆತ್ತ, ಬೆನ್ನ, ಸತ್ತ, ಉಣ್ಣ, ಕಣ್ಣ, ಕೊಣ್ಣ, ಅಟ್ಟ, ಕೊಟ್ಟ, ಬಿಟ್ಟ, ಇರ್ದ or ಇದ್ದ, ನಕ್ಕ, ಪೊಕ್ಕ; cf. § 189;

2, by adding ದ to the short past participle ending in ಇ (§§ 166-168), e. g. ಅಕ್ಕಿದ (of ಅಕ್ಕಿ), ಒಗ್ಗಿದ (of ಒಗ್ಗಿ), ನಚ್ಚಿದ, ಮಚ್ಚಿದ, ಕುಟ್ಟಿದ, ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ, ಒಡ್ಡಿದ, ವಾಡಿದ, ಮಾಡಿದ, ಅಲರ್ಚಿದ, ಓಸರಿಸಿದ, ರಾಗಿಸಿದ; cf. § 189;

¹⁾ The ಎ might, however, in this case, be merely formative like the ಎ in ನಡತೆ, ನಡತೆ, ಕೆಲಸ, ಮನೆ and other nouns.

3, 'by changing the final ಎ of the negative participle (§§ 170. 171) into ಅ, e. g. ಇರದ (of ಇರದೆ), ಇಲ್ಲದ (of ಇಲ್ಲದೆ), ಅಲ್ಲದ (of ಅಲ್ಲದೆ), ಅಂಜದ, ಕಟ್ಟದ, ಉಡದ, ಕಿಡದ, ಆಗದ, ತೀರದ, ಬೇಡದ, ಮಾಡದ, ಒಡವ್ವದ, ಇದಿಯದ, ಉದಿಯದ, ಕುಡಿಯದ, ಉಣ್ಣದ, ಎನ್ನದ, ತಾರದ.

Regarding the meaning see § 179 and regarding the use § 363.

176. The formation of the past relative participle of ಆಗು, ಪೋಗು, ಹೋಗು is irregular, for, instead of ಆಗಿದ, ಪೋಗಿದ, ಹೋಗಿದ, they have ಆದ, ಪೋದ, ಹೋದ, formed from the irregular past participles ಆಯ್, ಪೋಯ್, ಹೋಯ್ (§ 166) by means of syncope, the original forms being ಆಯ್, ಪೋಯ್, ಹೋಯ್ (§ 166) by means of syncope, the original forms being ಆಯ್, ಪೋಯ್, ಹೋಯ್. ಆದ occasionally takes also the forms ಆನ (§ 292), or ಆಣ or ಅಣ (§ 293, Tamil = ಆನ, Tēlugu ಅಯಿನ, the consonants ನ್, ಣ್ being used for ದ್; cf. the remark concerning ನ್, ಣ್ and ದ್ in § 141 under relative singular) and probably also that of ಆನ too (see § 278, 2, the explanation of ಅನೇ; cf. § 212, remark 2). The original form of ಆದ, viz. ಆಯ್, appears still as ಅಯ್, and, by syncope, as ಅದ, in the old rustic forms ಅಯ್ತಾನೆ, etc. and ಅದಾನೆ, etc., used for the third person present still in the modern dialect (§ 196, cf. ಅದೇನು, § 195). In the same dialect there is also the old rustic form ಅಯ್ತು, used for the third person neuter singular of the present tense (as to form originally of the past or preterite tense) which is ಅಯ್ (the irregular past participle, § 166) and ತು (§ 193) in combination with the ಎ of emphasis. Regarding the form ಆಗು (= ಆಗು) see also the ಆಗಿ in § 212, remark 2, the ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಪ, ಅಹ in §§ 183, 7, remark; § 184, the ಅಕ್ಕು in § 203, and the ಅಕ್ಕ in § 205.

177. The grammarian Kēśava calls the past relative participle in combination with any one of the terminations ಅಂ (ಅ), he, ಅಳ್, she, ಉದು, it, and their plurals ಅರ್, they (men or women), ಉವು, they (children, things, etc., see e. g. § 254) a ಭೂತವತಿಕೃತ್ or ಕೃಲ್ಲಿಂಗ (§ 68, 1), also ಎವಾ ಜ್ಯಲಿಂಗ, ವಿಶೇಷ್ಯಾಧೀನಲಿಂಗ (§ 102, 3, e), e. g. ಪಾಡಿದಂ (of ಪಾಡಿದ), ಪಾಡಿದಳ್. ಪಾಡಿದುದು, ಪಾಡಿದರ್, ಪಾಡಿದುದು, the genitive singular, for instance, becoming ಪಾಡಿದನ, ಪಾಡಿದಳ, ಪಾಡಿದುದರಿ, and the genitive plural ಪಾಡಿದರ, ಪಾಡಿದುವರಿ. Further instances are ಅಲ್ಲದಂ (of ಅಲ್ಲದ), ಇಲ್ಲದಂ, ಉಣ್ಣದಂ. (Cf. e. g. §§ 180. 185. 193. 198 under 3. 254.) [Observe that bhūtavatikṛit may mean either the past relative participle or the noun formed from it.]

The terminations ಅಂ and ಅಳ್ appear also as ಒಂ and ಒಳ್; we find e. g. ಸನ್ನೊಂ (in a śāśana of 707 A. D.), ಅಲಿದೊಂ (in a śāśana of 866 A. D. and in one of 887 A. D.), and ಇಲಿಕ್ಕೊಳ್, ಕೊಟ್ಟೊಳ್ (in a śāśana of about

778 A. D.). For ಉದು there occurs also ಒದು, as there is *e. g.* twice ಇತ್ತೊದು (in a śāśana between 597 and 608 A. D.); for the plural ಅರ್ we have also ಒರ್ according to § 185, *g. v.*

Instead of the above-mentioned terminations which, except the pronouns ಉದು and ಉವು, are pronominal forms, also demonstrative pronouns themselves are very frequently used in the mediæval dialect; in the modern one only pronouns are in use. Two additional pronominal forms of the mediæval dialect are ಅನು and ಅ (for ಅಂ).

The demonstrative pronouns used for krillīngas in the mediæval dialect are ಅವಂ, ಅವನು, ಅವ, ಆತಂ, ಆತನು, ಆತ, ಅವಳ್, ಅವಳು, ಆಕೆ, ಉದು, ಅದು, ಅವರ್, ಅವರು, ಉವು, ಅವು, and those in the modern one ಅವನು, ಅವ, ಆತನು, ಆತ, ಅವಳು, ಆಕೆ, ಅದು, ಅವರು, ಅವು (see §§ 117. 119. 121. 122. 134. 136). ಆತಂ and ಆಕೆ are met with as suffixes for krillīngas also in the ancient dialect. See § 254.

But not only pronominal forms and pronouns are suffixed to the past relative participles, but nearly every declinable base (see § 67 *seq.*) is used after them, *e. g.* ಆಡಿದ ಪೊಲ, ಪೂಸಿದ ಭಸ್ಮರಾಗ, ಕೊಟ್ಟ ವಸ್ತು, ಮೊಳೆತ ಪುಲ್, ಕಲ್ತ ಪಾಠ, ಪೊಯ್ದ ಬಲಿ, ಆದ ವಿಷ್ಣು, ಮಾಡದ ಕೆಯ್, ಅಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯ, ಕಿಡದ ಪಕ್ಷ, ಆಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯ. See § 282 regarding declinable and other adverbs used after them, and § 363 the translation of the above instances. Further instances see in § 254.

Kēśava terms the instances in which a relative past participle is followed by a declinable base (noun), consecutive compounds (gamakasamāsa see § 253, 2, *d* and *c/*. § 185).

178. The author of the present grammar considers the past relative participle to be the genitive singular of the so-called past participle formed by means of the pronominal suffixes ದು and ತು (§ 169), in which case ಅ, the primitive termination of the genitive (§ 141), would have been employed without the usual augment ಅಱ್ (§ 124).

With regard to ಅದೆ (§ 171) it is to be remarked that ಎ, the particle of emphasis, was removed in order to form the genitive ending in ಅ, *viz.* ಆದ (ಅದು+ಅ).

Compare the explanation of the relative present-future participle in § 185.

179. Now turning back to § 175 *seq.* we translate *e. g.* ಪೂಣ್ಣ (ಪೂಣ್ಣ+ಅ) 'of the having promised', ಎನ್ನ 'of the having said', ಅಮರ್ದ 'of the having closely united', ಅಳ್ಳಿದ 'of the having feared', ಪೋದ

‘of the having gone’; ಇರದ ‘of the not being’ or ‘of the not having been’, ಅಂಜದ ‘of the not fearing’ or ‘of the not having feared’.

ಪಾಡಿದಂ (ಪಾಡಿದ+ಅಂ) means ‘a man of the having sung’, i. e. a man who has sung or sang; ಪಾಡಿದಳ್ (ಪಾಡಿದ+ಅಳ್), ‘a woman of the having sung’, i. e. a woman who has sung or sang; ಪಾಡಿದುದು (ಪಾಡಿದ+ಉದು), ‘a child of the having sung’, i. e. a child which has sung or sang; ಆಡಿದ ಪೊಲಂ, ‘a place of the having played’, i. e. a place where (somebody) has played or played; ಪೂಸಿದ ಭಸ್ಮರಾಗಂ, ‘a colour of ashes of the having smeared with’, i. e. a colour of ashes with which (somebody) has smeared or smeared (e. g. the body); ಅಲ್ಲದಂ (ಅಲ್ಲದ+ಅಂ), ‘a man of the not being proper’, i. e. a man who is not proper; ಇಲ್ಲದಂ (ಇಲ್ಲದ+ಅಂ), ‘a man of the (something) not being’, i. e. a man who lacks (something); ಉಣ್ಣದಂ (ಉಣ್ಣದ+ಅಂ), ‘a man of the not eating’ or ‘of the not having eaten’, i. e. a man who does not eat or has not eaten; ಮಾಡದ ಕೆಯ್, ‘a field of the not cultivating’, i. e. a field which (anybody) does not cultivate, or has not cultivated, or did not cultivate, i. e. a field which nobody cultivates, etc.; ಆಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯಂ ‘an affair of the not being possible’, i. e. an affair which is impossible.

Regarding the use of the present time in translating the so-called relative past participle see §§ 169. 170.

Note.

In the modern dialect a change of ಅವ into ಓ is occasionally met with (cf. § 181, note a), e. g. ಅಟ್ಟೋಳು stands for ಅಟ್ಟವಳು (ಅಟ್ಟ+ಅವಳು), ‘a woman of the having cooked’, i. e. a woman who has cooked, ಕೊಡ್ತೋರಿಗೆ (i. e. ಕೊಣ್ಣವರಿಗೆ) ಕೊಟ್ಟೋರಿಗೆ (i. e. ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ) ಕೊಟಿ ಲಾಭವೆನ್ನುನೆ, they say “there (is) much more gain for them who give than for them who take”.

180. The present and future relative participles (bhavishyantikrit, § 174) that are identical as to shape and receive their respective meaning only from the context, are formed by means of the suffixes ವ, ಬ, ವ and ಹ. Regarding their meaning see §§ 185. 186. See § 364.

Instances of the present-future relative participle formed by means of ವ

1, such as regard verbal themes ending in consonants in which the suffix is added directly to the theme, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, are ಆಳ್ವ (of ಆಳ್), ಉಲ್ವಿ (of ಉಲ್), ಊಳ್ವ (of ಊಳ್), ಕೊಳ್ವ, ಬಾಲ್ವಿ, ಬೀಲ್ವಿ, ಪೇಲ್ವಿ, ಪಣ್ವ, ಸೀಳ್ವ, ಒಯ್ವ, ಪೊಯ್ವ, ಕೊಲ್ವ, ಗೆಲ್ವ, ಅಲವ್ (of ಅಲರ್), ಕಲಿಲ್ವ,

ನುಸುಳ್ಳ, ಆರ್ವ (of ಆರ್), ಸಾರ್ವ, ಪೀರ್ವ. Cf. § 183, 2. 4. 10; about themes with final ಲ್ಲ see § 183, 3.

Themes ending in ರ್ optionally double the ವ by ವ್, e. g. ಅಲವ್ವ, ಕುಲಿವ್ವ, ಕೊನವ್ವ, ತಲಿವ್ವ, ತಿಮಿವ್ವ, ಪೊಣವ್ವ. See § 371, 3.

Remark.

About ಸಾವ for ಸಾಯ್ವ see § 163, remark.

2, such as regard monosyllabic verbal themes that end in a vowel or are a vowel, in which the suffix is added directly to the theme, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, are ಕಾವ (of ಕಾ), ವಿಾವ, ಬೇವ, ಮೇವ, ನೋವ, ಈವ, ಓವ.

ಓವ occurs only in the mediæval dialect, the ancient form being ಓಪ (see § 183, 6); instead of ವಿಾವ the mediæval dialect has also ವೀಪ.

3, such as regard verbal themes that also in the ancient dialect end in ಉ, in which the suffix is added directly to the theme, in the three dialects, are ಉಡುವ (of ಉಡು), ಕುಡುವ (of ಕುಡು), ನಡುವ, ಎತ್ತುವ, ಆಗುವ, ತೂಗುವ, ಪೂಸುವ, ಪೊಣ್ಣುವ, ಮುಚ್ಚುವ, ವಾಡುವ, ನೋಡುವ, ಮಾಡುವ, ಬೇಡುವ, ತೂಲುವ, ತೋಲುವ, ನಾಲುವ, ಪಾಲುವ, ಬೀಲುವ, ಮಾಲುವ, ಬೀಸುವ, ಬಿಸುಡುವ, ಧರಿಸುವ. See No. 6 and § 183, 2. 4. 7. 8.

4, such as regard verbal themes ending in ಇ or ಎ in which the suffix is added directly to the theme, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, are ಅಲಿವ (of ಅಲಿ), ಇಲಿವ, ಇಲಿವ, ಕಡಿವ, ತಿಳಿವ, ಪಿಡಿವ, ಬಿರಿವ; ಎಲಿವ (of ಎಲಿ), ಎಸೆವ, ಕಡೆವ, ನಡೆವ, ಪಡೆವ, ಪೊಡೆವ.

5, such as regard verbal themes with final ಎ which drop this vowel before the suffix, in the mediæval dialect and occasionally also in the ancient one, are ಅಡವ (of ಅಡೆ), ಅರವ (of ಅರೆ), ಅಳವ (of ಅಳೆ), ಎರವ, ಎಲಿವ, ಒದವ, ಕಡವ, ಕಲಿವ, ತೊಳವ, ಬೆಳವ, ಹೊಸವ, ಹೊಳವ; ನಡವ (of ನಡೆ, in a śāṣana of 1019 A. D.). Cf. § 157.

6, such as regard verbal themes that may change their final ಲ್ಲ into ಲ್ಲಿ before the suffix, in the mediæval dialect, are ಗಜರ್ವ (of ಗಜಲ್ಲಿ = ಗಜಲಿ), ಬೆದರ್ವ, ಚೀರ್ವ, ತೂರ್ವ, ನಾರ್ವ, ವಾರ್ವ, ಬೀರ್ವ, ಮಾರ್ವ. Cf. No. 8 and § 183, 2.

Remark.

The present participle of the verb ಉಳ್ is anomalously formed, it being not ಉಳ್ಳ, but ಉಳ್ಳಿ in the three dialects. Cf. § 243, B, 20; § 194, remark 1.

181. In § 180 we have found only one form of the present-future participle with ವ in the modern dialect, *viz.* that of No. 3, in which the suffix is added directly to themes that end in ಉ also in the ancient dialect; let us now give the other forms:—

1, That of No. 1 in § 180 it forms by attaching a euphonic ಉ to the themes with final consonants (*cf.* §§ 48. 166) and then suffixing the ವ, a formation which occasionally occurs also in the mediæval dialect.

Instances belonging to both dialects are ಆಳುವ (of ಆಳು = ಆಳ), ಉಗುಡುವ (of ಉಗುಡಿ = ಉಗುಡಿ), ಉರುಳುವ, ಏಡುವ, ಕೀಡುವ, ಕೇಳುವ, ಜೋಲುವ, ನೋನುವ, ಬಾಡುವ, ಸೀಳುವ, ಹೇಡುವ, ತೊಲಿಲುವ, ನಿಗರುವ.

Instances belonging to the mediæval one alone are ಅಲರುವ, ಈನುವ, ಕೊಲುವ, ಕೊಳುವ, ಪೇಡುವ, ಮಾಣುವ, ಮೊಗಡುವ.

Instances belonging to the modern one alone are ಇರುವ, ಉಣುವ, ಎನುವ or ಎನ್ನುವ, ಕಾಣುವ, ಕೊಯುವ or ಕೊಯ್ಯುವ, ಕೊಲ್ಲುವ, ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ತರುವ, ತಿನ್ನುವ or ತಿನ್ನುವ, ಬರುವ, ಬೀಡುವ, ಸಾಯುವ, ಪೊಯ್ಯುವ. (*Cf.* § 182.)

2, That of No. 2 in § 180 it forms from originally monosyllabic themes to which a euphonic ಉ (by means of ಯ as a help to enunciation) has been added, suffixing the ವ to the ಉ, *e.g.* ಈಯುವ (of ಈಯು, to bring forth), ಕಾಯುವ (of ಕಾಯು), ಗೇಯುವ (of ಗೇಯು), ನೇಯುವ (of ನೇಯು), ನೋಯುವ (of ನೋಯು), ಬೇಯುವ (of ಬೇಯು), ಮಾಯುವ (of ಮಾಯು), ಮೇಯುವ (of ಮೇಯು).

3, That of No. 4 in § 180 it forms by adding a euphonic ಉ (by means of ಯ as a help to enunciation) and then suffixing the ವ, *e.g.* ಅಡಿಯುವ (of ಅಡಿ), ತಿಳಿಯುವ (of ತಿಳಿ), ನುಡಿಯುವ, ಸುರಿಯುವ; ಕಡೆಯುವ (of ಕಡಿ), ಕಡಿಯುವ (of ಕಡಿ), ಕೆರೆಯುವ, ನಡೆಯುವ.

Notes.

a) In the mediæval and modern dialect the final ಉ of the verbal theme and the suffix ವ are pretty often changed into ಒ or ಓ, *e.g.* ಅಡರೊ (= ಅಡರುವ), ಉರುಳೊ (= ಉರುಳುವ), ಒಸರೊ, ತೆರಳೊ, ಮೊಗಡೊ (ಹೊಗಡೊ); ಆಗೊ (= ಆಗುವ), ಊಡೊ, ಕಾಯೊ, ಕೊಯ್ಯೊ, ಪಡೊ, ಬೀಡೊ, ಬಡಿಯೊ, ನಡಿಯೊ. (*Cf.* §§ 179, note; 202. 205, 3, first pers. plural.)

b) In the mediæval and occasionally in the modern dialect the final ಉ of the verbal theme and the suffix ವ may be changed into ಊ, *e.g.* ಇರೂ (= ಇರುವ), ಎಜಗೂ (= ಎಜಗುವ), ಪಾಜೂ (= ಪಾಜುವ), ಸುತ್ತೂ (= ಸುತ್ತುವ). (*Cf.* §§ 202. 205, 3, first pers. plural.) ಬರು ಹೋಗುವ ಪಾನ್ಥಸ್ತರು (that is found in the modern dialect) may be ಬರೂ ಹೋಗುವ ಪಾನ್ಥಸ್ತರು.

c) Some vulgar forms in which the participle ends in ಅ, that are found in a South-Mahratta school-book, *e.g.* ಕೇಳ (in ಕೇಳವನು), ಮಾಡ (in ಮಾಡವನು)

and ಮುಕ್ಕ (in ಮುಕ್ಕವನು), are to be explained by the change of the ಒ of No. ೧ into ಅ, so that ಕೇಳ, ಮಾಡ and ಮುಕ್ಕ stand for ಕೇಳೊ, ಮಾಡೊ and ಮುಕ್ಕೊ (ಕೇಳೊವನು, etc.). (Cf. the remark in § 187, under 2). Cf. § 211, 5.

182. The second suffix for the present-future participle is ಬ, which is added to four of the monosyllabic themes that end in ಣ್ (ṇānta) and to four of them that end in ನ್ (nānta), viz. ಉಣ್ಣ (of ಉಣ್), ಕಾಣ್ಣ (of ಕಾಣ್), ಪೂಣ್ಣ (of ಪೂಣ್), ಮಾಣ್ಣ (of ಮಾಣ್); ಎನ್ನ್ (of ಎನ್), ತಿನ್ನ್, ನಾನ್ನ್, ಬಾನ್ನ್. Cf. § 183, 5.

ಉಣ್ಣ becomes also ಉವ್ವ in the mediæval dialect, and always so in the modern one; ಕಾಣ್ಣ becomes ಕಾವ್ವ in the modern one; ಎನ್ನ್ and ತಿನ್ನ್ appear also as ಎವ್ವ and ತಿವ್ವ in the ancient dialect, and always so in the mediæval and modern one; the ancient ಬಾನ್ನ್ gets also the form of ಬಾವ್ವ.

The present-future participle of the themes ಕೂನ್ and ಪೇನ್ the author of the present grammar has not yet met with. Regarding the other modern form of the participle of ಉಣ್, ಕಾಣ್, ಎನ್ and ತಿನ್ see § 181, 1.

The present-future participle of ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳು, ಕೊಳ್ಳು) which in the ancient dialect is ಕೊಳ್ಳ (180, 1) appears therein also as ಕೊವ್ವ, is frequently ಕೊವ್ವ in the mediæval dialect, and occurs in this form also in the modern one. Its other modern form is ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ (181, 1).

183. The third suffix for the present-future participle is ಪ. It is used:—

1, In some themes ending in ರ್ (rēpha), viz. ಇರ್ಪ (of ಇರ್), ತರ್ಪ (of ತರ್), ಬರ್ಪ (of ಬರ್), ಕೂರ್ಪ (of ಕೂರ್), ಗೋರ್ಪ (of ಗೋರ್), and ನೇರ್ಪ (of ನೇರ್) of the ancient dialect (cf. No. 10 of this paragraph). The ಪ may be doubled by a ವ್ after the ರ್, e. g. ಇರ್ಪ್ಪ, ತರ್ಪ್ಪ. Cf. No. 10, and see § 371, 5.

In the mediæval dialect ಇರ್ಪ, ತರ್ಪ, ಬರ್ಪ and ಕೂರ್ಪ generally appear as ಇಪ್ಪ, ತಪ್ಪ, ಬಪ್ಪ and ಕೂಪ (for ಕೂಪ್ಪ). Cf. § 184. Regarding the modern dialect see § 181, 1.

2, In some themes ending in ಱ್ (ṛakāra) with a preceding long vowel, viz. ಆರ್ಪ (of ಆರ್), ತೋರ್ಪ (of ತೋರ್), ನಾಪ್ಪ (of ನಾಪ್), and ಮಾಪ್ಪ (of ಮಾಪ್) of the ancient dialect. ಆರ್ಪ and ತೋರ್ಪ are found also in the mediæval one. The ಪ may be doubled, e. g. ಆರ್ಪ್ಪ, ತೋರ್ಪ್ಪ (see § 371, 5).

ಆಪ್ is ಆಪ in the modern dialect, and not unfrequently also in the mediæval one.

ಮಾದಿ, ನಾದಿ, etc. occasionally form their participle by means of ವ in the mediæval dialect, *e. g.* ನಾವ್, ಮಾವ್ (see § 180, 6). When ತೋದಿ, ನಾದಿ, ಮಾದಿ, etc. are used with the final ಉ, their participles are ತೋದುವ, ನಾದುವ, ಮಾದುವ, etc. in the three dialects (see § 180, 8).

3, In themes ending in ಲ್ (lakâra, according to Kêṣava), *viz.* ಅಗಲ್ವ, ಕೀಲ್ವ of the ancient dialect. The present-future participle of ಕೀಲ್ವ appears twice as ಕೀಲ್ವ in the Śabdānuśāsana. The use of ಪ in themes with final ಲ್ was perhaps to some extent optional. See § 180, 1.

4, In themes ending in ಲ್ (lakâra) when it is a substitute (âdêṣa) of ಡ್ (ḍakâra), *viz.* ನೋಲ್ವ (of ನೋಡು), ಬಿಸುಲ್ವ (of ಬಿಸುಡು), ಬೆಗಲ್ವ (of ಬೆಗಡು), ಬೇಲ್ವ (of ಬೇಡು), ಮಾಲ್ವ (of ಮಾಡು), ಸೂಲ್ವ (of ಸೂಡು) of the ancient dialect. ನೋಲ್ವ, ಬೇಲ್ವ and ಮಾಲ್ವ occur also in the mediæval one. *Cf.* § 234.

ನೋಡು, ಬಿಸುಡು, etc. form their participle also by means of ವ, *viz.* ನೋಡುವ, ಬಿಸುಡುವ, etc. in the three dialects. *Cf.* 180, 3.

5, In four themes ending in ನ್ (nakâra, *cf.* § 182), *viz.* ಆನ್ವ (of ಆನ್), ಈನ್ವ (of ಈನ್), ನೋನ್ವ, ಸೀನ್ವ of the ancient dialect.

6, In the themes ಓ and ಪೂ, *viz.* ಓಪ (*cf.* § 180, 2), ಪೂಪ.

7, In themes with final ಗು (gânta), in which case the ಗು suffers elision (lôpa, *cf.* § 165, b, 8; 211, 7. 10), *viz.* ತಾಪ (of ತಾಗು), ತೂಪ (of ತೂಗು), ಪೋಪ (of ಪೋಗು), ತೊಳಪ (of ತೊಳಗು), ಬೆಳಪ (of ಬೆಳಗು), ಮಿನುಪ (of ಮಿನುಗು), ಮಿಲುವ (of ಮಿಲುಗು), ಮಿಸುಪ (of ಮಿಸುಗು) of the ancient dialect. These participial forms are occasionally found likewise in the mediæval one, once ಹೋಪ for ಪೋಪ. The ಪ of the themes with a short initial may be doubled, *e. g.* ತೊಳಪ್ಪ, ಬೆಳಪ್ಪ (see § 371, 8). *Cf.* ಆಪ್ಪಾರ್ in the remark.

All themes ending in ಗು form their participle also by means of ವ, *e. g.* ಆಗುವ, ತಾಗುವ, ತೊಳಗುವ, etc. in the three dialects (*cf.* § 180, 8).

Remark.

The present-future participle of ಆಗು (*i. e.* ಆಗುವ) often appears as ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಪ or ಅಹೆ (§§ 176. 184) in the ancient and mediæval dialect. The Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 496. 502) teaches that its participle becomes also ಆಪ (or ಆಪ್ಪ); we can substantiate its statement only by one instance which belongs to the ancient dialect, *viz.* by ಆಪ್ಪಾರ್ (for ಅಪ್ಪಾರ್, in a śāsana between 680 and 696 A. D.), the third person plural of the future of ಆಗು (see § 201, 1). The occasionally used

ಅಹ in § 184 might be adduced also in support of the Śabdānuśāsana's ಅಪ. ಅಪ (of ಅಪ) appears in the paragraph under No. 1.

8, In themes that have been formed by means of the suffixes ಇಸು or ಸು (sīnta) whether they be causative, transitive or intransitive (§§ 148, 151), in which case the final ಸು suffers elision. Kannada instances are ಅಗುವಿಸ (of ಅಗುವಿಸು), ಅಗ್ಗಲಿಸ (of ಅಗ್ಗಲಿಸು), ಅಲಪ (of ಅಲಸು), ಇರಿಸ (of ಇರಿಸು), ಉಗಿಸ (of ಉಗಿಸು), ಎನಿಸ, ಎದಿಸ, ಎದಿಸ, ಕಾಪ (of ಕಾಸು), ಕಿನಿಸ, ತರಿಸ, ತೂಂಕಡಿ, ದಾಣೈಪ, ನಡಯಿಸ, ಪತ್ತಿಸ, ಪಾಡಿಸ, ಬರಿಸ, ಮಾಡಿಸ, ಸುತ್ತಿಸ;— instances of themes formed from Sanskrita are ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸ (of ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸು), ಅವಧರಿಸ, ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಸ, ಆಚರಿಸ, ಉದಯಿಸ, ಉದ್ಭಾವಿಸ, ಉಪ್ಪರಿಸ, ಚಿತ್ರಿಸ, ನರ್ತಿಸ, ನಿರವಿಸ, ಪರಿಹರಿಸ, ಪೂಜಿಸ, ಬೆಸಪ (of ಬೆಸಸು), ರಕ್ಷಿಸ, ವರಿಸ, ಸನ್ನಿಪ. The instances are found in the ancient and mediæval dialect. The ಪ may be doubled, e. g. ಎನಿಪ್ಪ, ತರಿಪ್ಪ, ಬರಿಪ್ಪ, ಮಾಡಿಪ್ಪ; ಉದಯಿಪ್ಪ, ಬೆಸಪ್ಪ (see § 371, 3).

All themes with final ಇಸು and ಸು form their participle also by means of ವ (§ 180, 3), e. g. ಅಲಸುವ, ಎದಿಸುವ, ಕಿನಿಸುವ, ಬೆಸಸುವ, ವರಿಸುವ, in the three dialects.

9, In the themes ಅವು and ತವು, these changing their final ಉ into ಇ before ಪ, viz. ಅವಿಪ, ತವಿಪ (Śabdānuśāsana sūtras 473. 480. 513). This rule is not in the Śabdamanidarpana, in which the verb ಅವು does not occur at all. ಅವಿಪ, ತವಿಪ would, according to No. 8, be regular forms of ಅವಿಸು, ತವಿಸು.

10, Optionally in eleven of the themes ending in ರ (cf. No. 1 of this paragraph), viz. ಅಡರ್ಪ (of ಅಡರ್), ಅದಿರ್ಪ (of ಅದಿರ್), ಉದಿರ್ಪ, ಉಸಿರ್ಪ, ಕಸರ್ಪ, ತೊಡರ್ಪ, ಪಸರ್ಪ, ಪೊಡರ್ಪ, ಬಿದಿರ್ಪ, ಬೆಳರ್ಪ, ಮಿಳಿರ್ಪ (Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 511) in the ancient dialect. ಒಡರ್ಪ appears in the Jaimini bhārata. The ಪ may be doubled after the ರ, e. g. ಅಡರ್ಪ್ಪ, ಉದಿರ್ಪ್ಪ (§ 371, 3).

Their usual forms with ವ are ಅಡರ್ವ or ಅಡರ್ವ್ವ, ಅದಿರ್ವ or ಅದಿರ್ವ್ವ, ಉದಿರ್ವ or ಉದಿರ್ವ್ವ, etc. (§ 180, 1; § 371, 3)

184. The fourth suffix of the present-future participle is ಹ. Originally it may have had the form of ಹ್ too, as it first appears as a substitute of ಪ್ಪ in ಅಪ್ಪ (of ಆಗು), ಇಪ್ಪ (of ಇರ್), ತಪ್ಪ (of ತರ್), ಬಪ್ಪ (of ಬರ್, see § 183, 1. 7, remark). ಅಪ್ಪ (or ಅಪ, see § 189) optionally appears as ಅಹ in the ancient and mediæval dialect (cf. § 223). ಇಹ (for ಇಪ್ಪ), ತಹ (for ತಪ್ಪ), ಬಹ (for ಬಪ್ಪ) occur only in the mediæval one, in which there are likewise ಬೇಹ (for ಬೇಪ್ಪ) and ಹೋಹ (for ಹೋಪ, ಹೋಗುವ). The mediæval dialect occasionally shows the forms ಅಹ (for ಅಪ್ಪ, ಆಗುವ,

cf. the remark about ಅಪ in § 183, 7) and ಬಾಹ (for ಬಪ್ಪ or a ಬಾರ್ಪ; about theme ಬಾರ್ see §§ 52. 170. 210).

185. The simplest and, as it would appear, true explanation of the so-called present-future participle is to take it to be the genitive of verbal nouns, an explanation which is analogous to that given in § 178 regarding the so-called past participle (see also § 169) and well suits to its use. There are numerous verbal nouns in Kannada formed by suffixing ವು, ವು and ಹು to verbal themes (see § 243); such nouns allow the formation of the genitive singular by means of its primitive termination ಅ (§ 141, 1). The circumstance that many of the verbal nouns used to form the present-future participle do not exist nowadays apart from that use, constitutes no valid objection to the offered explanation.

A number of verbal nouns ending in ವು of which the genitive with final ಅ would exactly form the present-future participle, are ಅರಿವು (knowing, genitive ಅರಿವು), ಅರಿವು (perishing, genitive ಅರಿವು), ಇರಿವು (stabbing), ಉರಿವು (remaining), ಎರಿವು (begging), ಒಲವು (being pleased), ಕಳಿವು, ಕಡಿವು, ತಿಳಿವು, ತೆರಿವು, ನಲಿವು, ನಿಲುವು, ನೆನವು, ನೆರೆವು, ನೋವು, ಪಡುವು, ಪಡಿವು, ಮಡಿವು, ಮುರಿವು, ಮೇವು, ಸಾವು, ಹರವು, ಹಸಿವು; ತೊಳವು, ಮಿಡಿವು, ತೋರ್ವು, ಮಾರ್ವು would be such as end in ವು. See § 243, A, 18 a. 24.

What the grammarian Kêśava states regarding the past relative participle that in combination with suffixes it forms a kṛit or kṛillīṅga and vâçyaliṅga or viśôshyâdhînalīṅga, in other words a declinable verbal base (see § 177. 200), he does state likewise regarding the present-future participle in combination with suffixes, it forming the bhavishyantikṛit or kṛillīṅga (*cf.* § 174 and see § 177).

The pronominal forms and pronouns mentioned in § 177 (*cf.* 193. 200) are the suffixes also for this participle, and besides nearly every declinable base is used after it. If it is followed by a noun, a consecutive compound is formed (*cf.* § 177 and see § 253, 2, d). About its combination with adverbs see § 282. See further §§ 254. 282. 298, 5. 316, 1. (330). 364.

The suffixes ಅಂ and ಅಳ್ appear, as in § 177, also as ಒಂ and ಒಳ್; thus we find ಅರಿವೊಂ, ಕೆಯೊಂ, ಸಲೊಂ (in a śâsana between 680 and 696 A. D.), ಕಿಡಿವೊಂ (in a śâsana of 707 A. D.), and ಎವೊಳ್ (in one of about 778 A. D.). The plural ಅರ್ has also the form of ಒರ್ in ಅಪ್ಪೊರ್, ಉಳ್ಳೊರ್ (in a śâsana between 750 and 814 A. D.).

186. The primitive meaning of the so-called present-future participle (*cf.* § 179), if derived from the genitive singular of verbal nouns, will

appear from the following instances, *viz.* ಅರಿಯವಂ (ಅರಿಯ+ಅಂ), he or a man of knowing (either now or in future), *i. e.* he who knows or will know; ಅರಿಯಳ್ (ಅರಿಯ+ಅಳ್), she or a woman of knowing, *i. e.* she who knows or will know; ಅರಿಯವುದು (ಅರಿಯ+ಉದು), it or a child, etc. of knowing, *i. e.* it which knows or will know; ಅರಿಯವರ್ (ಅರಿಯ+ಅರ್), they or people (male or female) of knowing, *i. e.* they who know or will know; ಅರಿಯವು (ಅರಿಯ+ಉವು), they or children, etc. of knowing, *i. e.* they which know or will know; ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ ಅರಿಯವ, he of knowing Kannada, *i. e.* he (or one) who knows Kannada; ಮೇವ ಪುಲ್, grass of eating, *i. e.* grass which (an animal) eats or will eat; ತಿಳಿವ ನೀರ್, water of clearing, *i. e.* water that becomes clear or will become clear; ತೊಳಪ ಕನ್ನವುರಂ, an ear-ornament of shining, *i. e.* an ear-ornament which shines or will shine; ತೋರ್ಪ ಅಕ್ಕರಂ, a letter of appearing, *i. e.* a letter which appears or will appear.

In the above instances actually existing nouns appear the genitive of which presents the participle; in the now following instances nouns are to be assumed to exist: — ಉಳ್ಳಂ (of an ಉಳ್ಳವು), he of being (or having); ಉಳ್ಳಳ್, she of being (or having); ಉಳ್ಳುದು, it of being (or having); ಧನಮ್ ಉಳ್ಳಂ, riches of being he, *i. e.* he who has riches; ಎಳೆದು ಅಪ್ಪ (of an ಅಪ್ಪವು) ಪಶು, an animal of being young, *i. e.* an animal which is young; ಪಾಡುವ (of a ಪಾಡುವು) ತುಮ್ಮಿ, a black bee of humming, *i. e.* a black bee which hums or will hum; ಬರ್ಪ (of a ಬರ್ಪು) ಕಾಲಂ, time of coming, *i. e.* time which comes; ಮಾಡುವ (of a ಮಾಡುವು) ಕಾರ್ಯಂ, a business of making, *i. e.* a business which (somebody) makes or will make; ಬೀಸುವ (of a ಬೀಸುವು) ಚಾಮರಂ, a chowrie of waving, *i. e.* a chowrie which (somebody) waves or will wave; ಮಾಡ್ವಿರ್ (of a ಮಾಡ್ವಿ), they of making, *i. e.* they who make or will make; ಹೋಗುವವನು (of a ಹೋಗುವು), he of going, *i. e.* he who goes or will go; ಹೋಗುವವಳು, she of going, *i. e.* she who goes or will go; ಹೋಗುವದು, it of going, *i. e.* it which goes or will go.

187. What Europeans call the infinitive of a verb Kannada grammarians call ಕ್ರಿಯಾರ್ಥ, *i. e.* the meaning of a verb, and then the object, purpose or scope of (a verb's) action, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ರಯೋಜನ. Regarding the explanation of the infinitive see § 188.

There are four kinds of the infinitive, *viz.*

1. The first infinitive is formed by suffixing ಅಲ್ to the verbal theme, in which case, by euphonic junction (§ 213 *seq.*), a theme's final ಉ disappears, *e.g.* ಇರಲ್ (of ಇರ್), ಉಣಲ್ (of ಉಣ್), ಕಳ್ಲ್ (of ಕಳ್), ಕೊಲಲ್,

ಕೊಳಲ್, ಗೆಲಲ್, ತರಲ್, ತಿನಲ್, ಪೇಲಲ್, ಮೆಲಲ್, ಪೊಗಲಲ್, ಬೇಡಲ್ (of ಬೇಡು), ಮಾಡಲ್ (of ಮಾಡು), ಮುತ್ತಲ್ (of ಮುತ್ತು), ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಲ್ (of ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸು).

When the theme ends in ಇ or ಎ, ಅಲ್ may be suffixed immediately, as in ಕರೆ ಅಲ್ (a form that was occasionally used in the ancient dialect, § 215, 5, letter *a*), but generally an enunciative ಯ್ is used between, in the three dialects, *e. g.* ಅರಿಯಲ್ (of ಅರಿಯು), ತರಿಯಲ್, ನುಡಿಯಲ್, ಎರಿಯಲ್ (of ಎರಿಯು), ಕರೆಯಲ್, ಮರಿಯಲ್. *Cf.* § 215, 2, letters *f. i.*

Infinitives with ಅಲ್ of monosyllabic themes that are a vowel or end in a vowel, are ಈಯಲ್ (of ಈ), ಕಾಯಲ್ (of ಕಾ), ತೇಯಲ್ (of ತೇ), ತೋಯಲ್ (of ತೋ), ನೋಯಲ್ (of ನೋ), ಬೇಯಲ್ (of ಬೇ), ವಾಯಲ್ (of ವಾ). *Cf.* § 215, 2, letters *d. g. k. m.*

Some monosyllabic themes ending in ಯ್ optionally double (dvitvavikalpa) the ಯ್ before ಅಲ್, *e. g.* ಪೊಯಲ್ or ಪೊಯ್ಯಲ್ (of ಪೊಯ್), ಕೊಯಲ್ or ಕೊಯ್ಯಲ್ (of ಕೊಯ್), ಗೆಯಲ್ or ಗೆಯ್ಯಲ್ (of ಗೆಯ್); the ಯ್ of the four themes ಉಯ್, ನೆಯ್, ಬಯ್ and ಸುಯ್ is always doubled (nityadvitva) before it, *viz.* ಉಯ್ಯಲ್, ನೆಯ್ಯಲ್, ಬಯ್ಯಲ್ and ಸುಯ್ಯಲ್. The dissyllabic theme ಆರಯ್ optionally doubles its ಯ್, *viz.* ಆರಯಲ್ or ಆರಯ್ಯಲ್. *Cf.* § 215, 7, *e.*

Nāgavarma (sūtra 234) suffixes ಅಲ್ to the lengthened theme of ತರ್ and ಬರ್, *viz.* ತಾರಲ್, ಬಾರಲ್ (*cf.* ತಾರೆ under No. 4 of this paragraph). *Cf.* § 210.

In the modern dialect ಅಲ್ is used only in the so-called passive (see § 315); in all other cases it uses ಅಲು, *i. e.* ಅಲ್ with a euphonic ಉ, a form that is not unfrequently found in the mediæval one too, *e. g.* ಅಲುಗಲು, ಇರಲು, ಗೆಲಲು, ತರಲು, ನಾಚಿಸಲು, ಭಕ್ತಿಸಲು, and occasionally also in the later ancient one, *e. g.* ಅಳಿಯಲು, ರಕ್ತಿಸಲು, ಭಾವಿಸಲು, ಅಗಲು, ಇರಲು (in a śāṣana of 1123 A. D.), ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು, ಎರಿಯಲು (in a śāṣana of 1182 A. D.). *Cf.* § 96, remark; see § 121, *a.*

In the ancient and mediæval dialect a dative is formed from the infinitive with ಅಲ್ by means of ಕೆ (see § 120, letters *a. b*), *e. g.* ಆಗಲ್ಕೆ, ಎನಲ್ಕೆ, ಪೇಲಲ್ಕೆ, ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಕೆ, ಮರಿಯಲ್ಕೆ, ಪೊಗಲಲ್ಕೆ, ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಲ್ಕೆ. The dative of the infinitive with ಅಲು is formed by means of ಇಕೆ or ಇಕ್ಕೆ in the modern dialect (see § 121, letter *c*), *e. g.* ತಿನ್ನಲಿಕೆ or ತಿನ್ನಲಿಕ್ಕೆ, ಬರೆಯಲಿಕೆ or ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ. In the later ancient dialect we meet with the curious forms ಪೊಗಲಲುಕೆ (= ಪೊಗಲಲ್ಕೆ), ಅಗಲುಕೆ (= ಆಗಲ್ಕೆ, in a śāṣana of 1123 A. D.; see § 121, *a*, Dat.).

About ಅಲ್ § 208 is to be compared.

2, The second infinitive ends in the vowel ಅ. The grammarian Kêśava states that this ಅ has originated by the elision (lôpa) of the final ಲ್ of ಅಲ್. This statement is only in so far of value, as it makes any rule about the way of suffixing the ಅ unnecessary, because it is identical with that of ಅಲ್.

This infinitive is used in the three dialects. Instances are ಕೊಯ್ or ಕೊಯ್ಯ, ಗೆಯ್ or ಗೆಯ್ಯ, ತರ, ಬರ, ಉಡ, ಮಾಡ, ಹೋಗ, ಎಸಗ, ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸ, ಕಡಿಯ, ನಡೆಯ, ಕರೆಯ, ಈಯ, ಕಾಯ, ತೇಯ.

In the infinitive formed by ಅ from themes with final ಇ and ಎ a sort of lengthening is allowed in the modern dialect, in which the ಅ disappears (*cf.* the accusative and genitive under letter *c* in § 180), *e. g.* ಇಲ್ಯೇ may be used for ಇಲ್ಯಿಯ, ಕರೇ for ಕರೆಯ.

An abnormal infinitive of ಕೊಳ್ಳ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು) is ಕೋ, often used in the modern dialect. *Cf.* ಕೋತ in § 172; ಕೋ in § 206.

Remark.

The author once entertained the opinion (see Dictionary under ಅ 4) that the infinitive (or verbal noun, see § 188) ending in ಅ had a dative in the South-Mahratta country, *e. g.* ಮಾಡಕೆ or ಮಾಡಕ್ಕೆ, ಬರಕೆ or ಬರಕ್ಕೆ, and with the lengthening of ಅ, ನೋಡಾಕ (for ನೋಡಾಕೆ), ತಿಮ್ಮಾಕ (for ತಿಮ್ಮಾಕೆ, Nudigattu, page 86). Such dative forms are in common use there; but, instead from the infinitive (or verbal noun) with final ಅ, we now derive them from a verbal noun formed by means of the suffix ವ (for ಹೆ, see § 243, A, 20. 27), *i. e.* in the present instances from ಮಾಡುವ (= ಮಾಡುಹ), ಬರುವ, ನೋಡುವ, ತಿಮ್ಮುವ, the ಉವ being changed into ಒ and ಓ, *viz.* ಮಾಡೋ, ಬರೋ, ನೋಡೋ, ತಿಮ್ಮೋ, and then again into ಅ and ಆ, *viz.* ಮಾಡ, ಬರ, ನೋಡಾ, ತಿಮ್ಮಾ (*cf.* § 181, note c, and see ಓಕೆ in Dictionary; concerning the change of ಅ into ಒ see § 117, a, Nom. and Acc.; §§ 177. 185. 193). An instance with ಓ is: ಮಾತು ಅನ್ನೋಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದೆ, ಬೋನ ಉಣ್ಣೋಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದೆ, a word (or words) is (or are) made for saying, boiled rice is made for eating.

3, The third infinitive is represented by the verbal theme itself, and is occasionally found in the three dialects. It always immediately precedes a verb, ಇಲ್ಯಿ ಬಿಡು (= ಇಲ್ಯಿಯ ಬಿಡು), ಇಲ್ಯಿವಾಯ್ಕು (= ಇಲ್ಯಿಯ ಹಾಯ್ಕು), ಇಲ್ಯಿಸು ನೂಂಕು (= ಇಲ್ಯಿಸ ನೂಂಕು), ಕರೆ ಕಳಿಸು (= ಕರೆಯ-), ಕೆಡೆ ನೂಂಕು (= ಕೆಡೆಯ-), ಕೆಡೆ ಬಡಿ (= ಕೆಡೆಯ-), ತಿಳಿ ಹೇಳು (= ತಿಳಿಯ-), ತೂಗು ಹಾಕು (= ತೂಗ-), ತೆಗೆ ನೆಲೆ (= ತೆಗೆಯ-), ನೆನೆ ಹಾಕು (= ನೆನೆಯ-), ಪರೆಗಡಿ (= ಪರೆಯ ಕಡಿ), ಪರೆ ಮಾಡು (= ಪರೆಯ-), ಸದೆ ಬಡಿ (= ಸದೆಯ-).

4, 'The fourth infinitive consists of the theme with the suffix ಎ. The way of annexing the ಎ to verbal themes is identical with that of ಅಲ್ and ಲ್. This infinitive of which the meaning and use is nearly the same as that of No. 1, belongs to the ancient and mediæval dialect; occasionally it is found also in modern poetry (§§ 365. 366, remark a).

Instances are ಎನೆ, ಕೊಲೆ, ಕೊಳೆ, ಉಣೆ, ತಿನೆ, ಬರೆ, ಮೆಲೆ, ಪೇಟಿ; ಕೊಯೆ or ಕೊಯ್ಯೆ, ಪೊಯೆ or ಪೊಯ್ಯೆ; ಆರಯೆ or ಆರಯ್ಯೆ; ಉಯ್ಯೆ, ನೆಯ್ಯೆ, ಬಯ್ಯೆ, ಸುಯ್ಯೆ; ಈಯೆ; ನುಡಿಯೆ, ನಡೆಯೆ; ಪಾಡೆ, ಪೊರ್ಡೆ, ಪೋಗಿ; ಅಡರೆ, ಅದಿರೆ, ಬೆದರಿ. Cf. § 215, 7, e.

The Basavapurāṇa suffixes the ಎ once to the long base of ತರಲ್, as it has ತಾರೆ (12, 43; cf. Nāgavarma's ತಾರಲ್ under No. 1; see § 210).

The grammarian Kēśava calls the infinitive with ಎ, from a meaning it not unfrequently has, the locative state or condition (satisaptami or sati, see §§ 188, remark; 286. 365).

188. The force of the so-called infinitive in Kannada may be expressed by the following particles: —to, in its prepositional meaning, as ready to go, fit to eat; to, denoting purpose, end, and futurity; so as to, so that; at the time that, when, while, e. g. ತರಲ್, ತರ, to bring; ಮಾಡಲ್, ಮಾಡ, to make; ನಡೆಯಲ್, ನಡೆಯ, to walk; ಕೆಡಲ್, ಕೆಡ, so as to perish, so that (somebody or something) perishes or perished; ಕೆಡೆಯಲ್, ಕೆಡೆಯ, ಕೆಡೆ, ಕೆಡೆಯೆ, so as to fall down, so that (somebody or something) falls or fell down; ಪಾಡೆ, ಪಾಡಲ್, when (somebody or something) sings or sang; ಬರೆ, ಬರಲ್, while (something or somebody) comes or came. Cf. the use of the short infinitive with ಅ in §§ 170. 171. 210.

But these special significations are not primitive; they are derived somehow from the verbal noun which the infinitive originally was and very often still is. Cf. the verbal noun in § 100, and its use in §§ 165. 169. 173. 205, and also in the so-called passive (§ 315).

That the infinitive ending in ಅಲ್ (ಅಲ್, expressing 'being', 'condition') is a verbal noun, is an indisputable fact, because e. g. ಅರಿಲ್ means 'grieving' and 'to grieve, etc.', ಉರಿಲ್, 'ploughing' and 'to plough, etc.', ಊದಲ್, 'swelling' and 'to swell, etc.', ಒಕ್ಕಲ್, 'thrashing' and 'to thrash, etc.', ಕೂಡಲ್, 'joining' and 'to join, etc.', ಪಡಲ್, 'lying down' and 'to lie down, etc.', and because this infinitive is declinable, as it has a dative (see § 187, 1).

The character of being originally a verbal noun can also be attributed to the second infinitive, *viz.* that with final ಅ, as *e. g.* ಅಡ್ಡ means 'cooking' and 'to cook, etc.', ಅಡಕ, 'compressing' and 'to compress, etc.', ಎತ್ತ, 'lifting up' and 'to lift up, etc.', ಗೆಲ, 'gaining' and 'to gain, etc.', ತೀರ, 'ending' and 'to end, etc.', ತೊಡ, 'putting on' and 'to put on, etc.', ಬರ, 'coming' and 'to come, etc.', ಸೋಲ, 'losing' and 'to lose, etc.'. Cf. § 205, 1, b, singular.—Verbal nouns, however, corresponding to the infinitive formed by ಅ and the insertion of ಯ between it and themes ending in ಇ and ಎ (as to form *e. g.* ಕಡಿಯ, ನಡೆಯ), are nowadays scarcely met with in Kannada, although a few nouns end in ಯ, *e. g.* ಕೊಣ್ಣೆಯ, ಚಳೆಯ, ಜೊಲ್ಲೆಯ, ಪೊಲ್ಲೆಯ, ಬಲಾಯ, ಹೊಲ್ಲೆಯ. We think that ಯ has been superseded by ಹ or ವ in verbal nouns. There are numerous verbal nouns that end in ಹ (see § 243, A, 27) and some that end in ವ (see § 243, A, 20), and, besides, of the above nouns, ಜೊಲ್ಲೆಯ appears also as ಜೊಲ್ಲಹ, and ಹೊಲ್ಲೆಯ as ಹೊಲ್ಲಹ. Remember that in the present verbal participle (§ 172) ವ is not unfrequently used instead of ಯ. At the same time we may conjecture that for verbal nouns, instead of themes with the formative ಯ, the simple theme ending in ಇ and ಎ was preferred (*cf.* §§ 100. 187, 3).

The third infinitive, being nothing else but the verbal theme itself which is very often used as a noun, requires no special remark.

Some verbal nouns which are equal in form to the fourth infinitive *i. e.* that with final ಎ, are ಉಟ್ಟಿ, 'loving' and 'to love, etc.', ಕಟ್ಟಿ, 'a structure' and 'to construct, etc.', ಕೆಡೆ, 'throwing down' and 'to throw down, etc.', ಕೆತ್ತಿ, 'a chip' and 'to chip, etc.', ಕೊಲೆ, 'killing' and 'to kill, etc.', ನಗೆ, 'laughing' and 'to laugh, etc.', ಪೊರೆ, 'joining' and 'to join, etc.', ಪೊರೈ. (or ಹೊರೈ), 'a load for the head' and 'to carry on the head, etc.', ಬಾಡೈ, 'cultivating' and 'to cultivate, etc.'.—Verbal nouns which correspond to the infinitive with ಎ suffixed by means of the euphonic ಯ (*e. g.* ಕೆಡೆಯ, ನಡೆಯ, ನಡೆಯ), we have not found in Kannada; it may be that in such nouns ಯ was, for the sake of euphony, changed into ಗ (*cf.* ನಡಿಗೆ, ನಡುಗಿ, ಮುರಿಗೆ, ಮುರುಗಿ) or ವ (*cf.* ತೆರಿವೆ, ಮರಿವೆ).

That the infinitive with ಎ was considered to be a verbal noun in ancient times seems to be corroborated by the following two sentences quoted by Kêśava (under sūtra 134, from Sujanôttamsa Hampa rāja?):—ನಿಶ್ಯಂಕೆಯಿಂ ನೃಪನ ಪೇರೈ, and ಚಿತ್ತಭವಗ್ರಹದ ಸೊಂಕೆ, literally 'an ordering of the king without fear' and 'a touching of the pudendum muliebre', *i. e.*

‘when the king ordered fearlessly’, and ‘when the p. m. touched’, in which the genitive stands before that infinitive as before a noun. Cf. 352, 1a.

Let us show by some further instances how the meaning of the infinitive was attached to the verbal noun by Kannada people in their own peculiar way:— ತೊತ್ತು ಗೆಲಸವಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯಲ್ ಅನುವಾದಂ, literally ‘a female servant’s work a doing he became ready’, i. e. he became ready to do a female servant’s work; ನೀರಂ ತರವೇಲ್ದಿಂ, lit. ‘he ordered a bringing water’, i. e. he ordered to bring water; ತಿನಲ್ ಕೊಂದಂ, lit. ‘an eating he killed’, i. e. he killed to eat; ತಿಳಿ ಹೇಲ್ದಿ, lit. ‘an understanding tell!’, i. e. tell (it) so that (I) understand!; ಮಾಡ ಹೋದನು, lit. ‘a making he went’, i. e. he went to make; ಕೆಡೆ ನೂಂಕಿದಂ, lit. ‘a falling down he pushed’, i. e. he pushed so that (it) fell down; ವನ್ನಿ ಪೊಗಲ್ದಿ, lit. ‘the bard a praising’, i. e. when the bard praises or praised; ಅನೆ ಬರೆ, lit. ‘the elephant a coming’, i. e. when the elephant comes or came; ನೇಸಲ್ ಮೂಡಲ್, lit. ‘the sun a rising’, i. e. when the sun rises or rose.

Regarding instances etc. see § 365.

Remark.

The specific meaning of ‘at the time that’, ‘when’, ‘while’ of the suffix ಅಲ್ or ಅಲು, which, like the suffix ಎ (§ 187, 4), it often has in the infinitive, can so to say be accounted for by the meaning of ಅಲ್, ಅಲು in § 109, letters a and b, locative. The suffix ಎ, expressing ಸತಿಸಪ್ತಮಿ, reminds one of the ಇ of the locative in § 109, letters a, b, c, as a final ಇ is occasionally used for ಎ; compare e. g. that the ancient form ಎ of the instrumental is ಇ in § 109, letters b and c.

189. The grammarian Kêśava observes “the verbal action (kriyê) changes according to the three times or tenses (kâlatrayapariṇâmi), and “the three (forms of) the conjugated verb (kriyâpada) tell the three times or tenses”.

The three tenses (§§ 144. 145) are formed by suffixes (âgama) which are called “the indicators of the three tenses (kâlatrayasûcaka)”.

The names of the suffixes are ದ, ತ; ದಪ, ದಪ್ಪ, ತಪ, ತಪ್ಪ, ದಹ; ವ, ಬ, ಪ, ಪ್ಪ, ಹ. Of these ದ, ತ are used for the past tense, ದಪ, ದಪ್ಪ, ತಪ, ತಪ್ಪ, ದಹ for the present tense, and ವ, ಬ, ಪ, ಪ್ಪ, ಹ for the future one.

It will be observed that ದ and ತ are the forms of the past relative participle (see § 175, 1. 2; § 176), and ವ, ಬ, ಪ, ಪ್ಪ and ಹ those of the (present-) future one (§§ 180-184).

ದಪ, ದಪ್ಪ, ತಪ, ತಪ್ಪ and ದಹ, the tense-suffixes of the present, are the past relative participle with ದ and ತ to which ಅಪ, ಅಪ್ಪ and ಅಹ

are annexed. ಅಪ್ಪ and ಅಹ we have met with as substitutes of ಆಗುವ, the present-future relative participle of ಆಗು (see § 183, 7, remark; § 184); ಅಪ is another form of ಅಪ್ಪ and ಅಹ.

ದಹ is found only in the mediæval dialect wherein ಹ very frequently takes the place of ಪ.

190. Of the tense-suffixes mentioned in § 189 the modern dialect uses ದ and ತ for the past tense, and ವ (exceptionally also ಏ and ಹ, see § 182 and § 195 *seq.*) for the present-future one. Its suffixes for indicating the present tense are, as a rule, peculiar, being ಉತ and ಉತ್ತ, i. e. two of the terminations of the present verbal participle (see § 172).

191. It is necessary to remark that ದ and ತ are but two representatives of the finals of the variously formed past relative participle; they are to indicate that all the forms of the past relative participle as based on the past participle (see §§ 155-164; §§ 175, 1. 2, and 176) are meant.

The rules given regarding the formation of the (present-) future relative participle (§ 180 *seq.*) hold good also when it is used as the theme of the future tense.

192. In conjugation (âkhyâtamârگا) personal terminations (vibhakti, pratyaya, âkhyâtavibhakti, kriyâvibhakti) are used. They are suffixed to the participial forms that indicate the tenses (§§ 189-191). When a verb ends in such a termination, it is a conjugated verb (pada, âkhyâta-pada, kriyâpada; see §§ 69. 144).

By means of the personal terminations the three persons (purusha, § 147) in the singular and plural are formed.

It is the custom of Kannada grammarians to speak of only six (ಆರ) personal terminations (though there are actually ten), adducing those for the first person (prathamapurusha) feminine singular (and plural) and those for the third person (uttamapurusha) neuter singular and plural separately; we shall exhibit them all at one view in the next paragraph.

193. In presenting the personal terminations let us use the European way of placing and naming the persons, *viz.* first person (uttamapurusha), second person (madhyamapurusha), and third person (prathamapurusha).

1. The following are the personal terminations of the present, past and future tense in the ancient dialect:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಎಂ, (before vowels) ಎನ್.	ಎಂ (if not followed by a vowel); ಎವು (cf. § 137, a, nominative plural).
2nd pers. ಅಯ್.	ಇರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅಂ, (before vowels) ಅನ್; ಒಂ.	ಅರ್; ಒರ್ (§ 198, 3, remark; § 200, 1); ಆರ್ (§ 198, 3, remark; § 201, 1); ಅರು (198, 3, remark).
fem. ಅಳ್; ಒಳ್; ಆಳ್ (§ 198, 3, remark).	ಅರ್; (ಒರ್).
neut. ಉದು; ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು; ಅತ್ತು; ತು.	ಉವು; exceptionally ಅವು (§ 194, remark 1; § 198, 1).

About ಅದು and ಅವು of the negative see §§ 209. 210.

The personal terminations ಅಂ, ಒಂ, ಅಳ್, ಒಳ್, ಉದು, ಅರ್, and ಉವು are also the suffixes for the krillings in §§ 177. 179. 185. 186. 198, remark 1. 253.

2, The following are the corresponding personal terminations of the mediæval dialect:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಎಂ, (before vowels) ಎನ್; ಎನು; ಎ.	ಎವು.
2nd pers. ಎ.	(ಇರ್); ಇರಿ.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅಂ, (before vowels) ಅನ್; ಅನು; ಅ.	(ಅರ್); ಅರು.
fem. (ಅಳ್); ಅಳು.	(ಅರ್); ಅರು.
neut. ಉದು; ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು; ಅತ್ತು; ತು.	ಅವು.

An occasional ಅದು for ಉದು in MSS. for the third person singular neuter is perhaps a mistake of the copyist.

3, The following are the corresponding personal terminations of the modern dialect:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಎನು; ಎ.	ಎವು; ಇವಿ.
2nd pers. ಎ; ಇ.	ಇರಿ.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅನು; ಅ.	ಅರು.
fem. ಅಳು.	ಅರು.
neut. ಅದು; ಇತು; ತು.	ಅವು.

Remarks.

From a comparison of the forms of the terminations in the three dialects it follows that the *sönnē* in ಎಂ, the *sönnē* in ಅಂ, and the ನು (*i. e.* the *sönnē* and a euphonic ಉ) in ಅನು and ಎನು are not radical.

The *sönnē* or its substitute ವು in the first person plural reminds one of the plural of the neuter pronouns (§ 136) and of the *sönnē* and its substitutes ಮ್ and ವು of that of the personal ones (§ 137).

ಅದು, ಉದು, ಇತು (for ಇದು), ಅತ್ತು (for ಅದು), ತು (for ಅದು or ಇದು or ಉದು, *cf.* §§ 116. 122. 138, *d.* 3. 173. 265), are the demonstrative neuter pronouns singular ಅದು, ಉದು, ಇದು (§§ 90. 102, 8, letter *b*) and the corresponding pronominal forms; ಅವು, ಉವು are the plural of ಅದು, ಉದು (§ 136).

ಅಂ, ಅನು and (the crude form) ಅ mean 'he' (see § 115; § 138, *d.* 3 and remark; § 177), ಅಳ್ and ಅಳು (*i. e.* ಅಳ್ with a euphonic ಉ), 'she' (*cf.* §§ 177. 185. 186). In ಒಂ and ಒಳ್, ಅ has taken the form of ಒ (*cf.* § 117, *a*). The ಆ in ಆಳ್ is either simply euphonicallly lengthened, or ಆಳ್ stands for the pronoun ಅವಳ್.

ಅರ್ and ಅರು (*i. e.* ಅರ್ with a euphonic ಉ) are the plural of ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅ, ಅಳ್ and ಅಳು (*cf.* §§ 119, *a*; 134. 177). In ಒರ್, ಅ has taken the form of ಒ. The ಆ in ಆರ್ is either euphonicallly lengthened or stands for the pronoun ಅವರ್.

ಇ, ಎ and ಅಯ್ are connected with the ಇ, ಈ of the pronoun of the second person (§ 138); their plural ಇರ್ has taken the plural sign ರ್ (for ಅರ್, etc.; *cf.* § 119); ಇರಿ is ಇರ್ and an honorific ಇ, ಇರಿ often being an honorific plural (*cf.* § 205, 2. 3, plural). The ಎ in ಎ, ಎಂ, ಎನು, and ಎವು is connected with the ಎ of the pronoun of the first person (§ 138).

By the way it may be stated that from ಅಂ, ಅನು, ಅ, ಅಳ್, ಅಳು the remote, intermediate and proximate demonstrative pronouns are formed by prefixing ಅ, ಉ and ಇ by means of a euphonic ವ್, *ಬಿಜ.* ಅವಂ (ಅ+ವ್+ಅಂ), lit. 'that-ho', ಅವನು, ಅವ; ಅವಳ್, lit. 'that-she', ಅವಳು; ಉವಂ, lit. 'this intermediate-ho'; ಉವಳ್; ಇವಂ, lit. 'this-he', ಇವನು, ಇವ, ಇವಳ್, ಇವಳು, ಅ, ಉ and ಇ being other forms of ಆ, ಊ and ಈ (see § 265). *Of.* § 122 about ತ್, ತ್ತ, ದ್.

194. The personal terminations of the preceding paragraph are, as remarked (§ 192), suffixed to the participial forms that indicate the tenses which in the case of the present tense are ದ+ಅಪ, ದ+ಅಪ್ಪ, ತ+ಅಪ, ತ+ಅಪ್ಪ in the ancient dialect, and generally ದ+ಅಪ in the mediæval one.

Let us take as an illustration the verb ಕೇಳ್, to hear, the relative past participle of which is ಕೇಳ್ವ (ಕೇಳ್+ದ), meaning 'of the having heard' (see § 179); to this *e. g.* ಅಪ, meaning 'of the being' (§§ 186. 201), is added, and then *e. g.* the personal termination of the first person singular

ಎಂ, meaning 'I'. So the literal translation would be 'of the having heard-of the being-I', i. e. I who is one who has heard, or I hear. The present tense is therefore a sort of compound tense (see § 313). To comprehend that its meaning can be expressed by Kannada people in the above manner, it is necessary to know that they, in order to show their ready attention or obedience, not unfrequently use the past tense for the present or future one. For instance, if you say to some one, Come!, the reply is, I came, i. e. my coming is an accomplished fact. See § 366, remark b.

The present tense in the ancient dialect of the verb ಕೇಳು accordingly is as follows:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಕೇಳೆ ಪೆಂ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಕೇಳೆ ಪ್ಪೆಂ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ), I hear.	ಕೇಳೆ ಪೆಂ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಕೇಳೆ ಪ್ಪೆಂ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ), and ಕೇಳೆ ಪೆವು (ಕೇಳು +ಅಪ+ಎವು) or ಕೇಳೆ ಪ್ಪೆವು (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ್ಪ+ ಎವು), we hear.
2nd pers. ಕೇಳೆ ಪಯ್ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ+ಅಯ್) or ಕೇಳೆ ಪ್ಪಯ್ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ್ಪ +ಅಯ್), thou hearest.	ಕೇಳೆ ಪಿರ್ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ+ಇರ್) or ಕೇಳೆ ಪ್ಪಿರ್ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಇರ್), you hear.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಕೇಳೆ ಪಂ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ+ಅಂ) or ಕೇಳೆ ಪ್ಪಂ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಅಂ), he hears.	ಕೇಳೆ ಪರ್ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ+ಅರ್) or ಕೇಳೆ ಪ್ಪರ್ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಅರ್), they hear.
fem. ಕೇಳೆ ಪಳ್ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ+ಅಳ್) or ಕೇಳೆ ಪ್ಪಳ್ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ್ಪ+ ಅಳ್), she hears.	ಕೇಳೆ ಪರ್ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ+ಅರ್) or ಕೇಳೆ ಪ್ಪರ್ (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಅರ್), they hear.
neut. ಕೇಳೆ ಪುದು (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ+ಉದು) or ಕೇಳೆ ಪ್ಪುದು (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ್ಪ+ ಉದು) it hears.	ಕೇಳೆ ಪುವು (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ+ಉವು) or ಕೇಳೆ ಪ್ಪುವು (ಕೇಳು+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಉವು), they hear.

Other instances in the first person singular are ಕುಡಿದಪೆಂ (ಕುಡಿದ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಕುಡಿದಪ್ಪೆಂ (ಕುಡಿದ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ಕುಡಿ, to drink), ನಾಣ್ಣಿದಪೆಂ (ನಾಣ್ಣಿದ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ನಾಣ್ಣಿದಪ್ಪೆಂ (ನಾಣ್ಣಿದ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ನಾಣ್ಣು, to become abashed), ಕಲ್ತಪೆಂ (ಕಲ್ತ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಕಲ್ತಪ್ಪೆಂ (ಕಲ್ತ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ಕಲ್, to learn), ತನ್ನಪೆಂ (ತನ್ನ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ತನ್ನಪ್ಪೆಂ (ತನ್ನ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ತರ್, to bring), ಕೊಟ್ಟಪೆಂ (ಕೊಟ್ಟ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಕೊಟ್ಟಪ್ಪೆಂ (ಕೊಟ್ಟ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ಕುಡು, to give), ಇತ್ತಪೆಂ (ಇತ್ತ+ಅಪ+ಎಂ) or ಇತ್ತಪ್ಪೆಂ (ಇತ್ತ+ಅಪ್ಪ+ಎಂ, of ಈ, to give). See § 366.

The present tense of ಕೇಳ್ or ಕೇಳು (see § 166), in the mediæval dialect, in which ಅಹ, 'of the being', is nearly constantly used instead of ಅಪ or ಅಪ್ಪ, is as follows:

	Singular.	Plural.
1st pers.	ಕೇಳ್ವಹೆಂ (occasionally ಕೇಳ್ವಹೆಂ), ಕೇಳ್ವಹೆನು, ಕೇಳ್ವಹೆ, or ಕೇಳಿದಹೆಂ (occasionally ಕೇಳಿದಹೆಂ), ಕೇಳಿದಹೆನು, ಕೇಳಿದಹೆ.	ಕೇಳ್ವಹೆವು.
2nd pers.	ಕೇಳ್ವಹೆ (or ಕೇಳಿದಹೆ).	ಕೇಳ್ವಹಿರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಕೇಳ್ವಹಂ, ಕೇಳ್ವಹನು (or ಕೇಳಿದಹಂ, etc.).	(ಕೇಳ್ವಹರ್), ಕೇಳ್ವಹರು.
fem.	(ಕೇಳ್ವಹಳ್), ಕೇಳ್ವಹಳು (or ಕೇಳಿದಹಳ್, etc.).	(ಕೇಳ್ವಹರ್), ಕೇಳ್ವಹರು.
neut.	ಕೇಳ್ವಹುದು (or ಕೇಳಿದಹುದು).	ಕೇಳ್ವಹವು.

Other instances in the first person singular are ಇದಹೆಂ (of ಇರ್, to be), ಎನ್ನಹೆಂ (of ಎನ್, to say), ಕವಿದಹೆಂ (of ಕವಿ, to rush upon), ಕೆಡೆದಹೆಂ or ಕೆಡದಹೆಂ (of ಕೆಡೆ, to fall down), ಕೊಟ್ಟಹೆಂ (of ಕೊಡು or ಕೊಡು, to give), ಕೊಣ್ಣಹೆಂ (of ಕೊಳ್, to take), ಸತ್ತಹೆಂ (of ಸಾಯ್, to die), ಆದಹೆಂ (of ಆಗು, to become), ಹೋದಹೆಂ (of ಹೋಗು, to go), ಹೇಳಿದಹೆಂ (or ಹೇಳಿದಹೆಂ, of ಹೇಳು, to tell). Regarding ಅಹೆಂ, etc. see § 201, 2.

Remarks.

1, There is one irregularly formed present in the ancient language, namely that of ಉಳ್, to be, which changes its vowel ಉ into ಒ in that tense (except in the 3rd person singular neuter, cf. also § 180, remark after c) and receives no participial form to indicate the tense. As ಒಳ್ is also a verbal noun, the personal terminations (§ 193) appear to have been attached to the genitive of this ಒಳ್, i. e. ಒಳ, ಒಳಿಂ (ಒಳ + ಇಂ), e. g. meaning 'of the being-I', i. e. I am. A peculiarity is that it uses the suffix ಅವು (for ಉವು) in the 3rd person plural neuter. Its paradigm is:

	Singular.	Plural.
1st pers.	ಒಳಿಂ.	ಒಳಿವು.
2nd pers.	ಒಳಯ್.	ಒಳಿರ್.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಒಳಂ.	ಒಳರ್.
fem.	ಒಳಳ್.	ಒಳರ್.
neut.	ಉಣ್ಣು.	ಒಳವು.

ಉಣ್ಣು, originally ಉಳ್ತು (i. e. ಉಳ್ + ತು, § 122), is a verbal noun (bhāvanāna) meaning literally 'a being-it', and as such is used for the 3rd person masculine,

feminine and neuter, singular and plural in the mediæval and modern dialect. About bhāvavačanas see the paragraphs quoted in § 248.

2, The author of the Śabdānuśāsana, against Kōśava's sūtra 73, makes the 3rd person singular of the present tense a kṛit or kṛillīṅga and declines it, e. g. ನೋಡಿದಪನಂ, ಮಾಡಿದಪಂಗೆ, in his sūtras 447. 448; Kōśava calls only the past relative participle and the present-future relative participle a declinable kṛit; see §§ 177. 185.

195. In § 190 it has been stated that modern Kannada has a peculiar present tense. It has, however, not abandoned the use of the grammatical structure of the present tense as it appears in § 194, but has changed the form of the tense-suffix ಅಹ, 'of the being', combined with the personal terminations (see § 201, 2), and given a different meaning to the tense.

Its forms of ಅಹ combined with the personal terminations are as follows:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಹೇನು (ಎನು) for ಅಹನು (ಅಹ + ಎನು).	ಹೇವು (ಎವು) for ಅಹೆವು (ಅಹ + ಎವು).
2nd pers. ಹೀ (ಈ) for ಅಹಿ (ಅಹ + ಇ).	ಹೀರಿ (ಈರಿ) for ಅಹಿರಿ (ಅಹ + ಇರಿ).
3rd pers. masc. ಹಾನು (ಅನು) for ಅಹನು (ಅಹ + ಅನು).	ಹಾರು (ಅರು) for ಅಹರು (ಅಹ + ಅರು).
fem. ಹಾಳು (ಆಳು) for ಅಹಳು (ಅಹ + ಅಳು).	ಹಾರು (ಆರು) for ಅಹರು (ಅಹ + ಅರು).
neut. ಹೀತು (ಈತು) for ಅಹಿತು (ಅಹ + ಇತು, which must have been another form of ಅಹುದು).	ಹಾವು (ಆವು) for ಅಹವು (ಅಹ + ಆವು).

The initial ಹ of the forms of ಹೇನು, ಹೀ, ಹಾನು, ಹಾಳು, ಹೀತು, etc., which have been formed by metathesis and lengthening the vowels (see the frequently used ಹೌದು for ಅಹುದು in § 201, 2, and compare the noun ಸೂಲು for ಉಸುಲು, and the adverbs ಹೀಗೆ, ಹಾಗೆ for ಇಹಗೆ, ಅಹಗೆ in § 212, 4), is commonly left out, so that the forms in parenthesis ಎನು, ಈ, ಅನು, ಆಳು, ಈತು, etc. are in general use, whereas those with ಹ are at present only occasionally still employed for the verb ಇರು (ಇರ್), to be, especially when the ಎ of emphasis is added (see § 196).

Let us give a paradigm of the present tense of ಇರು (ಇರ್), the past relative participle of which is ಇದ್ದ (=ಇದ್, see § 160, 7; 175, 1), 'of the having been'.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಇದ್ದೇನು (ಇದ್ + ಹೇನು), or ಇದ್ದೇನು (ಇದ್ + ಏನು), literally 'of the having been-of the being-I' (see § 194).	ಇದ್ದೇವು, or ಇದ್ದೇವು.
2nd pers.	ಇದ್ದೀ, or ಇದ್ದೀ.	ಇದ್ದೀರಿ, or ಇದ್ದೀರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಇದ್ದಾನು, or ಇದ್ದಾನು.	ಇದ್ದಾರು, or ಇದ್ದಾರು.
fem.	ಇದ್ದಾಳು, or ಇದ್ದಾಳು.	ಇದ್ದಾರು, or ಇದ್ದಾರು.
neut.	ಇದ್ದಿತು, or ಇದ್ದಿತು.	ಇದ್ದಾವು, or ಇದ್ದಾವು.

Other instances of the first person singular are ಬನ್ನೇನು (originally ಬನ್ನೇನು, of ಬರು, to come), ನುಡಿದೇನು (orig. ನುಡಿದೇನು, of ನುಡಿ, to speak), ಆದೇನು (orig. ಆದೇನು, of ಆಗು, to become, to be). For ಆದೇನು the rustic dialect occasionally uses ಅದೇನು in the sense of ಇದ್ದೇನು (ಅದ being used for ಆದ, see § 176. 196).

A peculiarity is that in the formation of the present tense under consideration the suffix ದ is not added to the ಇ of the past participle of themes ending in ಉ in the three dialects (see § 166. 168), ಏನು, ಈ, ಆನು, etc. being annexed directly to ಇ, in which case ಇ occasionally disappears before them (see § 215). Thus ಮಾಡು, to make, forms this tense in the following manner:

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಮಾಡ್ತೇನು (ಮಾಡಿ + ಎನು for ಮಾಡಿದ+ಎನು), or ಮಾಡೇನು.	ಮಾಡ್ತೇವು, or ಮಾಡೇವು.
2nd pers.	ಮಾಡೀ (ಮಾಡಿ + ಈ for ಮಾಡಿದ + ಈ).	ಮಾಡೀರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಮಾಡ್ತಾನು, or ಮಾಡಿಯಾನು.	ಮಾಡ್ತಾರು, or ಮಾಡಿಯಾರು.
fem.	ಮಾಡ್ತಾಳು, or ಮಾಡಿಯಾಳು.	ಮಾಡ್ತಾರು, or ಮಾಡಿಯಾರು.
neut.	ಮಾಡಿತು.	ಮಾಡ್ತಾವು, or ಮಾಡಿಯಾವು.

There can be no doubt whatever that we have here the ancient present tense in a somewhat altered form, although the meaning has undergone an essential change; for this form of the present tense is nowadays used to convey the idea of uncertainty or possibility, and may be called the

contingent present-future tense, as *e. g.* ಇದ್ದೇನು or ಇದ್ದೇನು means 'I may be' or 'I shall perhaps be'; ಬನ್ನೇನು, 'I may come' or 'I shall perhaps come'; ಮಾಡ್ತೇನು, 'I may make' or 'I shall perhaps make'.

In the mediæval dialect the author has met with only one clear instance of this present, *viz.* ನಡೆದಾನು (see under ಅವನೊಬ್ಬ in the Dictionary, which however stands for ನಡೆದಹನು without the meaning of contingency. ಬನ್ನೀತು (in Basavapurāṇa 16, 28) may be a mistake for ಬನ್ನಿತ್ತು.

The idea of uncertainty or possibility was, as it would appear, not attached to the present tense of this paragraph before the introduction of the present tense of § 196 into the modern Kannada dialect.

About instances see § 366, remark *a*.

196. The modern dialect having given a different meaning to the present tense of the ancient and mediæval one, formed a present tense of its own.

1, For this purpose, in the first instance, it suffixed the letter ಎ of emphasis to the personal terminations ending in ಉ combined with ಅಹ (§ 195) in order to express the idea of certainty or to distinctly denote the present, leaving however the second person singular and plural as it was, but allowing to shorten the ಹೀ or ಈ of the second person singular.

For the third person singular neuter it introduced the forms ಅಯ್ತೆ (*i. e.* ಅಯ್ತು+ಎ, see § 199), ಅದೆ (*i. e.* ಅದು+ಎ) and ಇದೆ (*i. e.* ಇದು+ಎ); and for the third person plural neuter it introduced, as optional forms, ಅವೆ (*i. e.* ಅವು+ಎ) and ಇವೆ (*i. e.* ಇವು+ಎ).

ಅದೆ, ಇದೆ, ಅವೆ, ಇವೆ probably are the demonstrative pronouns of that shape (§§ 102, 8, 6; 122. 136)+ಎ, 'even that', 'even this', 'even those', 'even these'.

The verbs concerned here are two, *viz.* ಆಗು, to be (to become), of which the relative past participles are ಅಯ್ತು, ಅದ (see §§ 166. 176. 199; *cf.* ಅದೇನು in § 195), and ಇರು (ಇರ್), to be.

The personal terminations combined with ಅಹ to which the ಎ of emphasis is suffixed, and the additional forms are the following:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಹೇನೆ, ಎನೆ (for ಹೇನು, ಎನು of § 195).	ಹೇವೆ, ಎವೆ (for ಹೇವು, ಎವು).
2nd pers. ಹೀ, ಈ, or ಹಿ, ಇ.	ಹೀರಿ, ಈರಿ.

3rd pers.	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
masc.	ಹಾನೆ, ಆನೆ (for ಹಾನು, ಆನು of § 195).	ಹಾರೆ, ಆರೆ (for ಹಾರು, ಆರು).
fem.	ಹಾಳೆ, ಆಳೆ (for ಹಾಳು, ಆಳು of § 195).	ಹಾರೆ, ಆರೆ (for ಹಾರು, ಆರು).
neut.	ಅಯ್ತೆ, ಅದೆ, (ಇದೆ).	ಹಾವೆ, ಆವೆ (for ಹಾವು, ಆವು), ಅವೆ, (ಇವೆ).

Compare the forms of the Perfect ಬಿಟ್ಟಾನೆ, ಕೂತಾರೆ in § 313, 4.

The verb ಆಗು, to be, is conjugated in this present tense as follows:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಅಯ್ದೇನೆ (ಅಯ್ದು + ಎನೆ) or ಅದೇನೆ (ಅದ + ಎನೆ), literally 'of the having been-of the being-I-indeed', i. e. I am indeed, I am.	ಅಯ್ದೇವೆ, ಅದೇವೆ.
2nd pers.	ಅಯ್ದಿ, ಅದಿ, or ಅಯ್ದೊ, ಅದೀ.	ಅಯ್ದಿರಿ, ಅದೀರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಅಯ್ದಾನೆ, ಅದಾನೆ.	ಅಯ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದಾರೆ.
fem.	ಅಯ್ದಾಳೆ, ಅದಾಳೆ.	ಅಯ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದಾರೆ.
neut.	ಅಯ್ತೆ, or ಅದೆ; ಇದೆ.	ಅಯ್ದಾವೆ, ಅದಾವೆ, or ಅವೆ; ಇವೆ.

The verb ಇರು (ಇರ್), to be, a paradigm of the contingent present tense of which has been given in § 195, is conjugated in this present tense as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st pers.	ಇದ್ದೇನೆ (ಇದ್ದು + ಹೇನೆ), literally 'of the having been-of the being-I-indeed', i. e. I am indeed, I am.	ಇದ್ದೇವೆ.
2nd pers.	ಇದ್ದೀ, or ಇದ್ದಿ.	ಇದ್ದೀರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಇದ್ದಾನೆ.	ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.
fem.	ಇದ್ದಾಳೆ.	ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.
neut.	ಅಯ್ತೆ, or ಅದೆ; ಇದೆ.	ಇದ್ದಾವೆ, or ಅವೆ; ಇವೆ.

In the Southern Mahratta country there exist also the forms ಇದ್ದೇನೆ, ಇದ್ದೀ, etc., the initial ಹ of ಹೇನೆ, ಹೀ, etc. being omitted.

2, But this way of conjugation is restricted to the present of ಅಗು and ಇರು; for, as stated in § 190, ಉತ and ಉತ್ತ, two pronominal forms (see § 173), are the tense-suffixes to which, in all other cases, the modern dialect attaches ಏನೆ, ಈ or ಇ, ಅನೆ, etc.

The present tense of ಇರು, to be, formed according to this method, is as follows:

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ (ಇರು+ಉತ+ಏನೆ) or ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ (ಇರು+ಉತ್ತ+ಏನೆ), literally 'a being- this-I am indeed', i. e. being I am indeed, I am.	ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ or ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ.
2nd pers.	ಇರುತ್ತೀ or ಇರುತ್ತೀ, ಇರುತ್ತಿ or ಇರುತ್ತಿ.	ಇರುತ್ತೀರಿ or ಇರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಇರುತ್ತಾನೆ or ಇರುತ್ತಾನೆ.	ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ or ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
fem.	ಇರುತ್ತಾಳೆ or ಇರುತ್ತಾಳೆ.	ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ or ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
neut.	ಇರುತ್ತಯ್ಯೆ, ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, or ಇರುತ್ತಯ್ಯೆ, ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.	ಇರುತ್ತಾವೆ, ಇರುತ್ತಾವೆ, or ಇರುತ್ತಾವೆ, ಇರುತ್ತಾವೆ.

Other instances in the first person singular are ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ or ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ (of ಬರು, to come, literally 'a coming-this-I am indeed', I come), ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ or ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ (of ಹೋಗು, to go), ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ or ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ (of ಕೇಳು, to hear), ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ or ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ (of ಇಳಿ, to descend) ನಡೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ or ನಡೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ (of ನಡೆ, to walk).

Remarks.

1, ಅದೆ, (ಅವೆ), ಇದೆ, ಇವೆ are employed also in the mediæval dialect, either by themselves or in union with ಉತ, ಉತ್ತ, to form the third person singular and plural of the present tense, e. g. ತುಷ್ಪಮ್ ಅದೆ ನೆಲುಹಿನ ಗಡಿಗೆಯಲಿ; ಧನ(ಂ) ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇದೆ; ಕಪ್ಪಿವುತದೆ; ಮೂಡುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಹೇಯುವೆ.

2, In the rustic modern dialect the present tense of the verb ಅನ್ (ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು), to say, is as follows:

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಅನ್ನೇನೆ (for ಅನುತೇನೆ, ಅನುತ್ತೇನೆ).	ಅನ್ನೇವೆ.
2nd pers.	ಅನ್ನೀ or ಅನ್ನಿ.	ಅನ್ನೀರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಅನ್ನಾನೆ.	ಅನ್ನಾರೆ.
fem.	ಅನ್ನಾಳೆ.	ಅನ್ನಾರೆ.
neut.	ಅನ್ನಯ್ಯೆ or ಅನ್ನದೆ.	ಅನ್ನಾವೆ, ಅನ್ನಾವೆ.

3, In the modern dialect there is a form used for the third person singular neuter of the present tense which in reality is nothing but the present participle (with the emphatical or perhaps formative ಎ) bearing its original meaning, *viz.* that of a verbal noun (see § 173), *e. g.* ಆಗುತ್ತೆ, it becomes, that literally means 'a becoming-this-indeed', if the ಎ be emphatical. Other instances are ಇರುತ್ತೆ, it is, ವಡುತ್ತೆ, it experiences, ಬರುತ್ತೆ, it comes. *Cf.* No. 4.

4, Again in the modern dialect the form ಅನ್ನೆ of the verb ಅನ್ (ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು), to say, expresses 'it (rumour) says', 'they say', 'on dit' (see § 336). It is possible that this ಅನ್ನೆ is corrupted from ಅನುತೆ or ಅನುತ್ತೆ, the present participle of ಅನ್, used in its primitive sense of 'a saying-this-indeed', if the ಎ be emphatical. Another possibility see in § 198, 7, remark 2.

197. In § 153 appellative verbs or conjugated appellatives have been mentioned. They have a present tense for words of the masculine and feminine gender singular and plural, but, as it would appear, without a third person singular feminine. The personal terminations are those of the ancient dialect (§ 193).

When they are suffixed to form the first person singular of Kannaḍa nouns, Saṁskṛita compound bases and Saṁskṛita adjectives ending in ಅ, the sōnnē (ಂ, the sign of the nominative singular, § 117, *cf.* § 114) is put between, *e. g.* ಮಗಳ ಮಗನೆಂ, I (am) the son of the daughter, ದಾಹಿತ್ರನೆಂ, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನಸುತನೆಂ, ಕವಿಕೇಶವನೆಂ, ಕಲಾಪಜ್ಞಿತನೆಂ, ಕೃತಿಲಕ್ಷಣಾವದಾನನೆಂ, ಉದ್ಧತನೆಂ, ಅತಿಚದುರನೆಂ; this seems to be the rule also, if a Kannaḍa attributive noun ends in ಯ (*i. e.* euphonic ಯ್ + ಅ + ಅ, § 115), as the only instances given by the grammarian Kêśava are ಅಸಿಯನೆಂ, I (am) a weak person, ಪಿರಿಯನೆಂ, (although he adduces for the plural both ಪಿರಿಯೆವು and ಪಿರಿಯರೆವು). Other Kannaḍa attributive nouns and Kannaḍa appellative nouns of number (§ 90) ending in ಅ may insert the sōnnē or may not, *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದೆಂ or ಒಳ್ಳಿದನೆಂ, I (am) a good person, ಒರ್ವೆಂ or ಒರ್ವನೆಂ. The adverb ಸುತ್ತ forms ಸುತ್ತೆಂ, I (am) a bewildered person.

Kannaḍa nouns and Saṁskṛita compound bases ending in ಇ add ಎಂ preceded by a euphonic ಯ್ for the first person singular, *e. g.* ವೆಣ್ಣತಿಯೆಂ, I (am) a or the wife, ಕೇಶಿರಾಜಕವಿಯೆಂ.

For the formation of the first and second person plural Saṁskṛita words suffix ಆರ್ (the sign of the nominative plural, §§ 119. 132) before the personal terminations, *e. g.* ಉದ್ಧತರೆವು, ನಯವಿದರೆವು; ಉದ್ಧತರಿರ್, ವೃದ್ಧರಿರ್, ಆಪ್ತರಿರ್, ಅತಿಬಲರಿರ್; with regard to all Kannaḍa words the insertion of ಆರ್ is optional, *e. g.* ಪಿರಿಯೆವು or ಪಿರಿಯರೆವು, ಒಳ್ಳಿದೆವು or ಒಳ್ಳಿದರೆವು, ಪೆಜ್ಜಿವು

or ಪೆರಿವು, ಒರ್ವೆವು or ಒರ್ವರೆವು; ಒಳ್ಳಿದಿರ್ or ಒಳ್ಳಿದರಿರ್, ಕೂರಿದಿರ್ or ಕೂರಿದರಿರ್, ನೇರಿದಿರ್ or ನೇರಿದರಿರ್, ಪೆರಿರ್ or ಪೆರಿರ್, ಒರ್ವಿರ್ or ಒರ್ವರಿರ್.

In the second person singular and the third person singular and plural the personal terminations are attached immediately to the declinable bases, *e. g.* ಉದ್ಧತಯ್, ಉದ್ಧತಂ, ಉದ್ಧತರ್; ಒಳ್ಳಿದಯ್, ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಿದರ್.

Paradigms given in Kēśava's grammar are:

Singular.	Plural.
1, of ಉದ್ಧತ.	
1st pers. ಉದ್ಧತನೆಂ, I (am) an elate person.	ಉದ್ಧತರೆವು.
2nd pers. ಉದ್ಧತಯ್.	ಉದ್ಧತರಿರ್.
3rd pers. ಉದ್ಧತಂ.	ಉದ್ಧತರ್.
2, of ಒಳ್ಳಿದ.	
1st pers. ಒಳ್ಳಿದೆಂ or ಒಳ್ಳಿದನೆಂ, I (am) a good person.	ಒಳ್ಳಿದೆವು or ಒಳ್ಳಿದರೆವು.
2nd pers. ಒಳ್ಳಿದಯ್.	ಒಳ್ಳಿದಿರ್ or ಒಳ್ಳಿದರಿರ್.
3rd pers. ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ.	ಒಳ್ಳಿದರ್.
3, of ಪೆರಿ.	
1st pers. ಪೆರಿಂ or ಪೆರಿನೆಂ, I (am) a stranger.	ಪೆರಿವು or ಪೆರಿರೆವು.
2nd pers. ಪೆರಿಯ್.	ಪೆರಿರ್ or ಪೆರಿರಿರ್.
3rd pers. ಪೆರಿಂ.	ಪೆರಿರ್.
4, of ಒರ್ವ.	
1st pers. ಒರ್ವೆಂ or ಒರ್ವನೆಂ, I (am) a single person.	ಒರ್ವೆವು or ಒರ್ವರೆವು.
2nd pers. ಒರ್ವಯ್.	ಒರ್ವಿರ್ or ಒರ್ವರಿರ್.
3rd pers. ಒರ್ವಂ.	ಒರ್ವರ್.

An exceptional form is ಭ್ರಾನ್ತೆಂ (for ಭ್ರಾನ್ತನೆಂ).

198. The past or preterite tense (imperfect, perfect, aorist) is generally formed by suffixing the personal terminations (§ 193) to any form of the relative past participle (§§ 175. 176).

The exceptions relate only to the third person neuter singular, and are chiefly the following:— in the ancient and mediæval dialect it is optional to suffix the two terminations ಇತು and ಇತ್ತು directly to the short past participle ending in ಇ (§§ 166. 168); and in the modern dialect it is necessary to suffix the termination ಇತು not only directly to that participle, but also by means of a euphonic ಯ್ to the short participle ending in ಇ and ಎ (§ 165, *a*, 2; § 165, *b*, 1) which is identical with the theme, and then to all the relative forms of the past participle formed

by the removal of its final ಉ (§ 175, 1) which are treated of in §§ 158-164 (as far as they concern the modern dialect).

1, A paradigm of the past tense of ಕೇಳು, to hear, in the ancient dialect, is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಕೇಳ್ದೆಂ (i. e. ಕೇಳ್ದ+ಎಂ), literally 'of the having heard-I' (see §§ 169. 179. 194), I have heard, I heard.	ಕೇಳ್ದೆಂ or ಕೇಳ್ದೆವು.
2nd pers.	ಕೇಳ್ದಯ್.	ಕೇಳ್ದಿರ್.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಕೇಳ್ದಂ or ಕೇಳ್ದೊಂ.	ಕೇಳ್ದರ್ or ಕೇಳ್ದೊರ್.
fem.	ಕೇಳ್ದಳ್ or ಕೇಳ್ದೊಳ್.	ಕೇಳ್ದರ್ or ಕೇಳ್ದೊರ್.
neut.	ಕೇಳ್ದುದು or ಕೇಳ್ದತ್ತು.	ಕೇಳ್ದವು.

If the relative past participle is formed by ತ, the termination ಅತ್ತು, it would seem, is avoided; thus we find ಮುಗುಳ್ಳುದು, but not ಮುಗುಳ್ಳತ್ತು; ತಳಿ ತುಡು, but not ತಳಿತುತ್ತು; ಸತ್ತುದು, but not ಸತ್ತುತ್ತು. ಮುಗುಳ್ಳತ್ತು, ತಳಿದುತ್ತು are allowable forms. In ಬೆರಣ್ಣವು (§ 164, 6), the third person neuter plural of ಬೆರಣ್ಣ, to scratch, we have exceptionally ಅವು instead of ಉವು.

2, A paradigm of the past tense of ನುಡಿ, to speak, in the ancient dialect, is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ನುಡಿದೆಂ (i. e. ನುಡಿದ+ಎಂ), literally 'of the having spoken-I', I have spoken, I spoke.	ನುಡಿದೆಂ or ನುಡಿದೆವು.
2nd pers.	ನುಡಿದಯ್.	ನುಡಿದಿರ್.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ನುಡಿದಂ or ನುಡಿದೊಂ.	ನುಡಿದರ್ or ನುಡಿದೊರ್.
fem.	ನುಡಿದಳ್ or ನುಡಿದೊಳ್.	ನುಡಿದರ್ or ನುಡಿದೊರ್.
neut.	ನುಡಿದುದು or ನುಡಿದತ್ತು.	ನುಡಿದುವು.

3, A paradigm of the past tense of ಪಾಡು, to sing; in the ancient dialect, is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಪಾಡಿದೆಂ (i. e. ಪಾಡಿದ+ಎಂ).	ಪಾಡಿದೆಂ or ಪಾಡಿದೆವು.
2nd pers.	ಪಾಡಿದಯ್.	ಪಾಡಿದಿರ್.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಪಾಡಿದಂ or ಪಾಡಿದೊಂ.	ಪಾಡಿದರ್ or ಪಾಡಿದೊರ್.
fem.	ಪಾಡಿದಳ್ or ಪಾಡಿದೊಳ್.	ಪಾಡಿದರ್ or ಪಾಡಿದೊರ್.
neut.	ಪಾಡಿದುದು, or ಪಾಡಿದತ್ತು, or ಪಾಡಿತು (i. e. ಪಾಡಿ + ಇತ್ತು), or ಪಾಡಿತು (i. e. ಪಾಡಿ + ಇತ್ತು).	ಪಾಡಿದುವು.

Other instances of the third person neuter in its four forms are ಓದಿದುದು, ಓದಿದತ್ತು, ಓದಿತು, ಓದಿತ್ತು (of ಓದು, to read); ಬೆಳಗಿದುದು, ಬೆಳಗಿದತ್ತು, ಬೆಳಗಿತು, ಬೆಳಗಿತ್ತು (of ಬೆಳಗು, to shine); ಪಸರಿಸಿದುದು, ಪಸರಿಸಿದತ್ತು, ಪಸರಿಸಿತು, ಪಸರಿಸಿತ್ತು (of ಪಸರಿಸು, to spread). That of ಇರ್ (or ಇರು, to be) is ಇರ್ದುದು, ಇರ್ದತ್ತು in the ancient dialect, and ಇತ್ತು in the modern one (see under No. 7). See instances in § 366.

The third person singular and plural, excepting its forms with ಅತ್ತು, ಇತ್ತು and ಇತು, is used also as a declinable krillinga (§ 102, s, e; § 177). The third person neuter singular ending in ಉದು is a bhāvavaçana expressing the action or state of the verb in the past (cf. 200, 1; see § 254, remark 2). ಇರ್ದುದು means either 'that which has been' and 'that which is', or 'a having been', 'the having been' and 'a being', 'the being' (see e. g. § 313, under 4).

Remarks.

ಬಿಟ್ಟುಂ is found in a śāṣana of 866 A. D., ಬಿಡಿಸಿದೊಂ in one of 916 A. D., ಬರೆದೊಂ in one of 929 A. D.; ಇತ್ತೊರ್ in one of about 750 A. D., ಕೊಟ್ಟೊರ್ in one of 929 A. D.; — the termination ಂ occurs also in the Śabdamanīdarpana; ಂ is found in sūtras 179 and 183 of the Śabdānuśāṣana.

Further, ಕೊಟ್ಟುರ್ occurs in a śāṣana of about 778 A. D.; ಕೆಯ್ಲಾರ್ is found in one between 680 and 696 A. D., ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರ್ is in one of 707 A. D. and in one of 887 A. D., ಬಿಟ್ಟಾರ್ in one of 807 A. D., and ಸಡೆದಾರ್ in one of about 750 A. D.

In the later ancient dialect we meet with ಬಿಟ್ಟರು in a śāṣana of 1123 A. D., ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಬಿಟ್ಟರು, ಇಕ್ಕಿದರು in one of 1182 A. D., and ಮಾಡಿದರು in one of 1187 A. D.

4, A paradigm of the past tense of ಕೇಳು, to hear, in the mediæval dialect in which it optionally takes the final ಉ, i. e. becomes ಕೇಳು (see § 166), is:

Singular.	Plural.
1st pers. ಕೇಳ್ದಂ (ಕೇಳ್ದ+ಂ), or ಕೇಳ್ದೆನು, or ಕೇಳ್ದೆ; ಕೇಳಿದಂ (ಕೇಳಿದ+ಂ), or ಕೇಳಿದೆನು, or ಕೇಳಿದೆ.	ಕೇಳ್ದೆವು or ಕೇಳಿದೆವು.
2nd pers. ಕೇಳ್ದೆ or ಕೇಳಿದೆ.	ಕೇಳ್ದಿರಿ or ಕೇಳಿದಿರಿ.
3rd pers. masc. ಕೇಳ್ದಂ or ಕೇಳಿದಂ, ಕೇಳ್ದನು or ಕೇಳಿದನು, ಕೇಳ್ದ or ಕೇಳಿದ.	(ಕೇಳ್ದರ್ or) ಕೇಳ್ದರು, or ಕೇಳಿದರು.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
3rd pers.		
fem.	(ಕೇಳ್ವಳ್ or) ಕೇಳ್ವಳು, or ಕೇಳ್ವಿದಳು.	(ಕೇಳ್ವರ್ or) ಕೇಳ್ವರು, or ಕೇಳಿದರು.
neut.	ಕೇಳ್ವದು or ಕೇಳಿದುದು, ಕೇಳ್ವತ್ತು or ಕೇಳಿದತ್ತು; ಕೇಳಿತು (<i>i. e.</i> ಕೇಳಿ + ಇತ್ತು), or ಕೇಳಿತ್ತು (<i>i. e.</i> ಕೇಳಿ + ಇತ್ತು).	ಕೇಳ್ವವು or ಕೇಳಿದವು.

5, A paradigm of the past tense of ಕೇಳು, to hear, in the modern dialect in which it always has the final ಉ (see § 166), is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಕೇಳಿದೆನು (ಕೇಳಿದ + ಎನು) or ಕೇಳಿದೆ.	ಕೇಳಿದೆವು or ಕೇಳಿದಿವಿ.
2nd pers.	ಕೇಳಿದೆ or ಕೇಳಿದಿ.	ಕೇಳಿದಿರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಕೇಳಿದನು or ಕೇಳಿದ.	ಕೇಳಿದರು.
fem.	ಕೇಳಿದಳು.	ಕೇಳಿದರು.
neut.	ಕೇಳಿತು (ಕೇಳಿ + ಇತ್ತು).	ಕೇಳಿದವು.

Other verbal themes with final ಉ are *e. g.* ಸೀಳು, ಹೇಳು, ಓಡು, ಮಾಡು, ಹಾಡು.

6, A paradigm of the past tense of the theme ಹಿಡಿ, to seize, (the short past participle of which is identical with the theme), in the modern dialect, is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಹಿಡಿದೆನು or ಹಿಡಿದೆ.	ಹಿಡಿದೆವು or ಹಿಡಿದಿವಿ.
2nd pers.	ಹಿಡಿದೆ or ಹಿಡಿದಿ.	ಹಿಡಿದಿರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಹಿಡಿದನು or ಹಿಡಿದ.	ಹಿಡಿದರು.
fem.	ಹಿಡಿದಳು.	ಹಿಡಿದರು.
neut.	ಹಿಡಿಯಿತು (<i>i. e.</i> ಹಿಡಿ, the short past participle that is identical with the theme, + ಯ್ + ಇತ್ತು).	ಹಿಡಿದವು.

Other verbal themes with final ಇ are *e. g.* ಉರಿ, ನುಡಿ, ಬಡಿ, ಮುಗಿ, and ಳು. Themes with final ಎ, *e. g.* ಕಡಿ, ನಡಿ and ಹೊಳೆ, form the past tense in the same way, the third person neuter singular being ಕಡೆಯಿತು, ನಡೆಯಿತು, ಹೊಳೆಯಿತು.

In the third person neuter singular of themes with final *a* a contraction of vowels often takes place in the modern dialect, when, *e. g.* ಉಡಿಯಿತು, ನುಡಿಯಿತು, ಬಡಿಯಿತು, ಮುಗಿಯಿತು and ಹಡಿಯಿತು appear as ಉಡಿತು, ನುಡಿತು, ಬಡಿತು, ಮುಗಿತು and ಹಡಿತು (*cf.* § 205, 8, second pers. plural; § 130, *c*).

7, A paradigm of the past tense of ಅನ್ನು (ಅನು), to say, the relative past participle of which is ಅನ್ನ, in the modern dialect, is:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಅನ್ನನು or ಅನ್ನೆ.	ಅನ್ನವು or ಅನ್ನಿವಿ.
2nd pers. ಅನ್ನೆ or ಅನ್ನಿ.	ಅನ್ನಿರಿ.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅನ್ನನು or ಅನ್ನ.	ಅನ್ನರು.
fem. ಅನ್ನಳು.	ಅನ್ನರು.
neut. ಅನ್ನಿತು (<i>i. e.</i> ಅನ್ನ + ಇತು).	ಅನ್ನವು.

* In the same manner the past tense of the relative past participles ಅಟ್ಟ, ಉಣ್ಣ, ಉತ್ತ, ಎನ್ನ, ಕಣ್ಣ, ಕೆಟ್ಟ, ತನ್ನ, ತೆತ್ತ, ನಿನ್ನ, ಬನ್ನ, ಸತ್ತ, ಸನ್ನ, ಸುಟ್ಟ, ಹೊತ್ತ, etc. is formed in the modern dialect. Also in the mediæval dialect there are, as occasional forms of the third person neuter singular, *e. g.* ನಿನ್ನಿತು (ನಿನ್ನ + ಇತು), ಬನ್ನಿತು (ಬನ್ನ + ಇತು), ಸನ್ನಿತು (ಸನ್ನ + ಇತು), and ಸನ್ನಿತ್ತು (ಸನ್ನ + ಇತ್ತು).

From the full forms ಅನ್ನಿತು, ಎನ್ನಿತು, ತನ್ನಿತು, ತಿನ್ನಿತು, ಬನ್ನಿತು and ಸನ್ನಿತು of the third person neuter singular, by means of syncope, ಅನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು, ತನ್ನು, ತಿನ್ನು, ಬನ್ನು and ಸನ್ನು are often formed and used in the modern dialect.

The third person neuter singular of ಇದ್ದೆನು (of ಇರು), I was, is always ಇತ್ತು in the modern dialect, and that of ಬಿದ್ದೆನು (of ಬೀಳು), I fell, always ಬಿತ್ತು.

Instead of ಬೆನ್ನಿತು (of ಬೇ, to burn) the form ಬೇಯಿತು (ಬೆ + ಯ್ + ಇತು), and instead of ಮೇದಿತು (of ಮೇ, to graze) the form ಮೇಯಿತು (ಮೆ + ಯ್ + ಇತು) may be used in the modern dialect. In the mediæval one we find, as an occasional form, ಬೇಯಿತ್ತು (= ಬೇಯಿತು).

Remarks.

1, In § 172 it has been said that an explanation of ಅನ್ನ and ಎನ್ನ different from that given there, would be offered here. For this purpose it is required to consider the third person neuter singular of the past tense to be a *krillinga* or declinable base (§ 102, 8, letter *e*; § 177), as it in reality is; for like the

krillīngas ಎನ್ನದು (ಎನ್ನ + ಉದು, of the ancient and mediæval dialect) and ಎನ್ನದು or ಅನ್ನದು (ಎನ್ನ + ಅದು or ಅನ್ನ + ಅದು, of the modern one) ಅನ್ನಿತು and ಎನ್ನಿತು are krillīngas composed of the relative past participle ಅನ್ನ or ಎನ್ನ and ಇತು (another form of ಇದು, § 193, remarks), literally meaning 'of the having said-this', 'a having said-this', from which ಅನ್ನು and ಎನ್ನು are formed by syncope. The final ಅ in ಅನ್ನ and ಎನ್ನ would be the sign of the accusative of bases with final ಉ (see § 121, letters *b* and *c*; § 122, letters *b* and *c*) governed by a following ಹೇಡು or ಅನು (ಅನ್ನು), ಎನು (ಎನ್ನು); see § 331. 332, and some instances in § 286. ಅನ್ನು and ಎನ್ನು would be lengthened forms of the accusative (see § 121, letter *c*; 122, letter *c*).

2, In remark 4 of § 196 the opinion has been expressed that it is not impossible that ಅನ್ನೆ, 'on dit', is a form of the present participle. Another explanation is that it is the krillīnga ಅನ್ನು (*i. e.* ಅನ್ನಿತು, by syncope) with the ಎ of emphasis, originally meaning 'of the having said-this-indeed', 'a having said-this-indeed'. (In Tēlugu ಅನ್ನೆ appears as ಅಣ್ಣೆ or ಅಣ್ಣೆ, probably other forms of ಅನುಣ್ಣೆ, 'a saying', the verbal noun of ಅನು, to say).

199. In § 166 there are adduced the irregular past participles ಅಯ್, ಪೋಯ್, ಹೋಯ್ of ಆಗು, ಪೋಗು, ಹೋಗು, which stand instead of the regular ಆಗಿ, ಪೋಗಿ, ಹೋಗಿ, and in § 176 appear the irregular relative past participles ಆದ, ಪೋದ, ಹೋದ, which stand for ಆಗಿದ, ಪೋಗಿದ, ಹೋಗಿದ, or ಆಯ್, ಪೋಯ್, ಹೋಯ್. From these irregular past and relative past participles the third person neuter singular is formed, *viz.* in the ancient dialect either ಆದುದು and ಆದತ್ತು, ಪೋದುದು and ಪೋದತ್ತು, or ಆಯ್ತು, ಪೋಯ್ತು; in the mediæval one either ಆದುದು and ಆದತ್ತು, ಪೋದುದು and ಪೋದತ್ತು, or ಆಯ್ತು, ಆಯಿತು, ಆಯಿತ್ತು, ಪೋಯ್ತು, ಹೋಯ್ತು, ಹೋಯಿತು, ಹೋಯಿತ್ತು; and in the modern one only ಆಯ್ತು, ಆಯಿತು, ಹೋಯ್ತು, ಹೋಯಿತು.

In § 166 it will be seen that there exists also the irregular past participle ಅಯ್ (for ಆಯ್), used in the formation of the third person neuter singular ಅಯ್ತು (§ 196, regarding the past meaning of which used for the present see § 194), and in § 176 that the irregular relative past participles are also ಅಯ್ and ಆದ, used in ಅಯ್ತೇನೆ, etc. and ಅದೇನೆ, etc. (§ 196; *cf.* ಅದೇನು in § 195).

200. The future tense is formed by suffixing the personal terminations (§ 193) to the variously formed relative (present-)future participles (§§ 180-184. 191). (Remember the contingent present-future tense of § 195.)

1, A paradigm of the future tense of ಕುಡು, to give, in the ancient dialect, is as follows:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಕುಡುವೆಂ (i. e. ಕುಡುವ + ಎಂ), literally 'of giving-I' (see §§ 185. 186), I shall give (see § 316, 9).	ಕುಡುವೆಂ or ಕುಡುವೆವು, we shall give.
2nd pers. ಕುಡುವಯ್, thou wilt give (see § 316, 12).	ಕುಡುವಿರ್, you will give.
3rd pers. masc. ಕುಡುವಂ or ಕುಡುವೊಂ, he will give (see § 316, 12).	ಕುಡುವರ್ or ಕುಡುವೊರ್, they will give.
fem. ಕುಡುವಳ್ or ಕುಡುವೊಳ್.	ಕುಡುವರ್ (or ಕುಡುವೊರ್).
neut. ಕುಡುವುದು.	ಕುಡುವುವು.

The whole third person (singular and plural) is a declinable *krillinga* (§ 185. 186). Its neuter singular, in the present case ಕುಡುವುದು, lit. 'of giving-it', is also used to express the notion (*bhāva*) of the verb (here its action) in the present, and is therefore a *bhāvavacana* (cf. § 100; the §§ quoted in 243; § 254, remark 1) meaning 'giving'. Other instances are ಕುವುದು, giving, ಕೂರ್ಪುದು, loving, ಇರ್ಪುದು, being, ಎನ್ನುದು, saying, ಮಾಡ್ಪುದು, making. Such *bhāvavacanas* are used in the three dialects. Their use in the imperative appears in § 205.

Other instances of the first person singular of the future tense in the ancient dialect are: ಆಳ್ವೆಂ (of ಆಳ್), ಪೇಲ್ವೆಂ (of ಪೇಲ್), ಕೊಲ್ವೆಂ (of ಕೊಲ್), ಪೊಣ್ವೆಂ (of ಪೊಣ್), ಅದ್ವೆಂ (of ಅದ್), ನಡೆವೆಂ (of ನಡೆ), ಉಣ್ವೆಂ (of ಉಣ್), ತಿನ್ವೆಂ (of ತಿನ್), ತರ್ಪೆಂ or ತರ್ಪೆಂ (of ತರ್), ತೋರ್ಪೆಂ or ತೋರ್ಪೆಂ (of ತೋರ್), ನೋಡ್ವೆಂ or ನೋಡುವೆಂ (of ನೋಡು), ಮಾಡ್ವೆಂ or ಮಾಡುವೆಂ (of ಮಾಡು), ಅಪ್ಪೆಂ, ಅಪೆಂ or ಆಗುವೆಂ (of ಆಗು), ಪೋಪೆಂ or ಪೋಗುವೆಂ (of ಪೋಗು), ಇರಿಪೆಂ or ಇರಿಪ್ಪೆಂ (of ಇರಿಸು), ಎನಿಪೆಂ or ಎನಿಪ್ಪೆಂ (of ಎನಿಸು). See instances in § 366.

For the third person masculine singular *ಅವನೊಂ* is found in a *śāṣana* between 597 and 608 A. D., and for the third person masculine plural *ಕಿಡಿಪ್ಪೊರ್* (of ಕಿಡಿಸು), *ಸಲಿಪ್ಪೊರ್* (of ಸಲಿಸು) occur in a *śāṣana* of about 750 A. D.

2, A paradigm of the future tense of ಕೊಡು (or occasionally also ಕುಡು), to give, in the mediæval dialect, is:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಕೊಡುವೆಂ (ಕೊಡುವ + ಎಂ), ಕೊಡುವೆನು, ಕೊಡುವೆ.	ಕೊಡುವೆವು.
2nd pers. ಕೊಡುವೆ.	ಕೊಡುವಿರಿ.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಕೊಡುವಂ, ಕೊಡುವನು, ಕೊಡುವ.	(ಕೊಡುವರ್), ಕೊಡುವರು.
fem.	(ಕೊಡುವಳ್), ಕೊಡುವಳು.	(ಕೊಡುವರ್), ಕೊಡುವರು.
neut.	ಕೊಡುವುದು, (ಕೊಡುವದು).	ಕೊಡುವವು.

Another instance of the first person singular in the mediæval dialect is ಪೇಲ್ವಿಂ, ಪೇಲ್ವಿನು, ಪೇಲ್ವಿ, or ಪೇಲುವೆಂ, ಪೇಲುವೆನು, ಪೇಲುವೆ, or ಹೇಲುವೆಂ, ಹೇಲುವೆನು, ಹೇಲುವೆ (of ಪೇಲ್ವಿ, ಪೇಲುವೆ, ಹೇಲುವೆ, to say).

3, A paradigm of the future tense of ಕೊಡು, to give, in the modern dialect, is:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ಕೊಡುವೆನು (ಕೊಡುವ + ಎನು), ಕೊಡವೆ.	ಕೊಡುವೆವು.
2nd pers.	ಕೊಡುವೆ, *ಕೊಡುವಿ.	ಕೊಡುವಿರಿ.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಕೊಡುವನು, ಕೊಡುವ.	ಕೊಡುವರು.
fem.	ಕೊಡುವಳು.	ಕೊಡುವರು.
neut.	ಕೊಡುವದು.	ಕೊಡುವವು.

Other instances of the first person singular in the modern dialect are ಹೇಲುವೆನು, ಹೇಲುವೆ (of ಹೇಲುವೆ, to say), ನುಡಿಯುವೆನು, ನುಡಿಯುವೆ (of ನುಡಿ, to speak), ನಡೆಯುವೆನು, ನಡೆಯುವೆ (of ನಡಿ, to walk). The forms ಕೊಡುವದು, ಹೇಲುವದು, ನುಡಿಯುವದು, ನಡೆಯುವದು are bhâvavaçanas; see under No. 1; § 209, 3.

201. In § 184 there appears ಹ as a substitute of ಪ in the relative present-future participle, viz. in ಅಹ of the ancient and mediæval dialect, and in ಇಹ, ತಹ, ಬಹ, ಆಹ, ಬಾಹ, ಬೇಹ, ಹೋಹ of the mediæval one. In § 183, 7, remark, we have ಆಪ್ಪ; and in §§ 189, 194 we find ಅಪ, ಅಪ್ಪ and ಅಹ as constituents of the present tense. In § 195 we have the conjugated form of ಅಹ, viz. ಅಹೆನು, etc. changed, by metathesis and lengthening of the vowels, into ಹೇನು, etc. Here follow the paradigms of the conjugation of ಅಪ or ಅಪ್ಪ, (ಆಪ್ಪ), ಅಹ, ಇಹ, and some other conjugated forms.

1, A paradigm of the conjugation of ಅಪ or ಅಪ್ಪ, (ಆಪ್ಪ) in the grammatical ancient dialect, is:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಅಪೆಂ (see § 194) or ಅಪ್ಪೆಂ, literally 'of the becoming or being-I' (see § 186), I shall become, I shall be, (I am).	ಅಪೆಂ or ಅಪ್ಪೆಂ, ಅಪೆವು or ಅಪ್ಪೆವು.
2nd pers. ಅಪಯ್ or ಅಪ್ಪಯ್.	ಅಪಿರ್ or ಅಪ್ಪಿರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅಪಂ or ಅಪ್ಪಂ, ಅಪೊಂ or ಅಪ್ಪೊಂ.	ಅಪರ್ or ಅಪ್ಪರ್, ಅಪೊರ್ or ಅಪ್ಪೊರ್, ಅಪ್ಪಾರ್.
fem. ಅಪಳ್ or ಅಪ್ಪಳ್, ಅಪೊಳ್ or ಅಪ್ಪೊಳ್.	ಅಪರ್ or ಅಪ್ಪರ್, (ಅಪೊರ್ or ಅಪ್ಪೊರ್), ಅಪ್ಪಾರ್.
neut. ಅಪುದು or ಅಪ್ಪುದು.	ಅಪುವು or ಅಪ್ಪುವು.

2, A paradigm of the conjugation of ಅಹ, in the mediæval dialect, is:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಅಹೆಂ, ಅಹೆನು, ಅಹೆ, literally 'of the becoming or being-I', I shall become, I shall be.	ಅಹೆವು.
2nd pers. ಅಹೆ.	ಅಹಿರಿ.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಅಹಂ, ಅಹನು, (ಅಹ).	(ಅಹರ್), ಅಹರು.
fem. (ಅಹಳ್), ಅಹಳು.	(ಅಹರ್), ಅಹರು.
neut. ಅಹುದು.	ಅಹವು.

Of the above forms we have met with ಅಹಂ, ಅಹಳ್ and ಅಹುದು also in the ancient dialect.

ಅಹುದು in the form of ಹೌದು has remained in the modern dialect (cf. § 195); ಹೇನ್ನು, etc. and ಏನು, etc., other forms of ಅಹೆನು, etc. in this dialect, appear, as has been stated, in its conjugation of the contingent present-future tense (§ 195); compare the modern present in § 196.

3, A paradigm of the conjugation of ಇಹ, in the mediæval dialect, is:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಇಹೆಂ, ಇಹೆನು, ಇಹೆ, literally 'of the being-I', I shall be, (I am).	ಇಹೆವು.
2nd pers. ಇಹೆ.	ಇಹಿರಿ.

	Singular.	Plural.
3rd pers.		
masc.	ಇಹಂ, ಇಹನು, (ಇಹ).	(ಇಹರ್), ಇಹರು.
fem.	(ಇಹಳ್), ಇಹಳು.	(ಇಹರ್), ಇಹರು.
neut.	ಇಹುದು.	ಇಹವು.

Other instances of the first person singular of the future tense formed from relative participles with final ಹ in the mediæval dialect are ತಹೆಂ, 'of the bringing-I', I shall bring, ಬಹೆಂ, 'of the coming-I', I shall come, ಬಾಹೆಂ, 'of the coming-I', I shall come.

The only form of these left in the modern dialect is the third person neuter singular of ಬಹೆಂ, *viz.* ಬಹುದು, it will come, it comes.

202. According to note *a* of § 181 the third person singular and the third person masculine and feminine plural of the future tense occur also with ಒ and ಓ in the mediæval and modern dialect, *e. g.* ತಿರಗೊನು (for ತಿರಗುವನು), ತಿರಗೊಳು (for ತಿರಗುವಳು), ತಿರಗೊದು (for ತಿರಗುವುದು or ತಿರಗುವದು); ಹೋಗೊದು (for ಹೋಗುವುದು or ಹೋಗುವದು), ಹೋಗೋರು (for ಹೋಗುವರು);—and according to note *b* of the same paragraph the third person neuter singular of the future tense occurs also with ಊ in those two dialects, *e. g.* ಮಾಡೂದು (for ಮಾಡುವುದು or ಮಾಡುವದು).

203. A particular third person is formed by the terminations ಗುಂ, ಕುಂ, ಕ್ಕುಂ, and ಕು, ಗು. It is used for the present, future and past tense (*cf.* § 169) without regard to number and gender.

ಗುಂ is suffixed to most verbal themes ending in consonants and vowels, *e. g.* ಆಳ್ಗುಂ, ಗೆಲ್ಗುಂ, ಬಲ್ಗುಂ, ಕಾಣ್ಗುಂ, ತೀರ್ಗುಂ, ಪೋಲ್ಗುಂ, ಮಾಣ್ಗುಂ, ಸುಯ್ಗುಂ, ಸೋರ್ಗುಂ, ಅಮರ್ಗುಂ, ನಿಮಿರ್ಗುಂ, ನುಸುಳ್ಗುಂ, ಮಸುಳ್ಗುಂ, ನೆಗಲ್ಗುಂ, ಪೊಗಲ್ಗುಂ, ಉಲಿಗುಂ, ನುಡಿಗುಂ, ನಡೆಗುಂ, ಪಡೆಗುಂ, ನೋಡುಗುಂ, ಪಾಡುಗುಂ, ಪುಟ್ಟುಗುಂ, ಬೀಸುಗುಂ, ಮಾಡುಗುಂ, ಎಲಿಗುಗುಂ, ಪೊಗಿಸುಗುಂ, ಮಾಡಿಸುಗುಂ, ರಾಗಿಸುಗುಂ, ಸೂಚಿಸುಗುಂ. According to the Śābdānuśāsana also ಆಗುಗುಂ, ಪೋಗುಗುಂ, (see remark), ತೋರ್ಗುಂ (for ತೋರುಗುಂ, and ತೋರ್ಕುಂ, see ಕುಂ), ಕೊಲ್ಗುಂ (for ಕೊಡುಗುಂ), ನೋಲ್ಗುಂ (for ನೋಡುಗುಂ), ಮೂಲ್ಗುಂ (for ಮೂಡುಗುಂ) are in use.

ಕುಂ, according to instances from the Śābdamanidarpana, is suffixed to ಬೇಲ್ (of ಬೇಡು), ಮಾಲ್ (of ಮಾಡು), ತೋಲ್, ಇರ್, ತರ್, ನಿಲ್ and ಬರ್, and the forms are ಬೇಲ್ಕುಂ, ಮಾಲ್ಕುಂ, ತೋರ್ಕುಂ, ಇರ್ಕುಂ, ತರ್ಕುಂ, ನಿಲ್ಕುಂ and ಬರ್ಕುಂ; according to the Śābdānuśāsana it is optional to use ತೋ

ಕುಂ or ತೋರ್ಗುಂ, ನಿಲ್ಕುಂ or ನಿಲ್ಗುಂ, ನೋನ್ಕುಂ or ನೋನ್ಗುಂ, ಬಾಲ್ಕುಂ or ಬಾಲ್ಗುಂ, ಮಾಣ್ಕುಂ or ಮಾಣ್ಗುಂ, ಮಾಲ್ಕುಂ or ಮಾಲ್ಗುಂ, ಬೆದರ್ಕುಂ or ಬೆದರ್ಗುಂ, ಸೋರ್ಕುಂ or ಸೋರ್ಗುಂ.

From ಪೋಗು ಪೋಕುಂ is formed, and from ಆಗು ಅಕುಂ (this form in a śāṣana between 597 and 608 A. D.), generally ಅಕ್ಕುಂ (cf. § 176).

Verbs formed by means of the suffix ಇಸು (see § 149 seq.) may use ಕುಂ, in which case they drop their final ಸು, e. g. ಎನಿಕುಂ (of ಎನಿಸು), ಪುರುಡಿಕುಂ (of ಪುರುಡಿಸು), ಪೊಗಲಿಕುಂ, ಮಾಡಿಕುಂ, ಮಾಣಿಕುಂ, ಸಮನಿಕುಂ; ಕೇಳಿಕುಂ (of ಕೇಳಿಸು, to play), ಪರಿಹರಿಕುಂ, ಪಾಳಿಕುಂ, ಪೂಜಿಕುಂ, ಭಾವಿಕುಂ, ರಕ್ಷಿಕುಂ, ರಂಜಿಕುಂ, ರಾಗಿಕುಂ, ಸೂಚಿಕುಂ.

The forms with ಗುಂ and ಕುಂ are used in the ancient and mediæval dialect.

ಕ್ಕುಂ, in the ancient dialect, is an optional termination for ಕುಂ, the doubling of the consonant being euphonic, e. g. ಪುರುಡಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ಪೊಗಲಿಕ್ಕುಂ; ಪಾಳಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ಪೂಜಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ರಕ್ಷಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ರಂಜಿಕ್ಕುಂ. It is beautiful (manôhara) especially in verbs that come from Samskrita.

If a form is produced that is disagreeable to the ear (aśrāvya), ಕ್ಕುಂ is not used in Kannada verbs, so that it is improper to use e. g. ಕಿಡಿಕ್ಕುಂ, ಬಿಡಿಕ್ಕು, ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕುಂ; (and ಕಿಡಿಕುಂ, ಬಿಡಿಕುಂ, ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಕುಂ or ಕಿಡಿಸುಗುಂ, ಬಿಡಿಸುಗುಂ, ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸುಗುಂ would be right).

ಕು (i. e. ಕುಂ without the sōnnē) of the ancient dialect is formed in ಅಕ್ಕು (in a śāṣana of 1084 A. D.) and ಸೊಗಯಿಕ್ಕು (in a śāṣana of 1128 A. D.); in the mediæval dialect it is in common use, and we meet therein e. g. with ಅಕ್ಕು, ತೋರ್ಕು, ಬೇಲ್ಕು. In the modern dialect two forms with ಕು, found also in the mediæval one, have remained, viz. ಬೇಕು (for ಬೇಲ್ಕು, § 316, 4) and ಸಾಕು (for ಸಾಲ್ಕು).

ಗು (i. e. ಗುಂ without the sōnnē) is a mediæval suffix which we see e. g. in ಎನಿಸುಗು, ಎಸೆಗು, ಒರೆಗು, ದೊರಕುಗು, ನೆಗಲ್ಗು, ಪೇಲ್ಗು, ವರ್ತಿಸುಗು, ವರ್ಧಿಸುಗು, ಸಲ್ಲು, ಸಾರ್ಗು, ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗು.

Instances see in § 366.

Remark.

According to sūtra 464 of the Śabdānuśāṣana (cf. §§ 472, 498) some savants (śāṣṭryas) have employed an additional ಗುಂ after the regular terminations ಗುಂ and ಕುಂ, dropping their final sōnnē, e. g. ಆಗುಗುಗುಂ (for ಆಗುಗುಂ), ಓದುಗುಗುಂ, ಕುಣಿಗುಗುಂ, ನಿಲ್ಲುಗುಂ, ನೋಣಿಗುಗುಂ, ನೋನ್ಗುಗುಂ, ಪಾಡುಗುಗುಂ, ಪೋಗುಗುಗುಂ, ಬಾಡುಗುಗುಂ, ಬೆದರ್ಗುಗುಂ, ಮಾಡಿಸು ಗುಗುಂ, ಮಾಣುಗುಂ, ರಾಗಿಸುಗುಗುಂ, ಸೋರ್ಗುಗುಂ; ಅಕ್ಕುಗುಂ, ಪೋಕುಗುಂ, ಮಾಡಿಕುಗುಂ,

ಸೋಕುಗುಂ, etc. It will be observed that these savants knew the forms ಗು and ಕು without the sōnnē, to which they suffixed their ಗುಂ.

204. With regard to the terminations of § 203 the question arises, which of them are radical, ಗುಂ, ಕುಂ or ಗು, ಕು?

From etymological reasons we are inclined to consider ಗು and ಕು to be original, as they appear to be nominal suffixes ಗು (=ಗಿ) occurring *e. g.* in ಉರುಗು (of ಉರಿ) and ನೆಲಿಗು (of ನೆಲಿ = a ಚಿಲಿ, see ಕಿಲಿ and ಕೆಲಿ in Dictionary), and ಕು (=ಕೆ) *e. g.* in ಉಲಿಕ್ಕು (of ಉಲಿ), ಒಡಕ್ಕು (of ಒಡೆ), ಹೆಲಿಕ್ಕು (of ಹೆಲಿ). According to this our opinion that the verbal forms with ಗು and ಕು are nouns (bhāvavačanas), *e. g.* ಎನೆಗು would originally mean 'a shining', ಒರೆಗು, 'an uttering', ಪೇಲಿಕ್ಕು, 'a saying', ಅಕ್ಕು, 'a becoming', ತೋಕ್ಕು, 'an appearing', ಬೇಲಿಕ್ಕು, 'a requiring'.

This explanation at once makes it clear, why the forms by themselves have no reference whatever to tense, number and gender. Compare in this respect the verbal nouns (bhāvavačanas) ಉಣ್ಣು in § 194, remark 1, and ಕುಡುವುದು in § 200, 1, those ending in ಉದು and ಅದು in § 205, and those ending in ಗಿ and ಕೆ in the same paragraph.

But why have ancient grammarians added the sōnnē? If we take the forms with ಗು and ಕು to be nouns, we most probably have to regard the sōnnē as a conventional sign of the nominative singular. (*cf.* § 114)* Thus ಅಕ್ಕುಂ, etc. would be the nominative with the suffix ಂ.

205. The forms of the imperative (vidhi, etc., § 146) are based partly on the relative present-future participle, partly on verbal nouns, as will be seen from the paradigms.

1. Paradigm of the forms of the imperative in the ancient dialect:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. (The first person singular of the future tense ending in ಎಂ, see § 200, 1, according to the Śabdānuśāsa's sūtra 491, <i>i. e.</i> ಮಾಪ್ಪೆಂ or ಮಾಡುವೆಂ, I shall do, <i>i. e.</i> let me do! ಪೂಜಿಸುವೆಂ, let me worship!—This rule is not in the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa.)		ಅಂ (a short form of ಆಂ, we; see §§ 137. 138) suffixed to the relative present-future participle, <i>e. g.</i> ತಾಗುವಂ (ತಾಗುವ + ಆಂ) or ತಾಪಂ (ತಾಪ + ಅಂ), literally 'of attacking-we!', let us attack! ಇರ್ಪಂ! ಗೆಯ್ವಂ! ಮಾಡುವಂ or ಮಾಪ್ಪಂ!
2nd pers.		
a) the verbal theme, which in this case is a verbal noun (bhāva-		a) ಇಂ (another form of ನೀಂ or ಈಂ, you; see §§ 137. 138),

Singular.

vačana, see § 100) used with emphasis or the sense of a sign of exclamation, *e. g.* ಆಗು, (thy) becoming (is required or requested)! *i. e.* become (thou)! ತೀಡು, (thy) blowing (is required or requested)! blow (thou)! ನೋಡು! ಮೆಟ್ಟು! ನುಡಿ! ನಡೆ! ಅಡಂಗು! ಬಗ್ಗು! ಪೂಜಿಸು! ಕೇಳು! ಗೆಯ್ಯು! ನಿರ್! ಇರ್ or ಇರು!

b) the theme with final ಅ (ಧಾತುವಿನ ಅತ್ಯಂ), most probably a verbal noun (see § 188), *e. g.* ಕುಡ, (thy) giving (is required or requested)! *i. e.* give (thou)! ಕೇಳು! ಇರು! ಗೆಯ್ಯು or ಗೆಯ್ಯು! ನೋಡು! ಮಾಡು! ಆರಯ or ಆರಯ್ಯು! ಬಾರ! (for ಬರ, see § 206. 210).

c) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, it being a verbal noun (krillīṅga and bhāṇvavačana, see § 200, 1), *e. g.* ಕುವುದು, (thy) giving (is required or requested)! *i. e.* give (thou)! mayest (thou) givo! ಜಿಸುವುದು! ಮಾಡುವುದು or ಮಾಡ್ವುದು! ಅವಧರಿಸುವುದು! ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು!

3rd pers.

a) ಗೆ, ಕೆ or optionally ಕ್ಕೆ, suffixed in the very same manner as the terminations ಗುಂ, ಕುಂ, ಕ್ಕುಂ, etc. (see § 203. 204. The forms thus produced are in reality verbal nouns like ಉಡುಗೆ, ಏಯ್ಗೆ, ಪಸುಗೆ, ಪೊಯ್ಗೆ, etc.; ಕಾಣ್ಗೆ, ತೆರಳ್ಗೆ, ಮಡಿ ಕೆ, ಹಡಿಕೆ, etc.; see § 243, A, 10. 12), *e. g.* ಗೆಯ್ಯು (ಗೆಯ್ + ಗೆ), (his, her, its) doing (is required or requested)!

Plural.

suffixed to the verbal theme considered as a verbal noun, *e. g.* ಆರಯಿಂ or ಆರಯ್ಯುಂ (ಆರಯ್ + ಇಂ), literally 'searching-yo!' search yo! ಇರಿಸಿಂ! ಗೆಯಿಂ or ಗೆಯ್ಯುಂ! ತರಿಸಿಂ! ಪುಗಿಂ! ಪೇದಿಂ! ಬೆಸ ಸಿಂ! ಮಾಡಿಂ! ಸಮಕಟ್ಟಿಂ!

b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e. g.* ಕುವುದು, (your) giving (is required or requested)! *i. e.* givo (ye)! may (you) givo!

a) ಗೆ, ಕೆ or ಕ್ಕೆ, the forms being the same as those of the singular, *e. g.* ಗೆಯ್ಯು, (their) doing (is required or requested)! *i. e.* (they) shall do! let (them) do! may (they) do!

Singular.

Plural.

i. e. (he, she, it) shall do! let (him, her, it) do! may (he, she, it) do! ಗೆಲ್ಲೆ! ಬಾಯ್ತೆ (or ಬಾಯ್ತೆ)! ಅದಿಗೇ! ತೆಗಯ್ತೆ! ತೊಡಗೇ! ನುಸುಳ್ಳೆ! ಅಪ್ಪಗೆ! ನುಡಿಗೇ! ಪಡೆಗೆ! ಓದುಗೇ! ಕುಡುಗೇ! ನಮ್ಮಗೆ! ಮಾಡುಗೇ! ಓದಿಸುಗೇ! ಮಾಡಿಸುಗೇ! ಆಚರಿಸುಗೇ! ಪೂಜಿಸುಗೇ! ರಕ್ಷಿಸುಗೇ!;—ಇರ್ಕೇ! ತರ್ಕೇ! ತೋರ್ಕೇ! ನೋರ್ಕೇ (or ನೋರ್ಗೇ)! ನಿಲ್ಲೆ (or ನಿಲ್ಲೆ)! ಬರ್ಕೇ! ಮಾಯ್ತೆ (or ಮಾಯ್ತೆ)!;—ಅಕ್ಕೇ! ಪೋಕೇ!;—ಪೆರ್ಚೆಕೇ (of ಪೆರ್ಚೆನು)! ಮಾಡಿಕೇ (of ಮಾಡಿಸು)! ಪರಿ ವಾಳಿಕೇ! ಪೂಜಿಕೇ! ರಕ್ಷಿಕೇ!;—ಪೆರ್ಚೆಕ್ಕೇ! ಪೂಜಿಕ್ಕೇ! ರಕ್ಷಿಕ್ಕೇ!

b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, e. g. ಈವುದು, (his, her or its) giving (is required or requested)! i. e. (he, she or it) shall give! let (him, her or it) give! may (he, she, it) give!

b), the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, e. g. ಈವುದು, (their) giving (is required or requested)! i. e. (they) shall give! let (them) give! may (they) give!

Further instances see in § 367.

2, Paradigm of the forms of the imperative in the mediæval dialect:

Singular.

Plural.

1st pers. (The first person singular of the future tense ending in ಎಂ, ಎನು and ಎ, see § 200, 2, e. g. ಕೊಡುವೆಂ, ಕೊಡುವೆನು, ಕೊಡುವೆ.)

(ಅಂ), ಅ (i. e. ಅಂ without the euphonic sōnnē, see § 137. 138), e. g. ಉಸುರುವೆ, let us utter!

2nd pers.

a) the verbal theme, e. g. ಎದ್ or ಎದು, rise (thou)! ನುಡಿ! ಪೂರೆ! ಇರ್ or ಇರು! ಆಗು! ರಕ್ಷಿಸು!, in which case also themes like ಕಾಯಿ, guard (thou)! (for ಕಾ) appear (see 3, 2nd person in this paragraph).

a) (ಇಂ), ಇ (i. e. ಇಂ without the euphonic sōnnē, see § 137. 138), ಇರಿ (i. e. ಇರ್ + the honorific ಇ, see § 193, remarks), e. g. ಇರಿ, be ye! ಎನ್ನಿ! ಎದಾ! ಕೇಳಿ! ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ! ನೋಡಿ!—ಕುಳ್ಳರಿ! ತೊಲಗರಿ! ಹೇದರಿ! ಹೋಗರಿ!

b) the theme with final ಅ, e. g. ಹೇಯ, speak (thou)! ಬಾರ!

Singular.

- c) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e.g.* ನೋಡುವುದು, see (thou)!

Plural.

- b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e.g.* ಬೇಯ್ದುದು, solicit (ye)!

3rd pers.

- a) ಗೆ, ಕೆ, *e.g.* ಈಗ, let (him, her or it) give! ಉದ್ಧರಿಸುಗೆ!—ಮಾಪ್ಪಿ! (In mediæval-modern works, *e.g.* in the Rāmāyaṇa, we find also forms like ನಿಲುಗೆ, Rām. 1, 6, for ನಿಲ್ಲೆ.)

- a) ಗೆ, ಕೆ (as in the singular), *e.g.* ಪಾಲಿಸುಗೆ, let (them) guard!

- b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e.g.* ಉಮ್ಮುದು, let (him, her or it) eat!

- b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಉದು, *e.g.* ನಡೆವುದು, let (them) walk!

- c) ಅಲಿ, for which see § 207, 2, a.

- c) ಅಲಿ (§ 207, 2, a).

3, Paradigm of the forms of the imperative in the modern dialect:

Singular.

Plural.

1st pers.

- a) (The first person singular of the future tense ending in ಎ and ಎನು, *e.g.* ಮಾಡುವೆ, ಮಾಡುವೆನು; ನುಡಿಯುವೆ, ನುಡಿಯುವೆನು.)

- a) ಅ, ಆ, (*i.e.* ಅಂ without the euphonic ಸಂನ್ನೆ, see § 137, 138), ಅನು (*i.e.* ಅಂ with a euphonic ಉ), ಅನ (*i.e.* ಅನು+ಅ), ಅಣ (a form in which the dental ನ್ has been changed into the cerebral ಣ್), *e.g.* ಕೇಳುವ, let us hear! ಹೋಗುವ! ನಡೆಯುವ!—ಶಿಲಿಸುವಾ! ನೋಡುವಾ! ಮಾಡುವಾ! ನುಡಿಯುವಾ!—ಮಾಡೂನು! ಹೋಗೂನು! (see § 202)—ಹೋಗುವನ! ಮಾಡೂನ! ಹೋಗೂನ!—ಹೋಗುವಣ! ಹೋಗೋಣ! ಇರೋಣ! ಓಡೋಣ! ಮಾಡೋಣ! (see § 181, note a; § 202). (The forms ಹೋಗೋಣ, etc. are used also as verbal nouns; see § 315, 2, f; § 316, 10.)

Singular.	Plural.
b) ಅಲಿ, for which see § 207, 2, b.	b) ಅಲಿ (§ 207, 2, b).
2nd pers.	
a) the verbal theme, <i>e. g.</i> ನೋಡು, see (thou)! ಕೇಳು! ಬಾಡು! ನುಡಿ! ನಡೆ!, in which case also the lengthened themes ಕಾಯಿ! (for ಕಾ), ಒಯ್ಯಿ! (for ಒಯ್), ಕೊಯಿ! (for ಕೊಯ್), ಸಾಯಿ! (for ಸಾಯ್), ಹೊಯ್ಯಿ! (for ಹೊಯ್) appear (<i>cf.</i> § 48. 54. 92. 93).	a) ಇ, ಇರಿ, ಅರಿ (vulgarly for ಇರಿ) <i>e. g.</i> ಇರಿ, be ye! ಮಾಡಿ!—ನೋಡಿರಿ ಮಾಡಿರಿ! ಹೋಗಿರಿ! ಕಡಿಯಿರಿ! ನಡಿಯಿರಿ or ನಡೆಯಿರಿ! ಹೊಡಿಯಿರಿ or ಹೊಡೆಯಿರಿ! or, by contraction, ಕಡಿರಿ! ನಡಿರಿ! ಹೊಡಿರಿ! (<i>cf.</i> § 198, 6)—ಕೇಳಿರಿ! ನೋಡಿರಿ! ಹಾಕಿರಿ!
b) the theme with final ಅ (see Nudigaṭṭu page 78 <i>seq.</i>), <i>e. g.</i> ನೋಡ, see (thou)! ಬಾಡ! ಮಾಡ! ನುಡಿಯ! ಕರೆಯ!	
c) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಅದು, <i>e. g.</i> ನೋಡುವದು, see (thou)! ತಿಳಿಯುವದು! ಕರೆಯುವದು!	b) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಅದು, <i>e. g.</i> ನೋಡುವದು, see (ye)!
3rd pers.	
a) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಅದು, <i>e. g.</i> ಹೋಗುವದು, let (him, her or it) go!	a) the third person neuter singular of the present-future tense with ಅದು, <i>e. g.</i> ನಡೆಯುವದು, let (them) walk!
b) ಅಲಿ, for which see § 207, 2, b.	b) ಅಲಿ, (§ 207, 2, b).

206. An alphabetical list of irregular forms of the imperative is as follows:

- ಇರಿ (for ಇರಿ of ಇರು, the doubling of the ರ being euphonic), be ye!, in the modern dialect.
- ಕೋ (for ಕೊಳ್ or ಕೊಳ್ಳು, take (thou)!, in the mediæval and modern dialect (*cf.* the ಕೋ in § 187 under 2).
- ಜೋ (for ಜೋಲು), swing (thou)!, in the modern dialect (Nudigaṭṭu, page 86).
- ತನ್ನಿ (*i. e.* ತನ್+ಇ, =ತನ್ನಿಂ, *q. v.*), bring ye!, in the mediæval and modern dialect.
- ತನ್ನಿಂ (*i. e.* ತನ್+ಇಂ, for ತರಿಂ of ತರ್, the ನ್ having arisen of the past participle ತನ್ನಿ and being euphonicly doubled), bring ye! (not in the text of the Śabdamanidarpaṇa, but) according to the Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 492. 520 and Āndraprabhapaṇa 3, 46) in the ancient dialect.
- ತನ್ನಿರಿ (*i. e.* ತನ್+ಇರಿ), bring ye!, in the (mediæval and) modern dialect (*cf.* ಬನ್ನಿರಿ).

ತರಿ (for ತರಿ of ತರು, the doubling of the ರ being euphonic), bring ye!, in the modern dialect.

ತಾ (for ತರ of ತರ್ or ತರು), bring (thou)!, in the mediæval and modern dialect, and, according to the Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 519. 520), also in the ancient one.

ತಾರ್, ತಾರು (for ತರ್ or ತರು), bring (thou)!, in the mediæval and modern dialect. (It is, however, probable that the instances require ತಾರ for ತಾರ್ or ತಾರು; cf. ಬಾರ್.)

ತಾರ (for ತರ of ತರ್ or ತರು), bring (thou)!, in the mediæval and modern dialect.

ಬನ್ನಿ (i. e. ಬನ್ + ಇ, = ಬನ್ನಿಂ, q. v.), come ye!, in the mediæval and modern dialect.

ಬನ್ನಿಂ (i. e. ಬನ್ + ಇಂ, the ನ್ having arisen of the past participle ಬನ್ನ and being euphonicly doubled), come ye!, in the ancient dialect according to the Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 470. 492).

ಬನ್ನಿರಿ (i. e. ಬನ್ + ಇರಿ), come ye!, in the mediæval and modern dialect.

ಬರಿ (for ಬರಿ of ಬರು, the doubling of the ರ being euphonic), come ye!, in the modern dialect.

ಬಾ (for ಬರ of ಬರ್ or ಬರು), come (thou)!, in the mediæval and modern dialect, and, according to an instance in Nāgavarma's Karmāṭaka-bhāṣābhāṣaṇa (under sūtra 27) and according to the Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 41. 385. 400. 519. 520), also in the ancient one.

ಬಾರ್, ಬಾರು (for ಬರ್ or ಬರು), come (thou)!, in the mediæval and modern dialect. (It is, however, probable that the instances require ಬಾರ for ಬಾರ್ and ಬಾರು; cf. ತಾರ್.)

ಬಾರ (for ಬರ of ಬರ್), come (thou)!, in the ancient, mediæval (and modern) dialect.

207. There are three forms connected with the imperative still to be adduced. They are produced by means of the suffixes ಅಲಿಂ, ಅಲಿ and ಅಲ್.

1, According to one translation of a rule in Kōśava's Śabdamanidarpana (sūtra 234, prayōga) which has been adopted by the author of the Śabdānuśāsana (see further on under No. 1), ಅಲಿಂ is used "when (the action of) the second person of the negative (see § 209) gets the sense of the imperative" (madhyamapurushapratishêdhada vidhiyôl or madhyamapurushapratishêdhada kriyô vidhyartham âdalli). The ಇಂ in ಅಲಿಂ (ಅಲ್ + ಇಂ) indicates that the second person plural is to be understood (see § 205, 1, plural, a). Let us take e. g. the verbal theme ಸಾರ್, to approach. Of this the second person plural of the negative is ಸಾರಿರ್,

you do not approach, and ಸಾರಲಿಂ would mean 'you shall not or must not approach!' (Cf. the use of ಅಲ್ under No. 3 of this paragraph.)

But when considering the meaning of ಅಲಿ under No. 2, *a* and *b*, the mediæval and modern form of ಅಲಿಂ, it might appear as if Kêṣava's rule required another translation, *viz.* ಅಲಿಂ is used "when a prohibition (prati-shêdha, given) concerning (the action of) the second person (plural, *e. g.* ನೀಂ ಸಾರ ಬೇಡ, you must not approach!) becomes an order or permission (vidhi)" in an indirect form, so that ಸಾರಲಿಂ means 'they may approach!' 'let them approach!', the ಇಂ of the second person plural in ಸಾರಲ್ (the meaning of which see in § 208, 2) being retained in an honorific sense (*cf.* the honorific German 'Sie', they, used for English 'you') in order to show that now kind feelings prevail where previously more or less aversion had obtained; compare with regard to ಇಂ the free use made of the honorific ಇರಿ of the modern dialect (see the Dictionary). In order to make Kêṣava's rule in this form fully correspond to No. 2, *a* and *b*, we must, by implication, take for granted that not only the second person of the plural is to be understood, but also that of the singular, and that ಇಂ in this case too is honorific, so that ಸಾರಲಿಂ signifies also 'he, she or it may approach'.

Kêṣava's instances, as they are taken and adduced by him out of the context, mostly allow the meaning of both translations; they are (sûtra 234 of the Śabdamanidarpana) — ಉಸುರಲಿಂ! — ಸಾರಲಿಂ! ಬಲ್ಲೆದಿತ್ತಿಯನ್ ಎನ್ನದೆ ಮಾತು. — ವಿದಾಲಿಂ! — ಏಳಿದಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯಲಿಮ್ ಈಗಲ್ ಎಮ್ಮೋ! — ಆರಯ್ದಾರುಂ ಸಾರಲಿಂ! — ಆಂ ಪೆದಿನೆನ್ ಎನ್ನ, ಬಗೆಯಲಿಮ್ ಈಗಲ್! (page 258); but his instance ಓಹೋ, ಇರಲಿಂ ಪೆದಿವಡಿ ಮಾಹಾತ್ಮ್ಯಮುಂ! (page 68, which occurs in the Śabdânuṣâsana under its sûtra 44 that treats of nipâtas, as ಅಹೋ, ಇರಲಿಂ ಪೆದಿವಡಿ ಮಾಹಾತ್ಮ್ಯಂ!) seems to show clearly the meaning of the second translation, *i. e.* "oho, may also the greatness of other things remain!"

The Śabdânuṣâsana (sûtra 529), however, plainly and exclusively teaches the meaning of the first translation; it says ಪೆಣ್ಣೆರಂ ನಮ್ಮಲಿಂ! means "you must not trust women!" "do not you (in any way) trust women (sarvatrâpi strîyô mâ śraddhata)!", and ಅಕಾರ್ಯಮಂ ಮಾಡಲಿಂ! "you must not commit an improper act!" "do not commit an improper act (akâryam mâ kurudhvam)!"

2, *a*) In the mediæval (and mediæval-modern) dialect the form of ಅಲಿಂ is ಅಲಿ (*i. e.* ಅಲ್ + ಇ, see § 205, 2 and 3, 2nd pers. plural, *a*), or

occasionally ಅಲೀ, and is used only in the meaning of the second translation of Kêśava's rule (or in the imperative, § 205, 2. 3), expressing request, permission, allowance, concession, and wish regarding a third person or thing, singular and plural, *e. g.* ಒಡೆಯರಿರ, ನಿಮ್ಮಡಿಗಳ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ಬಿಡದೆ ಸಲಹಲಿ! sir, may your feet continually preserve me! (Basavapurāṇa 27, 72); — ಅಧಮನ್ ಅವನು; ಇರಲಿ! he is a vile person; (but what is that to us?) let him be! (39, 47); — ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯತನಂಗಳ್ ಆಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಳ್ ಇರಲೀ! ನಮಗವೇತಕೆ? let your excellencies always be among you! why should they concern us? (46, 15); — ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರ ಜನಪನ್ ಆಗಲಿ! let Yudhishtira become king (Bhârata 1, 8, 5); — ಪಮ್ಮಾವಿರೂಪಾಕ್ಷಸೂರ್ಯನ್ ಆನಂದಮಂ ನಮಗೀಯಲಿ! may the sun of Pampâ's Virûpâksha give us joy! (Ānnabasavapurāṇa 1, 2); — ಪರಬಲವನು ಭಂಗ ಮಾಡಲಿ! ಎನ್ನು, ಜೋದರು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಿಂಹನಾದವು, a war-cry used by elephant-drivers with the object 'may it discomfit the hostile army!' (Nâṭirâjîya); — ಮೆಯ್ಯ ಹೂಸಲಿ! ಎನ್ನು, ಮಾಡಿದ ಗುಳಿಗೆ, (a pill or) an ointment made with the object '(people) may smear the body (with it)!' (Nâṭirâjîya).

b) In the modern dialect ಅಲಿಂ has the same forms and meaning as in the mediæval one, with the only difference that ಅಲಿ, ಅಲೀ are used also interrogatively for the first person, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಬರೆಯಲಿ! let him write! (or he may write). ಅವಳು ಬರೆಯಲಿ! let her write! ಅದು ಬರೆಯಲಿ! let it (the child) write! ಅವರು ಬರೆಯಲಿ! let them (the men or women) write! ಅವು ಬರೆಯಲಿ! let them (the children) write! ಕಡ್ಡಿ ತಾಯಿ ಮೊಲೆ ಉಣ್ಣಲಿ! let the calf suck (its) mother's breast! ಬೇಕಾದವರು ಈ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ! let those who want (them) take these ripe fruits! ದೇವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಿ! may God grant welfare to your children! ಈ ಮಾತು ನೆನಪು ಇರಲಿ! let (him, her, it or them) hold this word in mind! ಧೈರ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರಲಿ! let only (thy, your or their) courage remain! ಓಹೋ, ಜನ್ಮವೆಷ್ಟೆಂತ, ಹೇಯಲಿ? o, how shall I (or we) tell how great the beauty is? ಅವನ ಫಜೀತಿ, ಎಷ್ಟೆಂತ, ಹೇಯಲಿ? how shall I (or we) tell how great his annoyance is? ನಾಲ್ಕು ಆಣೆ ರೊಕ್ಕಾ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತರಲಿ? whence shall I (or we) bring four annas? ರೊಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ, ಆಕಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಲೀ? shall I (or we) bring the bread and give (it) to the cow? ನಾನು ಹೋಗಲ್ಯಾ (i. e. ಹೋಗಲಿ+ಅ)? shall I go? ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಮಾಡಲಿ? shall (or may) I do this?

ಆಗಲಿ! means 'let (him, her, it or them) become!', and then also 'let it be, be it!', and when repeated it gets the meaning of the English 'either — or' (see § 317).

* See § 316, 14.

Note.

The Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 524. 525. 526. 527. 529) teaches another use of the ancient ಅಲಿಂ, saying that it may stand for the ಅಲ್ and ಅ of the infinitive (see § 187) before ಬೇಡ or ಬೇಡಂ, it is not requested, it must not, etc. (see § 209, note 1). Its instances (under sūtra 529) show that it wants to express the second person plural by the ಇಂ in ಅಲಿಂ, for it translates ಪೆಣ್ಣೆರಂ ನವ್ವಲಿಂ ಬೇಡ or ಪೆಣ್ಣೆರಂ ನವ್ವಲಿಂ ಬೇಡಂ, “you must not (in any way) trust women” (sarvatrāpi strīyō mā śraddhata).

3, Instead of the ಅಲಿಂ of No. 1 of this paragraph Kêśava's sūtra and vṛitti (234) have the form of ಅಲ್, that of ಅಲಿಂ appearing only and alone in the prayōga, i. e. in his first instances, quoted under No. 1. Ilc, no doubt, accepted ಅಲ್ to be the leading form to which ಇಂ was to be suffixed. But as to the second instances in the prayōga under his vṛitti he introduces ಅಲ್ again, saying “when there does not occur the sense of permission (vidhyartha) in the action of the negative (pratishêdhakriyê)”, i. e. when a prohibition is not changed into a permission or when there is a direct prohibition or interdiction, “ಅಲ್ is used” (vidhyartham allada pratishêdhakriyêyol al akkum). His two instances with ಅಲ್ are:— ಪೆರಿತೊನ್ನನ್ ಅಣಂ ಬಗೆಯಲ್! ಗಡ, ನಿನಗೆ ಸುಮತಿ ಬೇರೊಂ ಬೇರೊ, do not (thou) consider any other thing! verily, thy good disposition is different, (and so) am I different, (but the good disposition of both of us is beyond doubt). ಬನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಗಲ್ ಪುಗಲ್! ಎವ್ವು ಗಣ್ಡುಗೋಗಿಲೆ, the male cuckoo which said (or says) ‘do not enter, do not enter the wood!’. A similar instance is in the Āndraprabhāpurāṇa (2, after 93), viz. ತಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮುಗಳೊಳಿದ್ದು, ಮುನ್ನಿನನ್ನದಿನ್ನಿ ನ್ನ ಪೊಕ್ಕಡೆ ಪೊಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕುಮ್ ಎನ್ನು, ಕನ್ನಪಂಗೆ ಪುಗಲ್ ಪುಗಲ್! ಎವ್ವುನ್ನದಿಂ ಸರಂಗೈಯ್ವು ಗಣ್ಡುಗೋಗಿಲೆಯ ದನಿಗಳ್, the sounds of the male cuckoo which was in the branches with young leaves, said ‘if he ‘as before enters to-day, it will be improper’, and cried out to Kandarpa as it were ‘do not enter, do not enter (the wood)!’ (cf. the use made of ಅಲಿಂ according to the first translation of Kêśava's rule under No. 1).

The Śabdānuśāsana (sūtra 528) has the following instances:— ನೀಮ್ ಈ ಬನಮಂ ಪುಗಲ್! do not enter this wood! (yūyam êtad vanam mā praviśata). ನೀಮ್ ಈ ಮನೆಯಂ ನೋಡಲ್! do not look at this house! (yūyam êtad griham mā paśyata). ಯತಿಗಳ್, ನೀಮ್ ಅಂಗಬನ ಆಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲಲ್! devotees, do not you engage in Aṅgaja's sport! (bhô yatayô bhavantô madanakriyâyām mā pravartadhvam).

208. How are we to explain the possibility of the use made in § 207 of ಅಲಿಂ, ಅಲಿ and ಅಲ್?

It rests on the meaning of the infinitive (see §§ 170. 171. 187. 188. 210) which in the present case ends in ಅಲ್.

1, In the instance ಸಾರಲಿಂ (ಸಾರಲ್+ಇಂ), you shall not or must not approach!, ಸಾರಲ್ means 'to approach, yet to approach', *i. e.* approaching has not yet taken place (and shall not do so), and ಇಂ means 'you'. The primitive sense of ಸಾರಲಿಂ, therefore, is 'you are yet to approach', *i. e.* you have not approached yet (and shall not do so).

2, When ಸಾರಲಿಂ (ಸಾರಲ್+ಇಂ) or ಸಾರಲಿ (ಸಾರಲ್+ಇ) means 'they may approach!' 'let him, her or it approach!' the meaning of the infinitive ಸಾರಲ್ is that of a verbal noun, *viz.* approaching, combined with the sense of a sign of exclamation and with the honorific ಇಂ or ಇ: 'approaching!' '(his, her, its, or their) approach may take place!'

3, When the infinitive with ಅಲ್, without the honorific ಇಂ and ಇ, is used prohibitively, as in ಪುಗಲ್, do not enter!, the primitive meaning is (analogously to that of ಸಾರಲ್+ಇಂ under No. 1) 'yet to enter', *i. e.* entering has not yet happened (and shall not do so).

209. The conjugated negative (pratishêdha, § 146) of the verb is formed by suffixing the personal terminations of § 193 to the infinitive ending in ಅ (see §§ 170. 187, 2, and note 2 of this paragraph), with the exception of the terminations ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು, ಅತ್ತು, ತು.

A difference, however, regarding those terminations in the conjugated negative is that, instead of ಉದು and ಉವು of the neuter singular and plural of the ancient dialect, ಅದು and ಅವು are used; ಉದು, the neuter singular in the mediæval dialect, becomes ಅದು; (in the modern dialect both ಅದು and ಅವು remain).

What has been stated in § 170 about the doubling of final consonants in the formation of the negative participle remains in effect also in the present case. *Cf.* 215, 7, *f.*

In the three dialects the thomes ತರ್, to bring, and ಬರ್, to come, always lengthen their ಅ, changing it into ಆ, in the conjugated negative.

The conjugated negative is used for the present, past, and future tense, according to circumstances (*cf.* § 170).

Concerning its original meaning see § 210.

1, Paradigms of the negative in the ancient dialect:

one of ನೋಡು, to see.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ನೋಡೆಂ (i. e. ನೋಡ + ಎಂ), I do not see, I did not see, I have not seen, I shall not see.	ನೋಡೆವು.
2nd pers. ನೋಡಯ್.	ನೋಡಿರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ನೋಡಂ.	ನೋಡರ್.
fem. ನೋಡಳ್.	ನೋಡರ್.
neut. ನೋಡದು.	ನೋಡವು.

one of ಉಡ್ತಿ, to remain.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ಉಡ್ತಿಯೆಂ (i. e. ಉಡ್ತಿ + ಎಂ), I do not remain, I did not remain, (I have not remained), I shall not remain.	ಉಡ್ತಿಯೆವು.
2nd pers. ಉಡ್ತಿಯಯ್.	ಉಡ್ತಿಯಿರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ಉಡ್ತಿಯಂ.	ಉಡ್ತಿಯರ್.
fem. ಉಡ್ತಿಯಳ್.	ಉಡ್ತಿಯರ್.
neut. ಉಡ್ತಿಯದು.	ಉಡ್ತಿಯವು.

one of ನಿಲ್ಲ, to stand.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ನಿಲ್ಲೆಂ (i. e. ನಿಲ್ಲ for ನಿಲ + ಎಂ), I do not stand, I did not stand, (I have not stood), I shall not stand.	ನಿಲ್ಲೆವು.
2nd pers. ನಿಲ್ಲಯ್.	ನಿಲ್ಲಿರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ನಿಲ್ಲಂ.	ನಿಲ್ಲರ್.
fem. ನಿಲ್ಲಳ್.	ನಿಲ್ಲರ್.
neut. ನಿಲ್ಲದು.	ನಿಲ್ಲವು.

one of ತರ್, to bring.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers. ತಾರೆಂ (ತಾರ for ತರ + ಎಂ), I do not bring, I did not bring, (I have not brought). I shall not bring.	ತಾರೆವು.
2nd pers. ತಾರಯ್.	ತಾರಿರ್.
3rd pers.	
masc. ತಾರಂ.	ತಾರರ್.
fem. ತಾರಳ್.	ತಾರರ್.
neut. ತಾರದು.	ತಾರವು.

2, A paradigm of the negative of ನೋಡು, to see, in the mediæval dialect:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ನೋಡೆಂ, ನೋಡೆನು, ನೋಡೆ, I do not see, etc., etc.	ನೋಡೆವು.
2nd pers.	ನೋಡೆ.	ನೋಡರಿ (<i>i. e.</i> ನೋಡ+ರಿ).
3rd pers.		
masc.	ನೋಡಂ, ನೋಡನು, (ನೋಡ).	(ನೋಡರ್), ನೋಡರು.
fem.	(ನೋಡಳ್), ನೋಡಳು.	(ನೋಡರ್), ನೋಡರು.
neut.	ನೋಡದು.	ನೋಡವು.

Other instances in the first person singular are *e. g.* ಉಡಿಯೆಂ, ಉಡಿಯೆನು, ಉಡಿಯೆ (of ಉಡಿ); ಕಡೆಯೆಂ, ಕಡೆಯೆನು, ಕಡೆಯೆ (of ಕಡೆ); ಗೆಲ್ಲೆಂ, ಗೆಲ್ಲೆನು, ಗೆಲ್ಲೆ or ಗೆಲೆಂ, ಗೆಲೆನು, ಗೆಲೆ (of ಗೆಲ್); ಬಾರೆಂ, ಬಾರೆನು, ಬಾರೆ (of ಬರ್).

3, A paradigm of the negative of ನೋಡು, to see, in the modern dialect:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st pers.	ನೋಡೆನು, ನೋಡೆ, I do not see, etc., etc.	ನೋಡೆವು.
2nd pers.	ನೋಡೆ.	ನೋಡರಿ (<i>i. e.</i> ನೋಡ+ರಿ, see Nūḍi- gaṭṭu page 78).
3rd pers.		
masc.	ನೋಡನು, ನೋಡ.	ನೋಡರು.
fem.	ನೋಡಳು.	ನೋಡರು.
neut.	ನೋಡದು.	ನೋಡವು.

Other instances in the first person singular are *e. g.* ಅಡಿಯೆನು, ಅಡಿಯೆ (of ಅಡಿ); ನಡೆಯೆನು, ನಡೆಯೆ (of ನಡೆ); ತಾರೆನು, ತಾರೆ (of ತರ್).

The conjugated negative is somewhat seldom used in the modern colloquial dialect (except in proverbs and in the verb ಒಲ್, see § 316, 12), and its second person plural ನೋಡರಿ is anomalous, its termination ರಿ standing for ರಿ. The same dialect generally uses the third person neuter singular of the (present-)future tense which is a bhāṇavāṇa (§ 200, 1. 3), and the infinitive with ಅಲು (ಅಲ್) which too is a bhāṇavāṇa or verbal noun (§ 188), followed by ಇಲ್ಲ (see note 1), *e. g.* ಕೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, the first form for the present and future (I, etc. do not give, I, etc. shall not give), and the second one for the past (I, etc. did not give). See §§ 298, 3; 299, 1. 2; 316, 1. 2; 368.

When in the ancient dialect repetition of the conjugated negative (§ 211, e) is used, the first verb may drop its personal termination and the ಅ of the infinitive, *e. g.* ಬಾರ್, ಬಾರೆಂ (for ಬಾರೆಂ ಬಾರೆಂ, Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 398). Cf. ಬಿಡ ಬಿಡೆ in § 170.

Notes.

1, It is a peculiarity of the only two defective verbs ಅಲ್, to be fit, and ಇಲ್ (another form of ಇರ್), to be, that in the three dialects they have the forms ಅಲ್ಲ and ಇಲ್ಲ for all persons in the singular and plural of the conjugated negative. The formation is the following: the infinitives are ಅಲ and ಇಲ, to which ಅ is added with the regular doubling of the final ಲ್ of the theme, this ಅ representing all the personal terminations (cf. the suffix ಇಲ in § 243, and see their use in §§ 298; 316, 1. 9). The meaning of ಅಲ್ಲ and ಇಲ್ಲ depends on their nominative or subject which is either expressly put or is to be supplied (see § 210). Occasionally a euphonic sōnnē may be added to ಅಲ್ಲ and ಇಲ್ಲ, so that we get ಅಲ್ಲಂ, ಇಲ್ಲಂ (see *e. g.* Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 523; § 298, 4; § 300), which (sōnnē) may change into ಮ್ or ವ್ when it meets with a following vowel. The same holds good with regard to ಬೇಡ of ಬೇಡು, to be required, and, with the sōnnē, ಬೇಡಂ (see *e. g.* Śabdānuśāsana sūtra 524 seq.; §§ 207, note; 316, 5). In the modern dialect ನಲ್ಲ of ಸಲ್ (§ 316, 15), to be proper, is another instance of this kind. The Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 19. 584) introduces also ಆಗ or ಆಗಾ, for ಆಗದು.

The grammarian Kēśava calls ಇಲ್ಲ a particle (avyaya) that partakes of the nature of a verb (kriyātmaka); see § 212, 7; 298.

2, When the author has stated at the beginning of this paragraph that in the conjugation of the negative the personal terminations are attached to the infinitive with ಅ, he seems to be at variance with what Kēśava in and under his sūtra 216 writes, *viz.* that a verb's theme (dhātu, according to his instances a theme ending in ಉ) appears when one removes the termination (vibhakti) ಅಂ of the conjugated negative (pratishēdhakriyē), so that *e. g.* the themes ನೋಡು, ಮಾಡು, ಕೂಡು are formed from ನೋಡಂ, ಮಾಡಂ, ಕೂಡಂ; but because his rule is superficial (see § 143) and therefore seems to give only a certain practical hint to students, we must not lay too much stress on its wording, and not conclude that ನೋಡು+ಅಂ, ಮಾಡು+ಅಂ, ಕೂಡು+ಅಂ showed the exact final rule for the formation of the negative; we have to take the infinitive with final ಅ and the termination ಅಂ, *i. e.* ನೋಡ+ಅಂ, ಮಾಡ+ಅಂ, ಕೂಡ+ಅಂ in order to get ನೋಡಂ, ಮಾಡಂ, ಕೂಡಂ, and find the theme by removing the termination and by adding ಉ in the instances given by Kēśava.

210. In examining the origin of the conjugated negative we have to reject the thought, as if the change of the suffixes ಉದು and ಉವು into

ಅದು and ಅವು could help us to find it, for already in the ancient dialect we have, side by side with ಉದು, ಅತ್ತು (that is another form of ಅದು, § 193 under remarks) as a termination of the past tense, and the positive forms ಒಳವು, they are (§ 194, remark 1) and ಬೆರಣ್ಣವು they scratched (§ 198, 1); then in the mediæval one ಅವು in the third person neuter plural of the present, past and futuro tense (§§ 194; 198, 4; 200, 2; 201, 2. 3), and in the modern one ಅದು in the third person neuter singular of the futuro tense (§ 200, 3) and ಅವು in the third person neuter plural of the past and future tense (§§ 198, 5; 200, 3). Also the change of the vowel ಅ into ಆ in ತರ್ and ಬರ್ (§ 209) cannot assist us to do so, as some other monosyllabic verbs appear in their positive forms with long and short vowels (see §§ 52. 53), as we have the positive forms ತಾರಲ್, ಬಾರಲ್ for ತರಲ್, ಬರಲ್ (§ 187, 1), ತಾರೆ for ತರೆ (§ 187, 4), ತಾರ, ಬಾರ, ತಾ, ಬಾ for ತರ, ಬರ, ತರ್, ಬರ್ (§§ 205, 1, 2nd pers., 6; 205, 2, 2nd pers., 6; 206), ಬಾಹ for ಬಹ (§ 184), and the negative forms ತರದೆ, ಬರದೆ for ತಾರದೆ, ಬಾರದೆ (§ 170).

There can be no doubt that the origin of the conjugated negative is based, as has been stated in § 209, on the so-called infinitive ending in ಅ (§ 187) in the same manner as that of the negative participle is (see § 170). That infinitive originally was a verbal noun and only in course of time came to get its specific meanings (§ 188). Thus *e. g.* ನೋಡ at first meant 'seeing', 'a seeing', and thence 'to see', 'about to see', 'yet to see'. ನೋಡೆ (ನೋಡ+ಎಂ), therefore, signifies 'a yet to see-I', *i. e.* my seeing (is or was) yet to be or (will be) yet be, or my seeing (is) not actually existing, (was) not so, or (will) not be so, whence we arrive at the meaning 'I do not see', 'I did not see', '(I have not seen)', 'I shall not see'.—Regarding the meaning of ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲ, ಬೇಡ and ಸಲ್ಲ it has been stated in note 1 of § 209 that their meaning depends on their nominative or subject which is either expressly put or is to be supplied. Originally they denote 'a yet to be fit—', 'a yet to be—', 'a yet to be required—', 'a yet to be proper—', (the dashes denoting the ಅ of § 209, note 1), *i. e.* fitting (is, was or will be) yet to be, being (is, was or will be) yet to be, requiring (is, was or will be) yet to be, being proper (is, was or will be) yet to be, or being fit (is or was) not really existing or (will) not be so, being (is or was) not really existing or (will) not be so, requiring (is or was) not really existing or (will) not be so, etc. Now if for instance ಅವಂ (ಅವನು), he, becomes the

subject, the translation is 'he is not fit, he was not fit, he will not be fit', 'he is not, he was not, he will not be', 'he is not required, he was not required, he will not be required', etc. *Cf.* the prohibitive forms of the infinitive with ಅಲ್ in § 208.

That ಅದು and ಅವು are suffixed for ಉದು and ಉವು is very probably done to show off the use of the infinitive with ಅ in the formation of the tense.

211. In § 152 (*cf.* § 165, *b*, 1-3; § 170) there is the statement that frequentative or iterative action of the verb is expressed by simple or triple repetition. Without respect to the various meanings created by that process (see § 339) we give here a number of instances as they occur in the three dialects:—

1, regarding doubling the verb without any alteration (in the present, future, past, imperative, infinitive, participle, and conjugated negative) ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು (ಉಣ್ಣು ಉಣ್ಣು); ಅಪ್ಪದಪ್ಪದು (ಅಪ್ಪದು ಅಪ್ಪದು), ತೋರ್ಪುದು ತೋರ್ಪುದು, ಪೋಪೆಂ ಪೋಪೆಂ, ಅಕ್ಕಕ್ಕು (ಅಕ್ಕು ಅಕ್ಕು), ಸಾಕು ಸಾಕು, ಅಹುದಹುದು (ಅಹುದು ಅಹುದು), ಹೌದು ಹೌದು; ಆದುದಾದುದು (ಆದುದು ಆದುದು), ಕಣ್ಣಂ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, ಪೋದಂ ಪೋದಂ, ಬನ್ನಯ್ ಬನ್ನಯ್; ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸು (ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು), ಕೊಯ್ ಕೊಯ್, ಬಾ ಬಾ, ನುತಿಸು ನುತಿಸು, ಕುಡಿ ಕುಡಿ, ಪಿಡಿ ಪಿಡಿ, ನಿಲ್ ನಿಲ್, ಹೇಲಿ ಹೇಲಿ, ಕೋ ಕೋ, ಆಗಲಾಗಲಿ (ಆಗಲಿ ಆಗಲಿ); ಕೂಡೆ ಕೂಡೆ, ಪುಗೆ ಪುಗೆ, ಬರೆವರೆ (for ಬರೆ ಬರೆ); ಆಗುತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಾ (ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ), ಆಡಿಯಾಡಿ (ಆಡಿ ಆಡಿ), ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅತ್ತುತ್ತು (ಅತ್ತು ಅತ್ತು), ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು (ಉಣ್ಣು ಉಣ್ಣು), ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನ, ಆದ ಆದ, ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನ; ಬಾರೆಂ ಬಾರೆಂ, ಬೇಡ ಬೇಡ;

2, regarding tripling the verb without any alteration (in the imperative, past, and past participle) ಒಡ್ಡೊಡ್ಡೊಡ್ಡು (ಒಡ್ಡು ಒಡ್ಡು ಒಡ್ಡು), ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸು (ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸು), ಕುಡು ಕುಡು ಕುಡು, ನೋಡು ನೋಡು ನೋಡು, ಬಾ ಬಾ ಬಾ; ಬನ್ನಂ ಬನ್ನಂ ಬನ್ನಂ; ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು (ಉಣ್ಣು ಉಣ್ಣು ಉಣ್ಣು);

3, regarding doubling the verb, dropping ಅಲು (or also ಅಲು+ಎ *i. e.* ಅಲೆ) of the first one (in the infinitive) ಹೋಗ ಹೋಗಲು, ಬರ ಬರಲು, ಕೂಡ ಕೂಡಲೆ;

4, regarding doubling the verb, dropping the termination of the past participle of the first one, *e. g.* ಕಡಿ ಕಡಿದು, ಕುಡಿ ಕುಡಿದು, ಕಾಯ್ ಕಾಯ್ದು, ಸೆಳೆ ಸೆಳೆದು (see § 165, *b*, 1), and also its vowel, *e. g.* ಕಳ ಕಳೆದು, ತೆಗ ತೆಗೆದು (see § 165, *b*, 2), to which class may likewise be referred the doubled negative participle dropping its ಅದೆ, *viz.* ತಪ್ಪ ತಪ್ಪದೆ, ನಿಲ್ಲ ನಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಬಿಡ ಬಿಡದೆ (§ 170);

5, regarding doubling the verb, dropping the termination of the relative present participle or that of the present participle of the first one, *e. g.* ನೋಡ ನೋಡುವ, ಮಾಡ ಮಾಡುವ;¹⁾ ಇರ ಇರುತ್ತ, ಬರ ಬರುತ್ತ, ಹೋಗ ಹೋಗುತ್ತ;

6, regarding doubling the verb, dropping the personal termination of the first one, *e. g.* ಪೋಷ ಪೋಷೆಂ, ಪೋದ ಪೋದಂ, ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನಯ್, ಬಾರ ಬಾರೆಂ (for ಬಾರೆಂ ಬಾರೆಂ or ಬಾರ ಬಾರೆಂ, see § 209);

7, regarding doubling the verb, dropping the final syllable of the first one, *e. g.* ತಿರ ತಿರಗು, ತೊಲ ತೊಲಗು, ಮುಲಿ ಮುಲಿಗು, ಮೊಗ ಮೊಗನು, ಸೊಗ ಸೊಗನು (see § 165, *b*, 3, and *cf.* § 183, 7 and remark 1 and 2 of this paragraph; *cf.* also § 253, 3; § 243, *A*, 16);

8, regarding tripling the verb, dropping the termination of the past participle of the two first ones, *e. g.* ಬಡ ಬಡ ಬಡೆದು (§ 165, *b*, 2, remark, where ಬಡ ಬಡ ಕೊಳ್ is adduced as a peculiar form);

9, regarding tripling the verb, dropping the personal termination of the two first ones, *e. g.* ಅಪ್ಪಪ್ಪಪ್ಪೆಂ (ಅಪ್ಪ ಅಪ್ಪ ಅಪ್ಪೆಂ), ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನಂ;

10, regarding tripling the verb, dropping the last syllable of the two first ones, *e. g.* ತೊಳ ತೊಳ ತೊಳಗು, ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗು (see § 165, *b*, 3, remark). *Cf.* also ನಡ ನಡ ನಡುಗು.

11, Observe also the curious repetition of verbs wherein the initial of the second one is changed, *e. g.* ಕೊಡು ಗಿಡುವುದು, ತನ್ನರೆ ಗಿನ್ನರೆ. *Cf.* § 308, 1, after *e.* Observe also the colloquial expression ನೀರ ತ ತಾ (for ತಾ ತಾ).

Remarks.

1, Also by setting a sort of adverb¹⁾ which is of the same root as the verb, before the verb and occasionally doubling it repetition is expressed, *e. g.* ಚಿಮಿ ಚಿಮಿಸು; ನಡ ನಡಗು, ನಡ ನಡುಗು; ಮಲ ಮಲಗು; ಮಿಡು ಮಿಡುಕು; ಮಿನು ಮಿನಿಸು, ಮಿನು ಮಿನುಗು;— ಚಿಟ್ ಚಿಟ್ ಚೀಲು; ಚಿಟ್ಟಿ ಚಿಟ್ಟಿನೆ ಚೀಲು; ನಡ ನಡ ನಡುಗು; ನಡ ನಡನೆ ನಡುಗು; ಮಣ ಮಣ ಮಣುಗು; ಮಣ ಮಣನೆ ಮಣುಗು; ಮಲ ಮಲನೆ ಮಲಗು; ಮಿಡ ಮಿಡನೆ ಮಿಡುಕು, ಮಿಡು ಮಿಡನೆ ಮಿಡುಕು; ಮಿಣ ಮಿಣನೆ ಮಿಣುಕು; ಮಿಣು ಮಿಣನೆ ಮಿಣುಕು.

It is possible that some of the instances are connected with No. 7 above.

2, Of double nouns not seldom verbs are formed by means of ಇಸು (§ 149 *seq.*) which may be regarded as frequentative ones, *e. g.* ಅಟಿ ಮಟಿಸು (of ಅಟಿ ಮಟಿ), ಅಡ ಬಡಿಸು, ಅಡ ಹಡಿಸು, ಕಡ ಕಡಿಸು, ಕರ ಕರಿಸು, ಕಳ ಕಳಿಸು, ಕಳ ವಳಿಸು, ಕಡ ಕಡಿಸು, ಗಡ ಬಡಿಸು, ಗಡ ಗಡಿಸು, ಗಲ ಗಲಿಸು, ಗುಡಿ ಗುಡಿಸು, ಗುಡು ಗುಡಿಸು, ಗುಯ ಗುಯಿಸು, ತಡ ಬಡಿಸು, ತಳ ತಳಿಸು, ತಳ ತಳಾಯಿಸು, ತಳ ದಳಿಸು, ದಳ ದಳಿಸು, ಮಗ ಮಗಿಸು, ಮಯ ಮಯಿಸು, ಸರ ಸರಿಸು.

¹⁾ ನೋಡ and ಮಾಡ might however be ನೋಡೊ and ಮಾಡೊ (see § 181, note *c*) so that there would be no dropping.

VI. On adverbs, etc. (See § 281 seq.)

212. In the present paragraph a class of words is introduced which are called indeclinables (avyaya) by Kannada grammarians; some of the words they term also particles (nipâta, see remark 1). Many of the words would be called adverbs by Europeans.

The expression of 'indeclinables' is not quite exact, as some admit of being declined, to which the letter *d* (declinable) in parenthesis will be added in the alphabetical lists given below.

These alphabetical lists are composed of the adverbs, etc. found in the Šabdamanidarpana and Šabdānuśāsana. The adverbs, etc. contained in these two works belong to the ancient dialect and are left unmarked; if they occur also in the mediæval one, they are marked with mod. (mediæval) in parenthesis; and if they are used also in the modern one, with mod. (modern) in the same parenthesis; the additional words in brackets have not been met with in the ancient one. Slight differences of form in the three dialects have not been regarded. A few words and peculiar meanings rest on the Šabdānuśāsana.

1, Numeral adverbs

(exceptionally arranged according to their natural order).

ಒಮ್ಮೆ, once (med.); ಇಮ್ಮೆ, twice; ಮೂಮ್ಮೆ, thrice; ಕೆಲಮ್ಮೆ, sometimes; ಸಲಮ್ಮೆ, several times; ಸಾಸಿಮ್ಮೆ, a thousand times. [ಒಮ್ಮೆ, once, ಇಮ್ಮೆ, twice, ಮೂಮ್ಮೆ, thrice, are other forms in the mediæval dialect; ಒಮ್ಮೆ occurs also in the mod. one.] See § 279.

2, Adverbs of place.

ಅತ್ತ, ಅತ್ತಲ್, that direction; in that direction (*d*; med., mod.); ಅನ್ನಿಕ್ಕ, after, afterwards; ಅಲ್ಲಿ, there (*d*; med., mod.); ಇತ್ತ, ಇತ್ತಲ್, this direction; in this direction (*d*; med., mod.); ಇದಿರ್, the front; in the front (*d*; med., mod.; mod. also ಎದಿರು, ಎದುರು); ಇಲ್ಲಿ, here (*d*; med., mod.); ಉತ್ತ, ಉತ್ತಲ್, in this intermediate direction; ಉಲ್ಲಿ, in this intermediate place; ಎತ್ತ, ಎತ್ತಲ್, what direction? (*d*; med., mod.); ಎಲ್ಲಿ, where? (*d*; med., mod.); ಒಡನೆ, together with (med., mod.); ಒಳಗೆ, in, within, into (med., mod.); ಕೂಡೆ, together (med., mod.); ಕೆಳಗೆ, below (med., mod.); ತೆಂಕ, ತೆಂಕಲ್, the south; in the south (*d*; med., mod.); ನಡುವೆ, in the middle (med., mod.); ನಡುವಲ್, the west; in the west (*d*; med., mod.); ಪಿನ್ನೆ, behind (mod.); ಪೆಣಗೆ, behind; ಪೊಣಗೆ, outside (med., mod. ಹೊಣಗೆ); ಬಡಗ, ಬಡಗಲ್, the north; in the north (*d*; med., mod.); ಬೇಕೆ, ಬೇಕೆ ಬೇಕೆ, separately, apart (med., mod.); ಮುನ್ನೆ, in front; forward (med., mod.); ಮೂಡ, ಮೂಡಲ್, the east; in the east (*d*; med., mod.); ಮೇಲ್, above (*d*; med., mod.); ಮೇಲೆ, above (med., mod.); ಸುತ್ತ, around; that surrounds (*d*; med., mod.). [ಆಚೆ, that side; on that side (*d*), ಈಚೆ this side; on this side (*d*),

ಮುಂಚೆ, in advance, first, occur in the med. and mod. dialect;—ಹತ್ತಿರ, ಹತ್ತಿರು, nearness; near, close by (*d*) belong to the mod. one, and appear as ಹತ್ತರ, ಹತ್ತ in the mod. one.]

3, Adverbs of time.

ಅನ್ನು, that time; then (*d*; med., mod.); ಅನ್ನಂ, at the time that, when; (so that); ಅನ್ನಿಗಂ=ಅನ್ನಂ (see § 365; until, in med.); ಅನ್ನೆವರಂ, ಅನ್ನೆವರೆಗಂ, until that time, so long as; ಅಲೊಡಂ, ಅಲೊಡನೆ=ಅನ್ನಂ (§ 365; ಅಲೊಡನೆ, med.); ಆಗಡು, that time; then (*d*); ಆಗಲ್, that time; then (*d*; med.); ಅವಗಂ, continually (med.); ಇಂ, ಇನ್, from that time, afterwards (med.); ಇನಂ=ಅನ್ನಂ (§ 365); ಇನೆಗಂ=ಅನ್ನಂ (§ 365); ಇನ್ನು, this time; to-day (*d*; med., mod.); ಇನ್ನೆಗಂ, up to this time (in med.); ಇನ್ನೆವರಂ, ಇನ್ನೆವರೆಗಂ, until this day; ಈಗಡು, this moment; now (*d*); ಈಗಲ್, this time; now (*d*; med.); ಈವಣು, a little while ago (*d*); ಉನ್ನು, at this intermediate time; ಉನ್ನೆವರಂ, ಉನ್ನೆವರೆಗಂ, up to this intermediate time; ಎನ್ನು, when? (*d*; med., mod.); ಎನ್ನೆಗಂ, ಎನ್ನೆವರಂ, ಎನ್ನೆವರೆಗಂ, till what time?; ಒಡನೆ, forthwith (med.); ತಜುವಾಯ್, subsequent time; subsequently, afterwards (*d*; med., mod.); ತಳಿಸಲ್, at dawn; ನಾಡಿದು, the day after to-morrow; on the day after to-morrow (*d*; med., mod.); ನಾಳೆ, to-morrow (*d*; med., mod.); ನಿನ್ನೆ, yesterday (*d*; med., mod.); ಪೊತ್ತುಡೆ (ಪೊತ್ತುಪ್, ಪೊತ್ತುಪ್, ಪೊತ್ತುಪ್, ಪೊತ್ತುಪ್), daybreak; at dawn (*d*); ಬಯ್ (*d*), ಬಯ್ಕಂ, ಬಯ್ಕೆ, ಬಯ್ಕಂ, ಬಯ್ಕೆ, ಬಯ್ಕೆ, ಬಯ್ಕೆ, afterwards (ಬಯ್, ಬಯ್ಕೆ, med., mod.; ಬಯ್ಕಂ, ಬಯ್ಕೆ, ಬಯ್ಕೆ, med.); ಮಗುಪ್, again (med.); ಮುನ್, that is before; before (*d*; med., mod.); ಮೊನೆಯೇಡು, ಮೊನೆಯಿಡು, some time ago (*d*); ಮೊನ್ನೆ, the day before yesterday; on the day before yesterday (*d*; med., mod.); ಸವಳೆಡೆ, at daybreak; ಸವಳ್ತೆಡೆ, daybreak; at daybreak (*d*). [ಆಗ, that time; then (*d*); ಈಗ, this time; now (*d*); ಈಚೆ, after this, afterwards, are med. and mod.; ಪೊತ್ತುಡೆ appears as ಹೊತ್ತುಡು and ಹೊತ್ತುಡು (*d*) in the med. dialect, and as ಹೊತ್ತುಪ್ (*d*) in the mod. one; ಕೊಡಲೆ, forthwith, and ಬಿಳಿಗ್ಗೆ, at dawn, are mod. words; ಹೊತ್ತುಡ್ಲೆ, ಹೊತ್ತುಡ್ಲೆ (i. e. ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೊತ್ತು ತ್ಲೆ), at daybreak, early (mod.); regarding ಇನ್ನು, still, etc. see Dictionary.]

4, Adverbs of circumstance and manner.

(The meanings given are to be somewhat modified according to circumstances.)

ಅಗುನ್ನಲೆ, abundantly, exceedingly; ಅಣಂ, soever: whatsoever; ಅಣೆಯರಂ, abundantly, exceedingly; ಅನ್ನಿರೆ, ಅನ್ನಿರೆಪೋಲ್, ಅನ್ನಿರೆಪೋಲ್ =ಅನ್ನು, etc. ಅನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನುಟು (ತಥಾ Śabdānuṣāsana), ಅನ್ನೆ, ಅನ್ನೆಪೋಲ್, ಅನ್ನೆಪೋಲ್, in that manner, in like manner; like; similar to; in the manner in which (ಅನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನೆ, med., mod.; ಅನ್ನುಟು med.); ಅಯ್ಡು, excessively, exceedingly (med.); ಅರಮೆ, ಅರೆ, ಅರೆ ಉಯ್, a little, to some extent (ಅರೆ med.); ಅಲ್ಲವಳ್, causelessly; ಅಹಗೆ =ಅನ್ನು, etc. (med.); ಆಣಂ, soever: whatsoever; ಆದಂ, further; ಆಯ್ಕಗೆ, ಆಯ್ಕನೆ, vehemently, quickly; ಆವಿನಂ, excessively, exceedingly; ಇನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನುಟು (ಇತ್ಥಂ Śabdānuṣāsana), ಇನ್ನೆ, in this manner (ಇನ್ನು, med., mod.; ಇನ್ನುಟು, med., also ಇನಿತುಟು); ಇಮ್ಮನೆ, in a proper manner; ಇಹಗೆ, in this manner (med.); ಉಣ್ಣವಳಿಯದು, greatly, much; ಉನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನೆ, in this intermediate manner; how (ಕಥಂ Śabdānuṣāsana); ಉನ್ನುಟು, how? (ಕಥಂ Śabdānuṣāsana); ಉನ್ನೆ, silently (ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ

Sabdānusāsana); ಉರ್ವಿಣಂ, excessively, exceedingly; ಉಸಿಕಂ, ಉಸಿಕನೆ, silently (ಉಸಿಕನೆ, med.); ಎಕ್ವೇಕ್ವ, by degrees, slowly, irresolutely; ಎದೆ, spaciously, extensively; ಎನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನೆ, how? (ಎನ್ನು, med., mod.); ಎನ್ನುಟು, how? (ಕಥಂ Śabdānusāsana; mod.); ಎಹಗೆ, how? (med.); ಎಗಂ, most certainly, ಒಡಂ, certainly (ನಿಶ್ಚಯಾರ್ಥಂ Śabdānusāsana); ಒಯ್ಯನೆ, clearly, evidently; ಕಡು, excessively; ಕಮ್ಮಗೆ, ಕಮ್ಮನೆ, fragrantly, deliciously (med., mod.); ಕರಂ, excessively, greatly (med.); ಕಡ್ಡನೆ, suddenly; ಕೆಡಾದು (o. r. ಕೇಡಾದು), closely, densely; ಕೆಚ್ಚನೆ, rodly (med., mod.); ಕೆನ್ನಂ, excessively, exceedingly; ಖಣಿಲನೆ, ಖಡಾಲನೆ, ಖಡಾಲೆ, in a shrill, piercing, rough manner; ಗಡ, ಗಳ, certainly (ಗಡ, med., ಗಡಾ is used in emotion and command); ಗಡ ಗಡನ, quickly (med.; ಗಳಗಳ, mod.); ಗಿಜ್ಜಗೆ, ಗಿಜ್ಜನೆ, spinningly, round and round (med.); ಗುಣುಗುಮ್ಮಗೆ, inactively, silently; ಘಡಾಲನೆ, quickly; ಚಕ್ಕನೆ, quickly (med.); ಚಡುಪುಡನೆ quickly (see § 307, a); ಚೆಕ್ಕನೆ, quickly; ಚೆಚ್ಚರಂ, quickly; ಚೆಚ್ಚರಂ, manifestly, clearly, certainly; ತಡಬಡ, with embarrassment (in speaking, med., mod.); ತಣ್ಣಗೆ, ತಣ್ಣನೆ, coolly, refreshingly (med., mod.); ತಳಮಳಂ, decisively (ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಚಿ Śabdānusāsana); ತಳತಳನೆ, ತಡತಡನೆ, glitteringly (med.); ತಿಟ್ಟಗೆ, ತಿಟ್ಟನೆ, ತಿಜ್ಜಗೆ, ತಿಜ್ಜನೆ, whirlingly, round and round (ತಿಜ್ಜನೆ, med.), (ತೆಪ್ಪನೆ, see § 307, a); ತೆಳ್ಳನೆ, thinly (med., mod.), ತೇನಂ, not firmly, irresolutely (ಅದೃಢಾರ್ಥಂ Śabdānusāsana); ತೇನತೇನಂ, by degrees, slowly, irresolutely; ತೊಟ್ಟಗೆ, ತೊಟ್ಟನೆ, vehemently (med.); (ತೊಪ್ಪನೆ, see § 307, a); ದಣ್ಣನ, wearisomely (med., mod.); ದಲ್, certainly (med.); ಧಿಗಿಲನೆ, with consternation (med., mod.); ನಾಡೆ, excessively, greatly, further (med.); ನಿಕ್ಕುವಂ, certainly; ನಿರ್ಣಿರ್, ನಿರ್ಣಿರಂ, causelessly; ನೀಡು, ನೀಡುಂ, extensively, excessively; ನುಣ್ಣಗೆ, ನುಣ್ಣನೆ, softly (med., mod.); ನೂಳದು, much, exceedingly; ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ, ನೆಟ್ಟನೆ, clearly, distinctly, nicely (med., mod.); ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ, ನೆಟ್ಟನೆ, vehemently (ನಿರ್ಭರಾರ್ಥಂ Śabdānusāsana); ನೆಪ್ಪೆ, exceedingly; much (med.); (ನೊಪ್ಪನೆ, see § 307, a); ಪಕ್ಕಗೆ, ಪಕ್ಕನೆ, suddenly (med., mod.); ಪಚ್ಚನೆ, greenly (med.); ಪಯ್ಯನೆ, quickly; ಪಿಂದು, ಪಿರಿದುಂ, extensively, greatly, further (med.); ಪೀನಂ, profusely, much, further; ಪಾವಗೆ, ಪಾವನೆ (ಪವ್ವಗೆ, ಪವ್ವನೆ), suddenly; ಬಯ್ಯನೆ, quickly; ಬಜಾಡೆ, in vain (med., mod.); ಬಾಡಂ, much, further; ಬಿನ್ನಗೆ, ಬಿನ್ನನೆ, silently, inactively; ಬಿಮ್ಮಗೆ, ಬಿಮ್ಮನೆ, silently; ಬಿಜ್ಜನೆ, firmly, tightly; ಬೆಚ್ಚನೆ, hotly, warmly (med., mod.); ಬೆಚ್ಚರಂ, quickly; ಬೆಚ್ಚರಂ, clearly (ವ್ಯಕ್ತಾರ್ಥಂ Śabdānusāsana); ಬೆಳ್ಳಡಂ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಳಂ, timidly, tremblingly; ಭೋಂಕನೆ, swiftly, quickly (med.); ಭೋಂಕಲ್, swiftly, quickly, without restraint; ಭೋರನೆ, swiftly, quickly; ಮತ್ತಿನ, other, different; ಮಿಗೆ, excessively, much (med.); ಮೆಲ್ಲಗೆ, ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ, slowly (med., mod.); ವರಂ, ವಲಂ, ವಲ್ಲಂ, ವೆಂ, most certainly; clearly; (ಸಪ್ಪನೆ, see § 307, a); ಸಲೆ, perpetually, constantly (med.); ಸಿಯ್ಯನೆ, sweetly; ಸುಮ್ಮಗೆ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ, silently, inactively (med., mod.); ಸೋಡಂ, ಸೋಡಂ ಬಾಡಂ, much, more, further; ಸೋಡಂ ಬಾಡಂ, causelessly; ಹುಂ, how? ಹಾವನೆ (ಹವ್ವನೆ), suddenly (med., mod.). [ಅಹಗೆ, ಇಹಗೆ appear also as ಹಾಗೆ, ಹಾಂಗೆ, ಹೀಗೆ, ಹೀಗೆ in the med. dialect, and always so in the mod. one; ಎಹಗೆ is also ಹ್ಯೇಗ, ಹ್ಯೇಂಗೆ, ಹೆಂಗೆ in the med. dialect, and always ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ, ಹ್ಯಾಂಗೆ in the modern one.] Regarding ಎಹಗೆ—ಅಹಗೆ, ಹೆಂಗೆ—ಹಾಗೆ, ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ—ಹಾಗೆ, ಎನ್ನು—ಅನ್ನೆ see § 327. (ಮೇರೆ, a tadbhava of ಮರ್ಯೆ, may be adduced here too, e. g. ಈ ಮೇರೆ or ಈ ಮೇರಗೆ, in this manner, thus; ಅವನ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯ ಮೇರಗೆ, according to his command. Samskr̥ita ಪ್ರಕಾರ is similarly used, e. g. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

in this manner; ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, according to that; ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಿಂದ, in various ways. Likewise ಕ್ರಮ, ತರ, ರೀತಿ, ವಿಧ are used. (Cf. also ತರುವಾಯ, ಪಿರಿವಿಡಿ.)

5, Conjunctions.

ಅಂ, ಉಂ, and (med.); ಬಲ್ಲೆ, again, further, and; ಬದಾ, again, further; ಮತ್ತೆ, ಮತ್ತೆ, again, further, and (med.; ಮತ್ತೆ, mod.; also the form ಮತ್ತು is used in the mod. dialect); ಮೇಠ್, further, and, or (mod.). [ಉಂ appears also as ಉ, ಊ in the mediæval dialect, and generally as ಊ, exceptionally as ಉ in the modern one.] See §§ 284 seq.; 297.

6, Postpositions.

Several of the above-mentioned adverbs of place and time and of the conjunctions are used also as postpositions; they are adduced under this heading again, but without their meaning.

Postpositions, *i. e.* words and letters (particles) placed after, or at the end of, nouns, pronouns, participles, etc. (see § 282), are:

ಅ, a particle of emphasis; a vocative particle; ಅಂ; ಅತ್ತ (ಅತ್ತಣೆ, etc., see § 109, α, 5); ಅತ್ತಲ್; ಅನ್ನಿರೆ; ಅನ್ನಿರೆಪೊಲ್; ಅನ್ನೆ; ಅನ್ನೆಪೊಲ್; ಅನ್ನು; ಅನ್ನಂ; ಅನ್ನೆಗಂ; ಅಲ್, in; to; at the time that, when, whilst (med., mod.; see §§ 109, α, 5. 187, 1); ಅಲ್ಲಿ (med., mod.; see §§ 109. 117 seq.); ಅಹಗೆ; ಆ, a particle of emphasis; a vocative particle (med., mod.); ಇ, there (med., mod.); ಇಂ, from that place or time; thence (mod.; see *e. g.* §§ 109. 120, α, 8); ಇದಿರ್; ಇನಂ; ಇನೆಗಂ; ಉ; ಉಂ; ಉದುಂ, at the time that, when (§ 286); ಊ; ಎ, by means of, from (see § 109, α, 5); ಎ, at the time that, when; so that (med.; see § 187, 4); ಎ, ಎ, particles of emphasis; vocative particles; particles of interrogation (med., mod.); ಒ, ಓ, vocative particles; particles of interrogation (med., mod.); ಒಡನೆ, together with, along with (mod., mod.); ಒಡೆ, if (med.); ಒಳ್, (ಉಳ್), in, within; into (med.; see *e. g.* § 109); ಒಳಗೆ; ಕೆಳಗೆ; ಪಿನ್ನೆ; ಪೊಣಗೆ, ಬದಾಕಂ, ಬದಾಕೆ, ಬದಾಕ್ಕಂ, ಬದಾಕ್ಕೆ, ಬದಾಯಂ; ಮುಟ್ಟಿ, as far as; till (med., mod.); ಮುನ್ನೆ; ಮೇಲೆ; ವರಂ, ವರೆಗಂ, until; ಪೊಲ್, ಪೋಲ್, like; as; in the manner in which; so that (mod.; see § 242). [ಅಡೆ, if, another form of ಒಡೆ, appears in a śāṣana of 1076 A. D. (ಇಬ್ಬಡೆ), in one of 1123 A. D. (ಎನ್ನಡೆ, ಅದಡೆ), in one of 1181 A. D. (ಪೇಳ್ವಡೆ = ಪೇಬ್ಬಡೆ), and in one of 1182 A. D. (ನಡೆವಡೆ); ಒಡೆ occasionally has the form of ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ in the med. dialect, and always that of ಅರೆ in the mod. one;—ಅನಕ, till (med., mod.); ಆಗ, at the time that, when (med., mod.); ಅರೆ (see sub ಅಡೆ), ಅಚೆ; ಈಚೆ; ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ, together with (mod.); ಓಸುಗ, ಓಸುಗರ, ಓಸ್ಕರ, on account of (mod.; ಓಸ್ಕರ also mod.); ತನಕ, till, until; as far as (med., mod.); ತುಸುಕ, for, on account of, in order to (mod.); ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಬಗ್ಗೆ, on account of; concerning; for, in order to (mod.); ಮುಂಚೆ, previously, before; ಮುನ್ನೆ; ಹಾಗೆ; ಹೊರ್ತು, except (mod.).]

7, Some verbal forms, etc.

which are classed under the avyayas by the Śābdānuśāṣana, but of which only one, *viz.* ಇಲ್ಲ (see § 209, note 1), is called an avyaya by the Śābdamanidarpana.

They are:

ಅಲ್ಲು (=an ಅಲ್ಲತು § 122 or ಅಲ್ಲದುಡು, of ಅಲ್, § 209, note 1), a bhāṇavavačana or verbal noun, (literally 'a yet to be fit-it', 'a not actually being fit-it', used for all persons singular and plural, expressly put or not, in the three tenses, viz.) I am not fit or meant, thou art not fit or meant, he, she or it is not fit or meant; we, you or they are not fit or meant; I was not fit or meant, etc., etc. (see §§ 301. 338); ಅಲ್ಲೆ (i. e. ಅಲ್ಲು + ಎ) am I not fit or meant? etc.; I am indeed not fit or meant, etc. (§§ 301. 338); ಅಲ್ಲ (or ಅಲ್ಲಂ; see § 209, note 1; § 210; med., mod.; § 300); ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, except (see §§ 170. 171; med., mod.; §§ 301. 338); ಆನುಂ — ಆನುಂ, either — or, § 293; ಇಲ್ಲ (or ಇಲ್ಲಂ; see § 209, note 1; § 210; med., mod.; mod. also ಇಲ್ಲವು; see § 298, 1-4; § 316, 1. 2); ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, in absence of, without (see §§ 170. 171; med., mod.; § 338); ಎಲ್ಲಂ, wholly (§ 301); ಏಗುವೆಂ, what shall I do? (med.; § 301); ಏನ್, what? how? why? (med., mod.; § 301); ಏವೆಂ, what shall I do? (§ 301); ಬೇಡ (or ಬೇಡಂ; see § 209, note 1; § 210; med., mod.; §§ 301. 318, 5).

8, Interjections.

ಅಃ, ah! (in admiration); ಅಃ! (in affliction or grief); ಅಕ್ಕಟ, ಅಕ್ಕಟಾ, ಅಃ! (in affliction or grief, med., mod.); ಅಹ! (in wonder or surprise, med.); [ಅಮ, ಹಾ! ಅಹ!, in surprise and in grief, med., mod.]; ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ಅಃ! (in affliction or grief, med., mod.); ಅಹ! (in pity, med., mod.); ಅಹಹ, ಅಃ! (in grief); ಅಹಾ! ಅಹ! (in surprise, med., mod.); ಅಹಹಂ, oh! ಅಃ! (in pain); ಅಹೋ, oh! (in pain); ಹಾ! stop!; ಅಃ, ಅಃ! (in affliction or grief); ಅಃ, ಅಹ! (in surprise, med., mod.); ಅಃ! (in affliction or grief, med., mod.); ಇಸ್ತೆ, fie! (med., mod.); ಉ, fie!; ಉಃ, ಅಹ! ಹಾ! (in pleasure); fie!; ಅಃ! (in pain or sorrow); ಉ, fie!; ಉಃ, ಅಃ! (in pain or sorrow); ಎಮ, well, all right! certainly!; ಎಲಮೆ, ಎಲಮೇ, ಎಲೆ, ಎಲೆಲೆ, ಎಲೇ, ಅಹ! ಅಹ! (in recollection); let us see! (in deliberation or investigation); ಹಾ! halloo! (in calling, med., mod.); ಓಹೋ, ಹಾ! stop! (med.); ಓ! ಅಃ! (in pain); ಚಃ, fie! (med., mod.); ಚಃ, fie!; ಹವ್ವನೆ, oh! woe to me!; ಹೋ, ಹೋ ಹೋ, ಹಾ! stop! (med., mod.); ಓ! ಅಃ! (in pain, med.). Cf. § 308.

9, Imitative sounds.

Imitative sounds (anukarāṇa, anukarāṇapada, anukṛiti), i. e. sounds used in imitation of the effects of the operations of nature (as the rolling of thunder, agitations of water, pattering of hail-stones, voices of birds, bodily functions, falling, breaking and the like) are very frequent in Kannada and essential parts of the language; in fact there is scarcely any sound in nature that has not been imitated in it. Such sounds are often idiomatical and therefore strange to the ear of foreigners. For the vast number of imitative sounds the Dictionary is to be consulted.

Those mentioned in the Śabdamanidarpana and Śabdānuśāsana are ಕವಕವ, the sound of kavakava (a particular sound of the cuckoo); ಖಲನೇ with the sound of khalil (in speaking); ಗಹಗಹಂ, the sound of gahagaham (in laughing); ಗಜಗಜ, the sound of galagala (in running water); ಗುಲ್ಲುಲ್, the sound of gulgul (e. g. in the clanging of bracelets); ಗುಳುಗುಳು, ಗುಯುಗುಯು, the sound of gulugulu or gulugulu (in the gurgling of water, etc., med., mod.); ಛಟಛಟಂ, the sound of ṣhaṭaṣhaṭam (in breaking); ಛಲನೇ, with the sound of ṣhalil; ಝುಮ್ಮನೆ, with the sound of jhum (in oozing); ಡಱ್ಱನೆ, with the sound of ḍarr (in bolching, med., mod.); ಢಮ್ಮನೆ, with the sound of ḍhamm (in banging, mod.); ತಳತಳ, ತಲತಲ, ತಲ್ಲುಲ, the sound of talatala or talatala or talatala (in boiling with a briskly bubbling noise, med., mod.); ದುಧುಮ್ಮನೆ, with the sound of dudhum (in plumping or plunging into water, mod.); ಧದಮ್ಮನೆ, with the sound of dhalamm (e. g. of a kettle-drum when beaten, med.); ಧುಮ್ಮನೆ, with the sound of dhum (in jumping down suddenly from above, med., mod.); ನೆಲನೇ, with the sound of nēlil (in breaking); ನೆಲ್ಲನೆ, with the sound of nēll (in breaking); ಪಠಿಲ್ಲನೆ, with the sound of paṭhill (in banging or slapping, mod.); ಪಲಪಲನೆ, ಪಲ್ಲುಲನೆ, with the sound of palapala or palapala (e. g. in the pattering of hail-stones, mod.); ಭುಗಿಲ್, the sound of bhugil (e. g. in the blazing of flames, med., mod.); ಭೋರ್, the sound of bhōr (e. g. in the running of streams, med., mod.); ಸಿಗ್ಗನೆ, with the sound of sigg (in splitting); ಸುಟ್ಟನೆ, with the sound of surr (e. g. in flowing or showering); ಹಿಳ್ಳನೆ, with the sound of hill (in cracking). Cf. § 309.

Remarks.

1, The Śabdamanidarpana expressly calls only ಅರಮೆ, ಅರೆ, ಎ, ಎಲೆ, ಎಲೇ, ಏ, ಒ, ಓ and ಓಹೋ nipātas, to which the Śabdānuśāsana adds ಅ, ಅಃ, ಅಕ್ಕಟಾ, ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ಅರೆ ಉಯ್, ಅಲೆ ಅಲೆ, ಅಹೋ, ಆ, ಆಃ, ಉ, ಊ, ಊಃ, ಎಡೆ, ಎಮ, ಎಲಮೆ, ಕಡು, ಗಡಾ (ಗಡ+ಅ), ಗಳಾ (ಗಳ+ಅ), ಚಿಃ, ಚೀಃ, ನಾಡೆ, ನಿನ್ನೆ, ನೆಪ್ಪೆ, ಮಿಗೆ, ಮೊನ್ನೆ, ಹೋ, ಹೋ ಹೋ. Nāgavarma's Kārṇāṭakabhāṣābhāṣaṇa has the following nipātas:—ಅಂ (used in bhēda and vismaya), ಅಃ, ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ಅರಮೆ, ಅರೆ, ಅಲೆ, ಅಹ, ಎ, ಎಲೆ, ಎಲೇ, ಏ, ಓಹೋ.

2, Regarding the formation of adverbs, etc. it may be stated that not unfrequently ಅಗೆ or ಅನ appears at their end, e. g. ಕಮ್ಮಗೆ, ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ, ಬಿನ್ನಗೆ, ಸುಮ್ಮಗೆ; ಕಮ್ಮನೆ, ನೆಟ್ಟನೆ, ಬಿನ್ನನೆ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ. ಅಗೆ may be the same as ಆಗೆ, 'so that it becomes' (both ಅಗು and ಆಗು appearing as Kannaḍa verbal themes, § 176); ಅನೆ may be another form of ಅಗೆ (§ 176), or belong (especially in anukarṇas which not unfrequently are written either with final ಅನೆ or ಎನೆ, e. g. ಛಲನೇ or ಛಲನೇನೆ) to ಅನ್ and ಎನ್, to say, and mean 'so that it says'. Cf. § 275; § 281 note below the text.

3, Some of the adverbs of circumstance and some imitative sounds exhibit consonants with strong aspiration or aspirates (mahāprāṇa, § 29), e. g. ಖಲನೇ, ಧಿಗಿಲನೆ, ಭೋಂಕನೆ, ಝುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಪಠಿಲ್ಲನೆ, ದುಧುಮ್ಮನೆ (see § 218).

4, There are no prepositions in true Kannaḍa.

VII. Euphonic junction of letters.

213. Euphonic junction of letters (sandhi, samhitā) has not unfrequently been referred to in the preceding paragraphs. It occurs in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect, especially in poetry. The colloquial dialect and modern prose writings often disregard it. We in the main follow the Śabdamaṇḍarpana in describing it.

Generally speaking it takes place when a consonant with a final vowel (svara-yuktavyañjana) is followed by a vowel, *e. g.* ಕೂರ್ತು ಈವಂ becomes ಕೂರ್ತೀವಂ, ಎನ್ನ ಆರಸಂ ಎನ್ನರಸಂ, ಮುನ್ನೆ ಇದಿವಂ ಮುನ್ನಿದಿವಂ; and when a consonant without a final vowel (svara-rahita-vyañjana) is followed by a vowel or consonant, *e. g.* ಜಾಣ್ ಉಣ್ಬು becomes ಜಾಣುಣ್ಬು, ಕುರುಳ್ ಕೊಂಕ್ ಆಯ್ತು ಕುರುಳ್ಕೊಂಕಾಯ್ತು.

It would, therefore, be wrong to use *e. g.* ಅಸಿಯ ಒದಿತಿ (for ಅಸಿಯೊದಿತಿ) ಮಿಸುಗುವ ಅದಿಂ (for ಮಿಸುಗುವದಿಂ), ಪೊನ್ನ ಅನ್ನಳಂ (for ಪೊನ್ನನ್ನಳಂ).

214. According to the place where euphonic junction of letters takes place, it is stated to be of two kinds, *viz.*

a) the junction in the middle of words (padamādhyasandhi), *i. e.* either the junction of a declinable word and a case-termination (nāma-vibhakti), or that of a verbal theme and a personal termination (kriyā-vibhakti), *e. g.* ಮಾತು+ಅಂ becomes ಮಾತಂ, ಮಾತು+ಇಂ ಮಾತಿಂ, ಮಾತು+ಅಂಗಿ ಮಾತಿಂಗಿ, ಮಾತು+ಇನ ಮಾತಿನ, ಮಾತಿನ+ಅತ್ತಣಿ ಮಾತಿನತ್ತಣಿ, ಮಾತಿನ+ಒಳ್ ಮಾತಿನೊಳ್ (see § 122); ನುಡಿದ+ಅಂ becomes ನುಡಿದಂ, ನುಡಿದ+ಅರ್ ನುಡಿದರ್, ನುಡಿದ+ಅಯ್ ನುಡಿದಯ್, ನುಡಿದ+ಇರ್ ನುಡಿದಿರ್, ನುಡಿದ+ಎಂ ನುಡಿದೆಂ, ನುಡಿದ+ಎವು ನುಡಿದೆವು (see § 198, 2);

b) the junction at the end of words (padāntyasandhi), *i. e.* either the junction of a declinable word (nāmapada) and another declinable word, or that of a conjugated verb (kriyāpada) and a declinable word, *e. g.* ಅವನ ಆಳ್ತನಂ becomes ಅವನಾಳ್ತನಂ, ಕಾಮನ ಅಣ್ಣಲೆ ಕಾಮನಣ್ಣಲೆ; ನುಡಿದರ್ ಅವರ್ becomes ನುಡಿದರವರ್, ಬೆಸಸಿದೆವು ಒಳ್ಳಂ ಬೆಸಸಿದೆವೊಳ್ಳಂ.

* 215. Euphonic junction takes place by elision (lōpa), the insertion of ಯ್ and ವ್, the permutation of consonants (uṣṭākṣharāgama), and the doubling of final consonants.

Sometimes it is optional whether elision happens or ಯ್ and ವ್ are inserted, sometimes euphonic junction itself is optional, sometimes also

euphonic junction is forbidden, sometimes the permutation of consonants and sometimes their doubling are necessary, and sometimes do not take place.

1, Euphonic junction by elision.

a) When the final vowel of a case-termination (vibhaktisvara), either of a Samskrita declinable base (samskritaparakṛiti) or of a Kannaḍa (or Tadbhava) one (kannaḍakaparakṛiti), is followed by a vowel, it suffers elision, e. g. ಕ್ರಮದೇ ಆಯಿತು becomes ಕ್ರಮದಾಯಿತು, ಇನ್ನಂಗೇ ಐರಾವತಂ ಇನ್ನಂಗೈರಾವತಂ, ಗಿರಿಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ ಇಲಿದಂ ಗಿರಿಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಿಲಿದಂ, ಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಂ ಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿದಂ, ಈಶ್ವರನ ಒಲವು ಈಶ್ವರನೊಲವು; ನೆಲದಿನ್ನೆ ಉಣ್ಣಂ becomes ನೆಲದಿನ್ನಣ್ಣಂ, ಲೇಸಿಂಗೇ ಒಡೆಯಂ ಲೇಸಿಂಗೊಡೆಯಂ, ಮರದತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆ ಇಲಿದಂ ಮರದತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಿಲಿದಂ, ಚಲದ ಆಣ್ಣಂ ಚಲದಾಣ್ಣಂ, ಪೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಂ ಪೊಲದಲ್ಲಿದಂ, ಪೊಲದೆ ಎತ್ತಿನ್ನಂ ಪೊಲದೆತ್ತಿನ್ನಂ.

b) The same happens when a case-termination, or a conjugated verb, or the formative ಇಸು (§§ 150. 151, remarks) is suffixed to a Samskrita word ending in the vowel ಅ, e. g. ಬುಧ+ಅರ್ becomes ಬುಧರ್, ಉದ್ಧತ+ಅರ್ ಉದ್ಧತರ್; ದೇವ ಎವ್ವರ್ ದೇವೆವ್ವರ್; ರಾಗ+ಇಸು ರಾಗಿಸು, ಭಂಗ+ಇಸು ಭಂಗಿಸು, ಭಾವ+ಇಸು ಭಾವಿಸು (cf. 2, c).

c) Likewise a final ಅ, ಇ, ಎ, or a euphonic ಉ (§§ 96. 98) suffers elision when it is followed by a vowel, e. g. ಅರಸ ಆಳ್ becomes ಅರಸಾಳ್, ಅಜ್ಜ ಆನೆ ಅಜ್ಜಾನೆ, ಜಿಯ ಎವ್ವಂ ಜಿಯೆವ್ವಂ, ಬಡಬಡ ಆದಂ ಬಡಬಡಾದಂ, ಸಾವನ್ನ ಓಲಗಂ ಸಾವನ್ನೊಲಗಂ, ನೋಡಿದ+ಅಂ ನೋಡಿದಂ, ಮಾಡಿದ+ಅಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, ಕೂಡಿದ+ಅಂ ಕೂಡಿದಂ;—ದಾಟಿ ಇಟ್ಟಂ ದಾಟಿಟ್ಟಂ, ಹನ್ನಿ ಇಟ್ಟಂ ಹನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಂ, ಸವಡಿ ಇಟ್ಟಂ ಸವಡಿಟ್ಟಂ (cf. 4);—ಸೇಸೆ ಇಕ್ಕಿದಂ ಸೇಸಿಕ್ಕಿದಂ, ಮುಡಿಗೆ ಇಕ್ಕಿದಂ ಮುಡಿಗಿಕ್ಕಿದಂ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಂ ಮತ್ತೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಮುನ್ನೆ ಇಲಿವಂ ಮುನ್ನಿಲಿವಂ (cf. 2, f. i.);—ಸುತ್ತು ಓಲೆ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ, ಹತ್ತು ಎಣ್ಣು ಹತ್ತೆಣ್ಣು, ಲೇಸು ಎಲ್ಲಂ ಲೇಸೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಸೊವಡು ಒನ್ನ ಸೊವಡೊನ್ನ (cf. 4). Cf. §§ 213. 214.

d) Also when the final vowel is that of a personal termination (§ 198) or of the participial suffixes ಇ, ತು and ದು (§§ 155. 156. 166), elision happens, e. g. ಮಾಡಿದೆವು ಒಳ್ಳಂ becomes ಮಾಡಿದೆವೊಳ್ಳಂ; ಕೂಡಿ ಇದಂ ಕೂಡಿರ್ದಂ; ಕೂರ್ತು ಈವಂ ಕೂರ್ತೀವಂ, ಪಸಿದು ಉಣ್ಣಂ ಪಸಿದುಣ್ಣಂ.

2, Euphonic junction by the insertion of ಯ್.

a) If the ಆ of the genitive is followed by the ಎ of emphasis, ಯ್ generally comes between (cf. 6, g.), e. g. ಆತನ+ಎ becomes ಆತನಯ್, ಅವಳ+ಎ ಅವಳಯ್, ಅದರಿ+ಎ ಅದರಿಯ್, when, as the Śabdānuśāsana states (sūtra 45), for ತನ್ನಯ್, ನಿನ್ನಯ್ and ಎನ್ನಯ್ ತನ್ನಯ, ನಿನ್ನಯ and ಎನ್ನಯ may be put.

b) If the final ಅ of imitative sounds (§ 212, 9) is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is generally put between, *e. g.* ಪಟಿಪಟಿ ಎನ್ನು becomes ಪಟಿಪಟಿ ಯೆನ್ನು, ಗಟಿಗಟಿ ಎನ್ನು ಗಟಿಗಟಿಯೆನ್ನು (*cf.* 5, d).

c) If to a class of Samskrita and Kannada themes with final ಅ the formative ಇಸು is suffixed (*cf.* 1, b and 3, a), ಯ್ comes between, *e. g.* ಶುದ್ಧ+ಇಸು becomes ಶುದ್ಧಯಿಸು, ತಾರ+ಇಸು ತಾರಯಿಸು, ಪೂರ+ಇಸು ಪೂರಯಿಸು, ಮೇಳ+ಇಸು ಮೇಳಯಿಸು, ತೇರ+ಇಸು ತೇರಯಿಸು, ತೆಲ್ಲ+ಇಸು ತೆಲ್ಲಯಿಸು, ಸೊಗ+ಇಸು ಸೊಗಯಿಸು. *Cf.* § 151, remarks.

d) If the letter ಆ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is often inserted (*cf.* 3, b and 6, h), *e. g.* ಆ ಇರ್ದ ವಾಡ್ತಿ becomes ಆಯಿರ್ದ ವಾಡ್ತಿ, ಆ ಇರವು ಆಯಿರವು, ಆ ಎಡೆ ಆಯೆಡೆ, ಕಾ+ಅಲ್ ಕಾಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1), ಜ್ಯಾ+ಒಳ್ ಜಾಯೊಳ್.

e) If the letter ಇ of a declinable base is followed by a cases termination beginning with a vowel, ಯ್ always comes between (§ 130), *e. g.* ಬಲಿ+ಅಂ becomes ಬಲಿಯಂ, ಗಿರಿ+ಅತ್ತಣೆನೆ ಗಿರಿಯತ್ತಣೆನೆ.

f) If the letter ಇ of a declinable base is followed by a vowel that is not the initial of a case-termination (*cf.* 1, c), or if a verb with final ಇ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is generally put between, *e. g.* ಕವಿ ಆರ್ becomes ಕವಿಯಾರ್, ನಿಷ್ಕಾಮಿ ಆವಳ್ ನಿಷ್ಕಾಮಿಯಾವಳ್, ಮುನಿ ಈತಂ ಮುನಿಯಿತಂ, ನದಿ ಎಲ್ಲಂ ನದಿಯೆಲ್ಲಂ, ದಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದುಣಿಸು ದಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದುಣಿಸು, ಕುರೊ ಇದು ಕುರಿಯಿದು, ಜತಿ ಇತ್ತಂ ಜತಿಯಿತ್ತಂ; ನುಡಿ ಎನ್ನು ನುಡಿಯೆನ್ನು, ಅರೊ+ಅಲ್ ಅರಿಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1).

g) If the letter ಈ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is mostly inserted (*cf.* 3, c), *e. g.* ಶ್ರೀ ಎಡೆ becomes ಶ್ರೀಯೆಡೆ, ಶ್ರೀ+ಅಂ ಶ್ರೀಯಂ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ+ಅಂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಂ (§ 130), ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಎವ್ವು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯವ್ವು; ವಾ+ಇಸು ವಾಯಿಸು (§ 151, a, 5), ಈ+ಅಲ್ ಈಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1).

h) If the letter ಎ of a declinable base is followed by a case-termination beginning with a vowel, ಯ್ is always put between (§ 130), *e. g.* ತೊರೊ+ಅಂ becomes ತೊರಿಯಂ, ಕೆರೊ+ಅ ಕೆಯೊ.

i) If the letter ಎ of a declinable base is followed by a vowel that is not the initial of a case-termination (*cf.* 1, c), or if a verb with final ಎ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is mostly put between, *e. g.* ಪಡೆ ಇದು ಪಡೆಯಿದು, ಆಸೆ ಒಡ್ಡು ಆಸೆಯೊಡ್ಡು, ಕದುರೆ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ ಕುದುರೆಯಕ್ಕುಂ, ಪಸೆ ಇರ್ದಂ ಪಸೆಯಿರ್ದಂ; ನಡೆ ಎನ್ನು ನಡೆಯೆನ್ನು, ಮರೊ+ಅಲ್ ಮರೆಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1).

• ಳ್ If the letter ಏ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ comes between, *e. g.* ತೇ+ಇಸು becomes ತೇಯಿಸು, ಮೇ+ಇಸು ಮೇಯಿಸು (§ 151 a, 5), ಏ ಎನ್ನು ಏಯೆನ್ನು, ಉಘೇ ಎನ್ನು ಉಘೇಯೆನ್ನು, ತೇ+ಅಲ್ ತೇಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1).

l) If the letter ಐ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is inserted, *e. g.* ರೈ ಒದವಿತ್ತು becomes ರೈಯೊದವಿತ್ತು, ದೈ ಎನ್ನಂ ದೈಯೆನ್ನಂ, ಭೈ ಎಮ್ಮಿನಂ.ಭೈಯೆಮ್ಮಿನಂ.

m) If the letter ಒ is followed by a vowel, ಯ್ is often put between (*cf.* 3, *g*; 6, *a-d*), *e. g.* ನೋ+ಇಸು becomes ನೋಯಿಸು (§ 151, *a*, 5), ತೋ+ಅಲ್ ತೋಯಲ್ (§ 187, 1), ಭೋ ಎನ್ನ ಭೋಯೆನ್ನ, ಅವಿಧೋ ಎನಲ್ ಅವಿಧೋಯೆನಲ್.

3, Euphonic junction by the insertion of ವ್.

a) If to the class of Samskrita and Kannada themes with final ಅ mentioned under 2, *e*, the formative ಇಸು is suffixed, ವ್ comes frequently between, *e. g.* ತಾರವಿಸು, ಪೂರವಿಸು, ಬಿನ್ನವಿಸು, ಮೇಳವಿಸು, ಹಾರವಿಸು. See § 151, remarks.

b) If ಆ is followed by a vowel, ವ್ does not unfrequently come between (*cf.* 2, *d*; 6, *h*), *e. g.* ಆ ಉದಕಂ becomes ಆವುದಕಂ, ಆ ಊಟಂ ಆವೊಟಂ, ಆ ಊರ್ ಆವೂರ್, ಆ ಒಲೆ ಆವೊಲೆ, ಆ ಓಲೆ ಆವೋಲೆ.

c) If ಈ, which stands for ಇದು and ಇವು, is followed by a vowel, ವ್ comes between (*cf.* 2, *g*), *e. g.* ಈ ಉದ್ಯಾನಂ becomes ಈವುದ್ಯಾನಂ, ಈ ಇದು ಗ್ರಂಥಂ ಈವಿದು ಗ್ರಂಥಂ, ಈ ಇವು ಗ್ರಂಥಂಗಳ್ ಈವಿವು ಗ್ರಂಥಂಗಳ್, in which case the ಈ may be shortened, *e. g.* ಈ ಇದು may become ಇವಿದು.

d) If a radical ಉ (see § 97. 128) or radically used ಉ is followed by a vowel, ವ್ always comes between, *e. g.* ಪಟು ಏಕವಾಕ್ಯಂ becomes ಪಟು ವೇಕವಾಕ್ಯಂ, ವಿಧು ಇದು ವಿಧುವಿದು, ವಿಧು ಇಲ್ಲದ ವಿಧುವಿಲ್ಲದ, ನೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಾ ವಿಭು ಇಳೆ ಯೊಳ್ ನೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಾ ವಿಭುವಿಳೆಯೊಳ್, ಸುರಸಿನ್ಧು+ಎ ಸುರಸಿನ್ಧುವೆ, ಗುರು+ಇನ ಗುರುವಿನ, ಮನು+ಇನ ಮನುವಿನ, ಕುಡು ಇಲ್ಲ ಕುಡುವಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಡು ಇದು ಮಡುವಿದು, ಮಡು+ಇಂ ಮಡುವಿಂ; ಕುಡು+ಉದು ಕುಡುವುದು.

e) If ಊ is followed by a vowel, ವ್ is always inserted, *e. g.* ಭ್ರೂ ಇದು becomes ಭ್ರೂವಿದು, ಪೂ+ಇನ ಪೂವಿನ (§ 129).

f) If ಋ and ೠ are followed by a vowel, ವ್ is always put between, *e. g.* ಕರ್ತೃ ಆದಂ becomes ಕರ್ತೃವಾದಂ, ಹೋತೃ+ಎ ಹೋತೃವೆ, ಪಿತೃ+ಇಂ ಪಿತೃವಿಂ (§ 129); ಋ ಎನ್ನಂ ಋವೆನ್ನಂ, ೠ ಇತ್ತಂ ೠವಿತ್ತಂ, ೠ+ಇನ ೠವಿನ (§ 129).

g) If the final ಓ of a declinable base is followed by a vowel, ವ್ always comes between, *e. g.* ಗೋ+ಅಂ becomes ಗೋವಂ, ಗೋ+ಇನ ಗೋವಿನ, ಗೋ+ಇನ್ನಂ ಗೋವಿನ್ನಂ (§ 129).

h) If ಔ is followed by a vowel, ವ್ always comes between, *e. g.* ನೌ+ಅಂ becomes ನೌವಂ, ಗ್ಲೌ+ಅಂ ಗ್ಲೌವಂ, ಗ್ಲೌ+ಇನ ಗ್ಲೌವಿನ (§ 129).

4, Cases wherein euphonic elision is optional.

If Kannada words end in (ಇ), ಎ, or a euphonic used ಉ, elision is sometimes optional (cf. 1, e), i. e. in its stead ಯ್ or ವ್ may be inserted, e. g. ಒತ್ತೆ ಇಟ್ಟಂ may become ಒತ್ತಿಟ್ಟಂ or ಒತ್ತೆಯಿಟ್ಟಂ, ತಗವೆ ಅವ್ವೊ ತಗವವ್ವೊಡೆ or ತಗವೆಯವ್ವೊಡೆ, ಮಾತು ಎಲ್ಲಂ ಮಾತೆಲ್ಲಂ or ಮಾತುವೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಸೊವಡ ಒನ್ನು ಸೊವಡೊನ್ನು or ಸೊವಡುವೊನ್ನು (cf. § 97 and remark thereon), (ಅದು+ಎ ಅದುವೆ or ಅದೆ, (ಇದು+ಎ) ಇದುವೆ or ಇದೆ, (ಅದು+ಎವ್ವು) ಅದುವೆವ್ವು or ಅದೆವ್ವು

5, Cases in which euphonic junction itself is optional.

a) If ಅಲ್ is added to ಕರೆ (§ 187, 1) and ಆದೆ to ಇರಾ (§ 170), euphonic junction is optional, ಋ. ಕರೆ ಅಲ್ or ಕರಯಲ್, ಇರ ಆದೆ or ಇರದೆ.

b) At the end of a half (kanda) verso (padyārdha) euphonic junction is optional, e. g.

either

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯುದುಜ್ಜೈವ್ವರ್ಥದೊ
ಳಿಲ್ಲಿಯುಮುಳ್ಳೊಡೆಯವನ ಶಬ್ದ ಮುಮುಕ್ಕುಂ |
ಎಲ್ಲ ನ್ನದೊಳಂ ಪೋಲಿಸು

ವಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣಾಧಿಕರೊಳನೈಪೋಲಿನಲಕ್ಕುಂ || in the sense 'there is this there occur everywhere the words ಉಳ್ಳ, ಒಡೆಯ, ವನ (§ 243, B, 20. 23. 36); where comparison in any way takes place among excellent persons, ಅನೈ, ಪೋಲ್ are used:

or

ಬನದೊಳಗೆ ಪೋಗಿ ಪೊಸ ಪೂ
ವನ ಗೊಂಚಲನಕ್ಕ ನಿನಗೆ ತನ್ನಪ್ಪೆಂ ನೀ |
ನಿನತೊನ್ನು ಬೇಗದಿಂ ನಿ

ನ್ನಿನಯನ ಪಡ್ಕಿಯೊಳಿರೆನ್ನು ಸಖಿ ತೊಲಗುವುದುಂ || when the female friend said "Sister, I will go into the garden and bring thee a bunch of nice flowers; (go) thou a little quick (and) remain in the dormitory of thy beloved one", and went away.

c) In a quotation from Samskrita (vākyavêṣṭana) euphonic junction is optional, e. g.

either

ಕಃ ಕೇನಾರ್ಥ ಕೋ ದರಿದ್ರ ಎನಿತುಮನಿತುಮಂ ಧರ್ಮಜಂ ಸೂಘಿಗೊಟ್ಟಂ,

or

ಕಃ ಕೇನಾರ್ಥ ಕೋ ದರಿದ್ರಃ ಎನಿತುಮನಿತುಮಂ ಧರ್ಮಜಂ ಸೂಘಿಗೊಟ್ಟ, "who? why a petitioner? who? a poor man": how much soever, Dharmaja gave (it) all away;

either

ವರ್ಣಾನಾಂ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೋ ಗುರು ಎವ್ವು ವಚನಂ,

or

ವರ್ಣಾನಾಂ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೋ ಗುರುಃ ಎವ್ವು ವಚನಂ.

d) If a Kannaḍa imitative sound (§ 212, 9) is followed by a vowel, euphonic junction is occasionally optional (*cf.* 2, b), *e. g.*

either

ಕವಕ್ಕವ ಎಲೆ ಎಲೆ ಉ ಉ ಪುಗಲ್ ಪುಗಲ್ ಎನ್ನೊಚ್ಚ ತ ಉಳ್ಳ ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯುಂ;

or

ಛಟಛಟಿವ್ವು, ಛಮಿವ್ವು, ಛಮ್ವಿವ್ವು.

But if the imitative sound is from Samskr̥ita, it has always to retain its original form, *e. g.* ಧಗಧಗ never becomes ಧಗಧಗಮ್ before a vowel.

e) If ಋ is preceded by a sōnnē or a vowel, euphonic junction is optional, *e. g.*

either

ಎಸೆಗುಂ ಪುಜ್ಜಗತಂ, ಕಣ್ಣೊಳಿಸುಗುಮಳವಟ್ಟಿದ್ ಪುಜ್ಜಗತಂ; ಆಯನದ ಪುತು; ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪುತುಮತಿ, ಕ್ರತು ಪುತ್ವಿಜರ್ಗೇ;

or

ಸರಸಮೃಜುವೀರನೆನ್ನಾ ತರುಣಿಯನೊಸೆದಿತ್ತಂ

6, Cases in which euphonic junction is forbidden.

a) If the nipātas ending in ಎ, ಏ, ಒ and ಓ (§ 212, remark 1) are followed by a vowel, they do not form junction with it, *e. g.* ಅರಮೆ ಅರಲ್ ಬಯಲ್ದಾವರೆಗಳ್; ಅರೆ ಎಡೆ ಹಸ್ತಿಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಿಚಕ್ಷಣರ್; ಅರೆ ಎಡೆಯೊಳ್; ಎಲೆ ಅಭಿನುನ್ಯು!; ಎಲೇ ಇದಲ್ತಿ ತುಹಿನಕ್ಕೋಣೇದ್ರದುತ್ತುಂಗಸಾನುಗಳ್? ಓಹೊ (or ಓಹೋ) ಇರಲಿಂ ಪೆಲಿ ವಲಿ ಮಾಹಾತ್ಮ್ಯಂ! *Cf.* remark 1.

b) If the vowels ಎ, ಏ, ಒ and ಓ are used as nipātas, ಎ, ಏ expressing emphasis (avadhārāṇa) or doubt (viśaṅkē, or also simple question) and ಒ, ಓ, doubt, and are followed by a vowel, there is no euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಇನ್ನನಾತನೆ ಗುಣೋನ್ನತನಾತನೆ ಅಮ್ಮುಜೋದರಂ!;

ನುಡಿದನೆ ಕಾವುದನೇ ಎರ್ದೆ

ಗಿಡದಿರ್ ಜವನಿಟ್ಟುರಕ್ಕೆ ನಿನಗೀವುದನೇ |

ನುಡಿದನೆ ಅದು ಕಯ್ಯದು ಮೇಣ್

ನುಡಿದುದು ತಪ್ಪುಗುಮೆ ಗಂಗಚೂಡಾಮಣಿಯಾ || did he say he would certainly protect? Let not thy courage fail on account of Yama's gruffness! Did he say he would certainly give? That seems to be scarcely possible. But will what he said fail to occur, o best of the Gaṅgas?; ಈತನೇ ಈವಂ; ಕೂರ್ಪನೇ ಆಪ್ತಂ; ಪೊರವನೇ ಆಳ್ವಂ;—ಇನಿಯನೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲದಿನ್ನಿ ನಿಯನೀವನೆ ಅಃ ಪಿರಿದೀವನಿತ್ತುದಂ ನೆನೆವನೆ ಚಿಃ ಅದಂ ನೆನೆಯಂ; ಗುರುವಿಲ್ಲ ಕಣ್ಣಿಲ್ಲ ಗುರುವಿನ ಮಗನಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನಿರೆ ಎನ್ನೆನಿನಿಯಂ ಕವಿರಾಜಕುಂಜರಂ; ಅಕ್ಕುಮೇ ಆಗದು;—ಆನೆಯೊ ಅದ್ರಿಯೊ?; ರಜ್ಜುವೋ ಅಹಿಯೋ?; ನಿಜಮನಃಪ್ರಿಯನಪ್ಪಿದನೋ ಅಗಲ್ವನೋ?

c) If ಓ is used in approval (mōḥṣa) or abuse (āḥshōpa) and followed by a vowel, there is no euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಎನ್ನೆನ್ನೋ ಅಃ ಕಬ್ಬವೊ ತ್ತಾಯಿತು! ಎನ್ನೆನ್ನೋ ಓದಿನ ಪರಿ ಲೇಸು!;—ಎಡದೊಡನೋ ಅವನ ನೊಸಲಕ್ಕರವಂ ತೊ ದುದಕ್ಕಂ; ಮುತ್ತಿದನೋ ಇನ್ನೆ ಕೋಣ್ಣೆ ಧೂಳಿಪಟಂ.

d) If ಅಯ್ಯೋ and ಅಕ್ಕಟಾ express 'sorrow, grief' (khōḍa) and followed by a vowel, there is no euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಅಯ್ಯೋ ಅಕ್ಕಟಾ ಇನ್ನಂಗಿ ಕೊಡಾಯಿತೆ?

e) If ಎಮ (§ 212, 8) is used in the sense of 'certainly, well' (aṅgīkāra; *cf.* another ಎಮ in 137, *a*, plural) and followed by a vowel no euphonic junction takes place, *e. g.* ನಿಮಗಕ್ಕೆಮ ಅಬ್ಬಗರ್ಭನಾಯುಂ ಶ್ರೀಯುಂ ಸಿಂಗಮಕ್ಕೆಮ ಅಂಜೆಂ!

f) If ಆ is used in the sense of 'indeed' (gāḍa; § 212, 4. 6) and followed by a vowel, there is no euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಪಾಲಾ ಅಮದಾ ಇನಿದು ಗಡಾ!; ಆನಾ ಇಮಡಿಝಾ ಎರಲ್ಕುದುರೆಯಾ ಇರ್ವರ್ಗೆರಲ್ಕಿಯ್ದವಾ!

g) If the ಅ of the genitive or its lengthened form ಆ is followed by the vowel of a nipāta, the Śābdānuśāsana says (sūtra 45), there is exceptionally no euphonic junction (*cf.* 2, *a*), *e. g.* ಆತನ ಎ ತೋರದೊಡೆಗಳ್ ಕನ್ನುವ ಆಃ ಕಬ್ಬುವಿಲ್ಲನೀತಂ ಮುದೊದಂ; ಎನ್ನಾ ಉಃ ಪಾಪಫಲಂ.

h) If ಆ is followed by ಅ and ಆ, there is not unfrequently no euphonic junction (*cf.* 2, *d*; 3, *b*), and if followed by ಐ and ಔ, there is always none, the Śābdānuśāsana says (sūtra 43), *e. g.* ಆ ಅರಸಂ, ಆ ಅಂಜೆ ಮೃಡನಾ ಅರ್ಥೇನ್ನ, ಸತಿಯಾ ಆಯಲ್ಲಕಂ;—ಆ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ, ಆ ಐಲವಿಲಂ, ಆ ಔನ್ನತ್ಯಂ ಆ ಔಘಂ.

i) If ಪೊದಿ, ಒಳ, ಪೊಸ, ಪದಿ and ಎಳ are followed by a vowel, there is no euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಪೊದಿ ಅಡಿ, ಒಳ ಅಟ್ಟಂ, ಪೊಸ ಅಡಿಕೆ, ಪದಿ ಅಲಗು ಎಳ ಅಂಜೆ. *Cf.* § 246, *b*; § 247, *d*, *e*.

k) If a protracted vowel (pluta, § 20) is followed by a vowel, no euphonic junction takes place, *e. g.* ಕು ಕೂ ಕೋ ಎನ್ನು, ಕೋಲಿ ಕೂಗಿತ್ತಾ ಗಳ್; ಹಾ ರಾಮಾ ಎನ್ನು, ಸೀತೆ ಬಾಯಲೊದಲ್ಪಿಳ್; ಎಲೇ ಅಣ್ಣಾ, ಇತ್ತು ಬಾ!; ಅಕ್ಕಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾ!

Remarks.

1, With regard to *e*, *a* and *b* it is to be observed that when the ಎ of emphasis loses its exact meaning, *e. g.* in ಅಲ್ಲದೆ (§§ 170. 171), or when the nipāta ಆರೆ (§ 212, 4; 212, remark 1) gets the meaning of 'half a thing', there is euphonic junction, *e. g.* ಮಾಮರನಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಲ್ಲ becomes ಮಾಮರನಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ, ತನಿಗಮ್ಮಿನ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ತನಿಗಮ್ಮಿನ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ (see § 338 under ಅಲ್ಲದೆ); —ಕುರುಸತಿಯಂ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಪಡಿದಂ ಧರೆಯರೆಯಂ.

2, If two rēphas come together or in any other way cacophony (śrutikashṭa) happens, it is wrong to form sandhi, *e. g.* ಬನ್ನರಾಮರ್; ದೇವರಕ್ಷಿಸುಗೆ, — ವಿದ್ವಿಷ್ಟ್ರಿಯರ್.

3, If a bad notion (dushpratīti) is likely to be produced, sandhi is to be avoided, as *e. g.* ಪೂಜವಕೆಯನ್ನರವೇನೇ (does he not toll to bring a bodice with flowers?) may be read ಪೂಜವ ಕೇ ಅನ್ನರವೇನೇ; ಪೊಸ ತುಲ್ಲಾರಂ ಪೊಸ ತುಲ್ಲ ಆರಂ; ಮೆಚ್ಚುತುಣ್ಣೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚು ತುಣ್ಣೆ. (Cf. § 241.)

7, Euphonic junction of consonants: their permutation in the formation of compounds (samāsa, see §§ 244. 246. 247. 248. 249. 251. 252) and in their doubling when final.

a) As a general rule it may be stated that the hard letters ಕ, ತ, ಪ become the soft ones ಗ, ದ, ಬ (see § 28), *e. g.* ಪಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಂ becomes ಪಲಿ ಗನ್ನಡಂ, ಗಲಿ ಕೂಸು ಗಲಿಗೂಸು, ಪಣ ಕಟ್ಟು ಪಣಗಟ್ಟು, ಆಲಿ ಕುಲಿ ಆಲಿಗುಲಿ, ಮಿನ್ ಕುಲಿ ಮಿನಗುಲಿ; ಕಣ ತೆಲಿ ಕಣ್ಣೆಲಿ, ಮೇಲ್ ತುಡುಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ದುಡುಗೆ, ಉಡಿ ತೊವಲ್ ಉಡಿದೊವಲ್, ನಿಲಿ ತಲೆ ನಿಲಿದಲೆ, ಬಳಿ ತುಡು ಬಳಿದುಡು; ಕಣ್ ಪನಿ ಕಣ್ಣನಿ, ತಣ್ ಪುಲಿ ತಣ್ಣುಲಿ, ಕಣ್ ಪೊಲಂ ಕಣ್ಣೊಲಂ; ಬೆಳರ್ ಕೆಮ್ಮು ಬೆಳಗೆಮ್ಮು; ಅಲರ್ ತೋರಣಂ ಅಲದೋರಣಂ; ಮುಗುಳ್ ಕಾಯ್ ಮುಗುಳ್ಕಾಯ್; ಅಮಳ್ ತೊಂಗಲ್ ಅಮಳ್ಕೊಂಗಲ್; ಎತ್ತುಂ ಕೋಲ್ ಎತ್ತುಂಗೆೋಲ್; ತೂಗುಂ ತೊಟ್ಟಲ್ ತೂಗುನ್ನೊಟ್ಟಲ್; ಆಡುಂ ಪೊಲಂ ಆಡುಮ್ಪೊಲಂ; ಸಿಡಿಯುಂ ತಲೆ ಸಿಡಿಯುನ್ದಲೆ. See § 243, B, 26.

Exceptions are *e. g.* ತಲೆಕಟ್ಟು, ಬೆನೆಕೋಲ್, ಒಳಕೆಯ್, ಏದುಪನ್ನಿ, ಬಿಣ್ಣೆಲಿ.

Further specific exceptions are that after ಒರ್ (ಒ), one, and ಇರ್ (ಇ), two, after a rēpha (ಫ) that is a substitute (ādiṣṭa) of ಲಿ, and after ಾ ಲಿ that is a substitute of ಡ್ or ಳ್, the letters ಕ, ತ, ಪ retain their shape, *e. g.* ಒರ್ಕೆಯ್, ಒರ್ತುತ್ತು, ಒರ್ಪಿಡಿ; ಇರ್ಕೋಡಿ, ಇರ್ತಲೆ; ಮಾರ್ಕೊರಲ್ ಮಾರ್ಕಟ್ಟಲೆ, ಮಾರ್ತಲೆ, ಬೇರ್ಪಡು, ಎರ್ಪೆಲಿ; ಎರಲ್ಪಿದುರೆ, ಕಾಲ್ಪಿಚ್ಚು, ಕೋಲ್ಪಿಟ್ಟು, ನಾಲ್ಪಿಡುಗುಣಿ, ನಾಲ್ಪಿಗರಣಂ, ನಾಲ್ಪಿರಂ; ಕಿಲ್ಪಿಡೆ, ಕಿಲ್ಪಿಲಿ (see under letter ಲ). Cf. § 234.

ಚ and ಟ always remain as they are, *e. g.* ಕಡುಚಾಗಿ, ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಂ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಚೋಜಿಗಂ; ಕಡುಟಕ್ಕು, ಪೊಸಟೊಪ್ಪಿಗೆ, ಕಳ್ಳಟಪ್ಪಣಂ.

b) After vowels and radical consonants (sahajavyañjana) ಪ, ಬ and ಮ are generally changed into ವ, *e. g.* ಎಳ ಪೆಲಿ becomes ಎಳವೆಲಿ, ಬೆಳ ಪೊಲಂ ಬೆಳವೊಲಂ, ಕಡು ಬೆಳ್ಳು ಕಡುವೆಳ್ಳು, ಮರ ಮಣಿ ಮರವಣಿ, ಪಲ ಪಣ್ ಪಲವಣ್; ನೀರ್ ಪೊನಲ್ ನೀರ್ವೊನಲ್, ಬಾಯಿ ಪೆಣಂ ಬಾಯಿವೆಣಂ; ಮೆಯ್ ಬಸಂ ಮೆಯ್ವಸಂ, ಗೇಣ್ ಬಾಯ್ ಗೇಣ್ವಾಯ್, ಆಳ್ ಬಲೆ ಆಳ್ವಲೆ, ತೋಳ್ ಬಲೆ ತೋಳ್ವಲೆ, ಬೇರ್ ಬೆರಸು ಬೇರ್ವೆರಸು; ಮೆಲ್ ಮಾತು ಮೆಲ್ವಾತು; ಪೊಗರ್ ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಪೊಗರ್ವಟ್ಟಿ; ಎಸಳ್ ಬಲಿ ಎಸಳ್ವಲಿ (cf. ಮೂವತ್ತು, ಅಲಿವತ್ತು, etc. see § 278, 1, ಮೂವಡಿ, etc. in § 280).

This rule holds good also in sentences (*vākya*, *i. e.* cases of nouns or the infinitive of verbs to which a relative participle or a conjugated verb is suffixed), *e. g.* ತಮರೂರ್ಗವೋಪ (- ವೋಪ) ಕುಲಜಾಂಗನೆಯರ್; ದಿವದಿಂ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಪ (- ಬರ್ಪ) ದೇವಾಂಗನೆಯರ್; ಬೆಂಗೆವನ್ನಂ (- ಬನ್ನಂ); ನೆಲೆಗೆವನ್ನಂ (- ಬನ್ನಂ); ತರ ವೇಲ್ದಿಂ (- ವೇಲ್ದಿಂ).

Exceptions are *e. g.* ಕೆಯ್ಪಿಲಿ, ಪೂಪುಣಮ್ಮ, ಪಲ್ಪಿಲಿ; ಕಣ್ಣೇಟಂ, ಸುಡುಬಾಡು; ಬಾಳೊನೆ, ಪಾಡ್ವಿನೆ, ಕತ್ತುರಿಮಿಗಂ, ಬಿಡುಮುಡಿ, ಬೆಳ್ಳುಗಿಲ್.

Further specific exceptions are that after ಇರ್, two, the substitute of ಎರಡು, and after ಕಿಲಿ, the substitute of ಕೆಳಗು, the letters ಪ, ಬ and ಮ remain unchanged, *e. g.* ಇರ್ಬಾರ್; ಇರ್ಮಡಿ; ಕಿಲಿಪ್ಪಿಡೆ (see sub letter *a*).

c) After final consonants the letter ಸ generally becomes ಚ and ಜ, and when the numeral ಸಾಸಿರಂ is concerned, ಛ, *e. g.* ನುಣ್ ಸರಂ becomes ನುಣ್ಚರಂ, ಇನ್ ಸರಂ ಇಂಚರಂ; ಪೊನ್ ಸುರಿಗೆ ಪೊಂಜುರಿಗೆ, ಮುನ್ ಸೂರ್ ಮುಂಜೂರ್, ಮುನ್ ಸೆಲಿಂಗು ಮುಂಜೆಲಿಂಗು, ತ್ತಣ್ ಸೊಡರ್ ತಂಜೊಡರ್; ಇರ್ ಸಾಸಿರಂ ಇರ್ಫಾಸಿರಂ (§ 278, 1), ನೂಲಿ ಸಾಸಿರಂ ನೂರ್ಫಾಸಿರಂ (§ 278, 1), ಪದಿನೆಣ್ ಸಾಸಿರಂ ಪದಿನೆಣ್ಣಾ ಸಿರಂ (see § 218); further remark ಕಟ್ಟು+ಂ+ ಸುರಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟುಂಜುರಿಗೆ, ತೂಗು+ಂ+ ಸೊಡರ್ ತೂಗುಂಜೊಡರ್.

Exceptions are ಕಣ್ಣೋಲಂ, ಬೆಳ್ಳರಿ, ಕಳ್ಳವಿ.

Further specific exceptions are that after ಯ್ and ಲ್ the letter ಸ retains its shape, *e. g.* ಬಾಯ್ಸವಿ, ಮೆಯ್ಸಬಗು, ಕೆಯ್ಸರಿಗೆ; ಬಲ್ಲೋನೆ, ಕಲ್ಲೆಲಿ, ಮೆಲ್ಲರಂ.

Another rule is that ಸ after a short vowel sometimes becomes double ಚ (*i. e.* ಚ್ಚ) or ಜ, *e. g.* ಮು ಸೆರೆ becomes ಮುಚ್ಚೆರೆ, ಮು ಸಾಲ್ ಮುಚ್ಚಾಲ್, ಮು ಸವಡಿ ಮುಚ್ಚವಡಿ, ಮು ಸೋಟು ಮುಚ್ಚೋಟು; ತುಡು ಸೊಡರ್ ತುಡುಜೊಡರ್. Cf. ಮುಚ್ಚಾಸಿರ in § 278, 1.

d) When the vowel of monosyllabic declinable bases ending in ನ್, ಣ್, ಲ್, ಯ್ and ಳ್ is short, and such bases are followed by a vowel, their final consonant is doubled, *e. g.* ಬಿಡುಮುಡಿ ಬೆನ್ ಅಪ್ಪಳಿಸೆ becomes ಬಿಡು ಮುಡಿ ಬೆನ್ನಪ್ಪಳಿಸೆ, ಪೊನ್+ಇಂ ಪೊನ್ನಿಂ, ಪೊನ್+ಉಳ್ಳವನೆ ಪೊನ್ನಳ್ಳವನೆ, ಪನ್+ಒನ್ನು ಪನ್ನೊನ್ನು; ಕಣ್+ಅಂ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, ಪೆಣ್+ಅಂ ಪೆಣ್ಣಂ, ಪಣ್+ಅಂ ಪಣ್ಣಂ, ಪುಣ್+ಎಂ ಪುಣ್ಣೇಂ; ಕಲ್+ಅ ಕಲ್ಲ, ಕಲ್+ಎಲ್ಲಂ ಕಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಪುಲ್+ಉಂ ಪುಲ್ಲಂ, ನೆಲ್+ಉಂ ನೆಲ್ಲಂ; ಮೆಯ್+ಅಂ ಮೆಯ್ಯಂ, ಕೆಯ್+ಅಂ ಕೆಯ್ಯಂ; ಮುಳ್+ಅಂ ಮುಳ್ಳಂ, ಕಳ್+ಆಟಕಳ್ಳಾಟಂ, ಒಳ್+ಆಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಾಳ್, ಎಳ್+ಅಂ ಎಳ್ಳಂ. (Cf. §§ 120, *a*; 247, *d*, 11.)

But if their vowel is long, that doubling does not take place, *e. g.* ವಿನಾಗಿಯುಮೆಸಡಿಯಾಗಿಯುಮೇನಾಗಿಯುಂ ತಾನೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಬಾನುದ್ಡಂ, ಎನಾಯ್ತು;

ಜಾಣಂ, ನಾಣಂ, ಏಣುಣ್ಣು; ಕೀಲಂ, ಕೇಲಂ, ಕೋಲಂ, ನೂಲಂ; ತಾಯೋರ್ವಳ್, ಬಾಯಾ
ವರ್ವಳ್; ಆಳೋಳಿ, ತೋಳಾಟಂ, ಬಾಳೊಪ್ಪಂ; nor if the declinable base is
polysyllabic (anêkâkshara), e. g. ಸರಣಾರ್, ಪರಲೆಲ್ಲಂ, ತೊದಳುಣ್ಣೆ, ಪವಣೆಲ್ಲ;
nor if the final consonant of a monosyllabic avyaya having a short
vowel meets with a vowel, e. g. ಕಲಿ ದಲಿವಂ (see § 212, 4).

e) When to monosyllabic verbal themes with a short vowel ending in
ನ್, ಣ್, ಲ್ and ಳ್ the formatives ಅಲ್, ಅಲೊಡಂ (ಅಲ್ + ಒಡಂ) and ಎ are
suffixed (cf. § 187, 1 and 4), there is no doubling, e. g. ತಿನಲೊನ್ನಂ, ಉಣ
ಲ್ಪನ್ನಂ, ಮೆಲಲೊನ್ನಂ, ಕೊಲಲ್ಪನ್ನಂ, ಕೊಳಲ್ಪನ್ನಂ, ಕಳಲೊನ್ನಂ; ಉಣಲೊಡಂ,
ಕಳಲೊಡಂ; ಎನೆ, ಕೊಲೆ, ಉಣೆ; when such verbal themes end in ಯ್, the
doubling is optional, e. g. ಪೊಯ್ಲುಂ (ಪೊಯ್ + ಅಲ್ + ಉಂ) or ಪೊಯ್ಯುಂ,
ಕೊಯ್ಲುಂ or ಕೊಯ್ಯುಂ, ಗೆಯ್ಲುಂ or ಗೆಯ್ಯುಂ; — the verbal themes
ಉಯ್, ನೆಯ್, ಸುಯ್ and ಬಯ್, however, always double their final conso-
nant, e. g. ಉಯ್ಯುಂ, ನೆಯ್ಯುಂ.

ಆರಯ್, which has a long initial and is dissyllabic, may or may not
double the final consonant before ಅಲ್, ಅಲೊಡಂ, ಎ, and before a personal
termination, e. g. ಆರಯ್ಲುಂ or ಆರಯ್ಯುಂ; ಆರಯ್ or ಆರಯ್ಯ; ಆರಯಿಂ or
ಆರಯ್ಯಿಂ.

f) In the negative form of the verb, either the conjugation (§ 209)
or the participle (§ 170), monosyllabic themes with a short vowel ending
in ನ್, ಣ್, ಲ್, ಯ್ and ಳ್ always double their final, e. g. ಎನ್ನಂ, ಎನ್ನರ್;
ಉಣ್ಣಂ, ಉಣ್ಣರ್; ಉಯ್ಯಂ, ಉಯ್ಯರ್; ನೆಯ್ಯಂ, ನೆಯ್ಯರ್; ಮೆಲ್ಲಯ್, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿರ್;
ಸುಯ್ಯಯ್, ಸುಯ್ಯಿರ್; ಬಯ್ಯನ್, ಬಯ್ಯವು; ಕೊಳ್ಳೆನ್, ಕೊಳ್ಳೆವು; ಬಯ್ಯದು, ಬಯ್ಯವು;
ಎನ್ನದೆ, ತಿನ್ನದೆ, ಉಣ್ಣದೆ, ಒಲ್ಲದೆ, ಬಯ್ಯದೆ, ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ.

The only exception forms ಕಳ್, e. g. ಕಳದೆ ಬನ್ನಂ.

Remark.

When, in samâsa, ಣ್ is followed by ನ್, this ನ್ may take the form of ಣ್, e. g.
ತಣ್ ನೆಬಲ್ may become ತಣ್ಣೆಬಲ್, ಕಣ್ ನೀರ್ ಕಣ್ಣೀರ್, ಕಣ್ ನೋಟಂ ಕಣ್ಣೋಟಂ. Cf. § 222.

8, Rules concerning the final sōnnē (ಂ) are the following:—If the
sōnnē precedes a consonant, it may change into ನ್ (in the singular), into
ಮ್ (in the plural) or retain its form, e. g. ಆನ್ ವಾದಿ or ಆಂ ವಾದಿ, ನೀನ್
ಶುಚಿ or ನೀಂ ಶುಚಿ, ತಾನ್ ಸುಜನಂ or ತಾಂ ಸುಜನಂ; ನೀಮ್ ಯೋಗ್ಯರ್ or ನೀಂ
ಯೋಗ್ಯರ್, ಆಮ್ ಸುಖಿಗಳ್ or ಆಂ ಸುಖಿಗಳ್, ತಾಮ್ ಸೇವ್ಯರ್ or ತಾಂ ಸೇವ್ಯರ್;—

concerning the ವರ್ಗಪಂಚಮ see § 220;—when the sōnnē of the nominative singular of Kannaḍa neuter nouns ending in ಅ (§ 109) meets with a vowel, it often changes into ನ್, *e. g.* ಮರಂ ಇದುದು becomes ಮರನಿದುದು, ನೆಲಂ ಇದು ನೆಲನಿದು, ಪೊಲಂ ಇದು ಪೊಲನಿದು, ನೆಲಂ ಒಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು ನೆಲನೊಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, but may also become ಮ್, *e. g.* ಮರಮಿದು, ನೆಲಮಿದು, ಪೊಲಮಿದು, ನೆಲಮೊಳ್ಳಿತು; in Samskrita and Tadbhava nouns (which are neuter in Kannaḍa) it uses to change into ಮ್ or ವ್, *e. g.* ವೃಕ್ಷಮಿದು, ಪ್ಲಕ್ಷಮಿದು, ಕಬ್ಬಮೊಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, ನಿರ್ದಾಣಮೆಸೆದುದು, ದೋಷವಿದು, ನಾಸಿಕವಡ್ಡಂ;—when the sōnnē of the nominative singular of masculines and feminines ending in ಅ (§ 117) is followed by a vowel, it becomes ನ್, *e. g.* ಜಿನನೀತಂ, ಅವನೊಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ಅರಸನಾಳ್ವಪಂ, ಅಕ್ಕನಿವಳ್, ಅಮ್ಮನಿವಳ್;—when the sōnnē of the pronouns ಆಂ, ನೀಂ and ತಾಂ (§ 137) is followed by a vowel, it becomes ನ್ in the singular, *e. g.* ಆನ ಲಿವೆಂ, ನೀನರಸಂ, ತಾನೆಚ್ಚಂ, and ಮ್ in the plural, *e. g.* ಆಮಲಿವೊಡಂ, ನೀಮಿರೆ, ತಾಮೊಳ್ಳಿದರ್;—when the sōnnē of the accusative singular and plural is followed by a vowel, it changes into ನ್, *e. g.* ಕೊಪ್ಪನೊದೆದು, ವರಮನರಸಂಗಿ ತ್ತರ್, ಎಡಲಿದರನಟ್ಟಿ, ಅರಸುಗಳನನಿಬರುಮಂ ಗೆಲ್ಲಂ, ಗಂಗೆಯ ಮಡುಗಳನಡಹಡಿಸಿ ಪುಗುವಿನಂ;—when the sōnnē of the third person singular meets with a vowel, it becomes ನ್, *e. g.* ಗೆಲ್ಲನೊರ್ವನೆ ಪಾರ್ಥಂ, ಗೆಲ್ಲನಾ ವಿಭು;—when ಗಂ and ಕುಂ (§ 203) precede a vowel, their sōnnē becomes ಮ್, *e. g.* ಬರ್ಕುಪ್ಪಿ (ಬರ್ಕುಂ+ಎ), ಸೊಗಯಿಸುಗುಮೆ, ಪೋಕುಮವಳ್;—when the ಇಂ and ಅಲಿಂ of the imperative (§§ 205. 207), the adverbs of time and postpositions ಬಲಿಕ್ಕಂ, ಬಲಿಕ್ಕಂ, ಬಲಿಯಂ, the postpositions ಅನ್ನಂ, ಅನ್ನೆಗಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನೆಗಂ, ಉದುಂ, etc., the copulative conjunctions ಅಂ, ಉಂ, and the ಒಡಂ in ಅಲೊಡಂ are followed by a vowel, their sōnnē becomes ಮ್, *e. g.* ಶಿವ ಸುಖಮಂ ಮಾಡಿಮೆಮಗೆ ಪರಮಜಿನೇಂದ್ರರ್, ಬಗೆಯಲಿಮಾಗಳ್, ಬಲಿಕ್ಕಮಾತಂ, ವರ ಮ್ಪಡೆವನ್ನಮಾರಾಧಿಸಿದಂ, ಈವನ್ನೆಗಮಿದರ್, ಓಲಗಂ ಪರಿವುದುಮಾಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಪೊಕ್ಕಂ, ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯೊಳಮೆಲ್ಲ ತೆಲಿದೊಳಂ, ಆರ್ಗಮಧಿಕಂ, ಎಲ್ಲರುಮಾ ಕರ್ಣನಸ್ತಿರೇನ್ ಚಾಗಿಗಳ್, ಶರಣಾರುಮೊಳರೆ, ಗಾಳಿ ಬೀಸಲೊಡಮೆಲೆ ಕಟಿಲ್ದುವು, ಗುಣಮಾಣಮಿಲ್ಲೆನಲೊಡಮೇನು ಮಿಲ್ಲೆವ್ವರ್ಧಂ.—ಛಟಛಟಮೆವ್ವು may become ಛಟಛಟಿವ್ವು (see § 215, 5, d).

216. In §§ 213-215 Kannaḍa euphonic junction of letters has been introduced. Now as many Samskrita compounds, joined together according to the rules of Samskrita grammar, have been borrowed by Kannaḍa scholars and used in their writings, it becomes necessary to point out also some of the principal ways of Samskrita euphonic junction of letters. Because there are no Samskrita rules of sandhi in the Śabdamanidarpana, etc., we make the following alphabetical selection ourselves.

1, Junction of vowels (svarasandhi).

ಅ + ಅ = ಆ,	e. g. ಪಟ್ಟ + ಅಭಿಷೇಕ = ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ.
ಅ + ಆ = ಆ,	e. g. ದೇವ + ಆಲಯ = ದೇವಾಲಯ.
ಅ + ಇ = ಏ,	e. g. ಕಾಮ್ಯ + ಇಷ್ಟಿ = ಕಾಮ್ಯೇಷ್ಟಿ.
ಅ + ಈ = ಏ,	e. g. ಗಣ + ಈಶ = ಗಣೇಶ.
ಅ + ಉ = ಓ,	e. g. ಸೂರ್ಯ + ಉದಯ = ಸೂರ್ಯೋದಯ.
ಅ + ಊ = ಓ,	e. g. ಗುಣ + ಊರ್ಜಿತ = ಗುಣೋರ್ಜಿತ.
ಅ + ಋ = ಆರ್,	e. g. ದೇವ + ಋಷಿ = ದೇವರ್ಷಿ.
ಅ + ಁ = ಏ,	e. g. ಪುಣ್ಯ + ಏಕಕರ್ಮ = ಪುಣ್ಯೇಕಕರ್ಮ.
ಅ + ಏ = ಏ,	e. g. ರಾಮ + ಏಶ್ವರ್ಯ = ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ್ಯ.
ಅ + ಓ = ಔ,	e. g. ಸರ್ವ + ಓಘ = ಸರ್ವಾಘ.

(The ಅ + ಓ in ಅಧರ + ಓಷ್ಠ, ಬಿಮ್ಬ + ಓಷ್ಠ, and ಸ್ಥೂಲ + ಓತು may become either ಓ or ಔ.)

ಅ + ಔ = ಔ,	e. g. ದಿವ್ಯ + ಔಷಧ = ದಿವ್ಯಾಷಧ.
ಆ + ಅ = ಆ,	e. g. ವಿದ್ಯಾ + ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ = ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ.
ಆ + ಆ = ಆ,	e. g. ವಿದ್ಯಾ + ಆಲಯ = ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ.
ಆ + ಇ = ಏ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಇನ್ದ್ರ = ಮಹೇನ್ದ್ರ.
ಆ + ಈ = ಏ,	e. g. ಇಲಾ + ಈಶ = ಇಲೇಶ.
ಆ + ಉ = ಓ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಉತ್ಪಲ = ಮಹೋತ್ಪಲ.
ಆ + ಊ = ಓ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಊರು = ಮಹೋರು.
ಆ + ಋ = ಆರ್,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಋಷಿ = ಮಹರ್ಷಿ.
ಆ + ಁ = ಏ,	e. g. ಪ್ರಥಮಾ + ಏಕವಚನ = ಪ್ರಥಮೈಕವಚನ.
ಆ + ಏ = ಏ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಏಶ್ವರ್ಯ = ಮಹೇಶ್ವರ್ಯ.
ಆ + ಓ = ಔ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಓಜಸ್ = ಮಹಾಜಸ್.
ಆ + ಔ = ಔ,	e. g. ಮಹಾ + ಔನ್ನತ್ಯ = ಮಹಾನ್ನತ್ಯ.
ಇ + ಅ = ಯ,	e. g. ಅಶಿ + ಅಲ್ಪ = ಅತ್ಯಲ್ಪ.
ಇ + ಆ = ಯಾ,	e. g. ಅಶಿ + ಆಶಿ = ಅತ್ಯಾಶಿ.
ಇ + ಇ = ಈ,	e. g. ಕವಿ + ಇನ್ದ್ರ = ಕವೀನ್ದ್ರ.
ಇ + ಈ = ಈ,	e. g. ಮುನಿ + ಈಶ್ವರ = ಮುನೀಶ್ವರ.
ಇ + ಉ = ಯು,	e. g. ಅಶಿ + ಉತ್ತಮ = ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ.
ಇ + ಊ = ಯಾ,	e. g. ಅಶಿ + ಊರ್ಧ್ವ = ಅತ್ಯೂರ್ಧ್ವ.
ಇ + ಋ = ಯೇ,	e. g. ಪ್ರತಿ + ಏಕ = ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ.
ಇ + ಓ = ಯೋ,	e. g. ಶಾಲಿ + ಓದನ = ಶಾಲ್ಯೋದನ.
ಇ + ಔ = ಯಾ,	e. g. ಮನ್ರಿ + ಔದಾರ್ಯ = ಮನ್ತ್ರೈದಾರ್ಯ.
ಈ + ಇ = ಈ,	e. g. ನದೀ + ಇನ = ನದೀನ.
ಈ + ಈ = ಈ,	e. g. ಮಹೀ + ಈಶ = ಮಹೀಶ.
ಉ + ಅ = ವ,	e. g. ಗುರು + ಅಕ್ಷರ = ಗುರ್ವಕ್ಷರ.
ಉ + ಆ = ವಾ,	e. g. ಮಧು + ಆಸವ = ಮಧ್ವಾಸವ.
ಉ + ಇ = ವಿ,	e. g. ಮಧು + ಇವ = ಮಧ್ವಿವ.
ಉ + ಉ = ಊ,	e. g. ಮೃದು + ಉಕ್ತಿ = ಮೃದೂಕ್ತಿ.
ಉ + ಊ = ಊ,	e. g. ಸಿಂಹ + ಊರ್ವಿ = ಸಿಂಹೂರ್ವಿ.

ಉ + ಏ = ವೈ, e. g. ಗುರು + ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ = ಗುರ್ವೈಶ್ವರ್ಯ.
 ಊ + ಉ = ಊ, e. g. ಭೂ + ಉತ್ತಮ = ಭೂತ್ತಮ.
 ಋ + ಅ = ರ, e. g. ಸಿತ್ಯ + ಅರ್ಜಿತ = ಸಿತ್ತರ್ಜಿತ.
 ೠ + ಆ = ರಾ, e. g. ಮಾತೃ + ಆದರ = ಮಾತ್ತಾದರ.
 ಋ + ಋ = ಋ, e. g. ಸಿತ್ಯ + ಋಣ = ಸಿತ್ತಣ.

2, Junction of consonants (vyañjanasandhi).

ಕ್ arises from ಚ್ and ಶ್, e. g. ಋಕ್ = ಋಚ್, ತೀರ್ಯಕ್ = ತೀರ್ಯಚ್, ತ್ವಕ್ = ತ್ವಚ್, ವಾಕ್ = ವಾಚ್, ದಿಕ್ = ದಿಶ್, and remains unaltered when no special rule is given.

ಕ್ before a vowel becomes ಗ್, e. g. ತೀರ್ಯಕ್ + ಈಕ್ಷ = ತೀರ್ಯಗೀಕ್ಷ, ತ್ವಕ್ + ಅಂಕುರ = ತ್ವಗಂಕುರ, ವಾಕ್ + ಈಶ = ವಾಗೀಶ, ದಿಕ್ + ಇಭ = ದಿಗಿಭ.

ಕ್ before the consonants ಗ, ಜ,

ದ, ಧ, (ನ), ಬ, ಭ, (ಮ),

ಯ, ರ, ಲ, ವ becomes ಗ್, e. g. ಋಕ್ + ಗಾಥೆ = ಋಗ್ಗಾಥೆ, ದಿಕ್ + ಗಜ = ದಿಗ್ಗಜ, ತೀರ್ಯಕ್ + ಗ್ರಾಸ = ತೀರ್ಯಗ್ರಾಸ, ದಿಕ್ + ಜಯ = ದಿಗ್ಜಯ, ತೀರ್ಯಕ್ + ಜೀವ = ತೀರ್ಯಗ್ಜೀವ, ದಿಕ್ + ದನ್ತಿ = ದಿಗ್ದನ್ತಿ, ತೀರ್ಯಕ್ + ಧಾರ = ತೀರ್ಯಗ್ಧಾರ, (ದಿಕ್ + ನಾಗ = ದಿಗ್ನಾಗ), ದಿಕ್ + ಬಲಿ = ದಿಗ್ಬಲಿ, ದಿಕ್ + ಭ್ರಮಣ = ದಿಗ್ಭ್ರಮಣ, (ದಿಕ್ + ಮಣ್ಣಲ = ದಿಗ್ಮಣ್ಣಲ), ಋಕ್ + ಯಜುಸ್ = ಋಗ್ಯಜುಸ್, ವಾಕ್ + ರೋಧ = ವಾಗ್ರೋಧ, ದಿಕ್ + ಲಾಭ = ದಿಗ್ಲಾಭ, ಋಕ್ + ವೇದ = ಋಗ್ವೇದ, ವಾಕ್ + ವಿಭವ = ವಾಗ್ವಿಭವ, ದಿಕ್ + ವಿಜಯ = ದಿಗ್ವಿಜಯ.

ಕ್ before the consonants ನ

and ಮ becomes also ಜ್, e. g. ತೀರ್ಯಕ್ + ನಾಸ = ತೀರ್ಯಜ್ನಾಸ (or ತೀರ್ಯಗ್ನಾಸ), ದಿಕ್ + ನಾಗ = ದಿಜ್ನಾಗ (or ದಿಗ್ನಾಗ), ದಿಕ್ + ಮಣ್ಣಲ = ದಿಜ್ಞಣ್ಣಲ (or ದಿಗ್ಜ್ಞಣ್ಣಲ), ವಾಕ್ + ಮಯ = ವಾಜ್ಮಯ (or ವಾಗ್ಮಯ).

ಛ after the vowels ಅ, ಇ

and ಉ becomes ಚ್ಛ, e. g. ಅಕ್ಷರ + ಛಂದಸ್ = ಅಕ್ಷರಚ್ಛಂದಸ್, ಗೃಹ + ಛಿದ್ರ = ಗೃಹಚ್ಛಿದ್ರ, ಪದ + ಛೇದ = ಪದಚ್ಛೇದ, ಶ್ವೇತ + ಛತ್ರ = ಶ್ವೇತಚ್ಛತ್ರ, ಪ್ರತಿ + ಛನ್ನ = ಪ್ರತಿಚ್ಛನ್ನ, ತನು + ಛದ = ತನುಚ್ಛದ, ತನು + ಚ್ಛಾಯೆ = ತನುಚ್ಛಾಯೆ, ಬಹು + ಛದ = ಬಹುಚ್ಛದ, ಬಹು + ಛಿನ್ನೆ = ಬಹುಚ್ಛಿನ್ನೆ, ಮಧು + ಛಂದಸ್ = ಮಧುಚ್ಛಂದಸ್.

ಠ arises from ಷ in ಷಷ್ = ಷಠ್, and remains unaltered when no special rule is given.

ಠ before a vowel becomes ಡ್, e. g. ಷಠ್ + ಅಂಗ = ಷಡಂಗ, ಷಠ್ + ಋತು = ಷಡ್ಋತು.

ಟ್ before the consonants ಗ, ಜ,

ದ, ಧ, ಭ, ರ, ವ becomes ಡ್, e. g. ಷಟ್ + ಗುಣ = ಷಡ್ಗುಣ, ಷಟ್ + ಜ = ಷಜ್ಜ, ಷಟ್ + ದರ್ಶನ = ಷಡ್ದರ್ಶನ, ಷಟ್ + ಧಾ = ಷಡ್ಧಾ, ಷಟ್ + ಭಾಗ = ಷಡ್ಭಾಗ, ಷಟ್ + ರಸ = ಷಡ್ರಸ, ಷಟ್ + ವರ್ಗ = ಷಡ್ವರ್ಗ.

ಟ್ before the consonants ನ

and ಮ becomes ಣ್, e. g. ಷಟ್ + ನವತಿ = ಷಣ್ಣವತಿ (ನ becoming ಣ), ಷಟ್ + ಮುಖ = ಷಣ್ಮುಖ.

ತ್ before a vowel becomes ದ್, e. g. ಜಗತ್ + ಅಮೃ = ಜಗದಮೃ, ಬೃಹತ್ + ಆರಣ್ಯಕ = ಬೃಹದಾರಣ್ಯಕ, ಜಗತ್ + ಈಶ = ಜಗದೀಶ.

ತ್ before the consonants ಗ, ದ,

ಛ, ಬ, ಭ, ಯ, ರ, ವ becomes ದ್, e. g. ಜಗತ್ + ಗುರು = ಜಗದ್ಗುರು, ಜಗತ್ + ದರ್ಶನ = ಜಗದ್ದರ್ಶನ, ಜಗತ್ + ಧಾತೃ = ಜಗದ್ಧಾತೃ, ಜಗತ್ + ಬಲ = ಜಗದ್ಬಲ, ಜಗತ್ + ಭಾರ = ಜಗದ್ಭಾರ, ಜಗತ್ + ಯೋನಿ = ಜಗದ್ಯೋನಿ, ಬೃಹತ್ + ರಥ = ಬೃಹದ್ರಥ, ಲಸತ್ + ವಚನ = ಲಸದ್ವಚನ.

ತ್ before ಚ becomes ಚ್, e. g. ಜಗತ್ + ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್ = ಜಗಚ್ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್, ವಿಯತ್ + ಚರ = ವಿಯಚ್ಚರ, ಸತ್ + ಚರಿತ = ಸಚ್ಚರಿತ.

ತ್ before ಜ becomes ಜ್, e. g. ಜಗತ್ + ಜೀವ = ಜಗಜ್ಜೀವ, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ + ಜಿಹ್ವ = ವಿದ್ಯುಜ್ಜಿಹ್ವ, ಸರಿತ್ + ಜಲ = ಸರಿಜ್ಜಲ.

ತ್ before ಡ becomes ಡ್, e. g. ರಟತ್ + ಡಮರು = ರಟಡ್ಡಮರು.

ತ್ before ನ and ಮ becomes ನ್, e. g. ಜಗತ್ + ನಾಥ = ಜಗನ್ನಾಥ, ಝಣತ್ + ನೂಪುರ = ಝಣನ್ನೂಪುರ, ಚಿತ್ + ಮಯ = ಚಿನ್ಮಯ, ಜಗತ್ + ಮಯ = ಜಗನ್ಮಯ, ಭವತ್ + ಮತ = ಭವನ್ಮತ, ಸತ್ + ಮಾರ್ಗ = ಸನ್ಮಾರ್ಗ.

ತ್ before ಲ becomes ಲ್, e. g. ಬೃಹತ್ + ಲಲಾಟ = ಬೃಹಲ್ಲಲಾಟ, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ + ಲತೆ = ವಿದ್ಯುಲ್ಲತೆ.

ತ್ before ಶ becomes ಚ್, e. g. ಚಿತ್ + ಶಕ್ತಿ = ಚಿಚ್ಚಕ್ತಿ (ಶ becoming ಛ), ಮಹತ್ + ಶಬ್ದ = ಮಹಚ್ಚಬ್ದ, ಸತ್ + ಶೀಲ = ಸಚ್ಚೀಲ.

ದ್ before the consonants ಕ,

ತ, ಪ, ಫ, ಸ becomes ತ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ಕಾಲ = ತತ್ಕಾಲ, ವಿಪದ್ + ಕಾಲ = ವಿಪತ್ಕಾಲ, ತದ್ + ತೀರ್ಥ = ತತ್ತೀರ್ಥ, ತದ್ + ಪರ = ತತ್ಪರ, ತದ್ + ಫಲ = ತತ್ಫಲ, ತದ್ + ಸಮ = ತತ್ಸಮ, ವಿಪದ್ + ಸಾಗರ = ವಿಪತ್ಸಾಗರ.

ದ್ before ಚ becomes ಚ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ಚಾತುರ್ಯ = ತಚ್ಚಾತುರ್ಯ.

ದ್ before ಜ becomes ಜ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ಜಯ = ತಜ್ಜಯ, ತದ್ + ಜ್ಞ = ತಜ್ಜ.

ದ್ before ಟ becomes ಟ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ಟೀಕೆ = ತಟ್ಪೀಕೆ.

ದ್ before ನ and ಮ becomes ನ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ನಾಶ = ತನ್ನಾಶ, ತದ್ + ಮಾತ್ರ = ತನ್ಮಾತ್ರ.

ದ್ before ಶ becomes ಚ್, e. g. ತದ್ + ಶೀಲ = ತಚ್ಚೀಲ (ಶ becoming ಛ), ತದ್ + ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ = ತಚ್ಚಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

ಸ್ (preceded by ಇ and ಉ)

before a vowel becomes ರ್, e. g. ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಅಂಗ = ಬಹಿರಂಗ, ಹವಿಸ್ + ಅಶನ = ಹವಿ
ರಶನ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ + ಇಂಗ = ಜ್ಯೋತಿರಿಂಗ, ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್
+ ಇನ್ದ್ರಿಯ = ಚಕ್ಷುರಿನ್ದ್ರಿಯ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಆಕಾರ =
ಧನುರಾಕಾರ.

ಸ್ before the vowel ಅ becomes ಓ, e. g. ಅಯಸ್ + ಅಸ್ತ್ರ = ಅಯೋಸ್ತ್ರ, ಶಿರಸ್ + ಅಹ್ವ್ಯ = ಶಿ
ರೋಹ್ವ್ಯ, ತಪಸ್ + ಅನುಭಾವ = ತಪೋನುಭಾವ,
ತಮಸ್ + ಅಪಹ = ತಮೋಪಹ, ಮನಸ್ + ಅಧಿನಾಥ
= ಮನೋಧಿನಾಥ, ಮನಸ್ + ಅನುಗ = ಮನೋನುಗ,
ಮನಸ್ + ಅಪಹಾರಿ = ಮನೋಪಹಾರಿ, ಮನಸ್ +
ಅಮ್ಬುಜ = ಮನೋಮ್ಬುಜ, ಶಿರಸ್ + ಅಸ್ಥಿ = ಶಿರೋಸ್ಥಿ.

ಸ್ before the consonants ಗ,

ಜ, ದ, ಧ, ನ, ಬ, ಭ, ಮ, ಯ,

ರ, ಲ, ವ, ಹ becomes ಓ, e. g. ತಮಸ್ + ಗುಣ = ತಮೋಗುಣ, ಮನಸ್ + ಗತ = ಮನೋ
ಗತ, ಮನಸ್ + ಜ = ಮನೋಜ, ಮನಸ್ + ದಣ್ಡ =
ಮನೋದಣ್ಡ, ತಪಸ್ + ಧನ = ತಪೋಧನ, ಶಿರಸ್ +
ಧರೆ = ಶಿರೋಧರೆ, ಮನಸ್ + ನಿಗ್ರಹ = ಮನೋನಿಗ್ರಹ,
ತಪಸ್ + ಬಲ = ತಪೋಬಲ, ಮನಸ್ + ಭವ = ಮನೋ
ಭವ, ಶಿರಸ್ + ಮಣಿ = ಶಿರೋಮಣಿ, ಮನಸ್ +
ಯೋಗ = ಮನೋಯೋಗ, ಮನಸ್ + ರಥ = ಮನೋ
ರಥ, ಮನಸ್ + ಲಯ = ಮನೋಲಯ, ಮನಸ್ +
ವಿಕಾರ = ಮನೋವಿಕಾರ, ಮನಸ್ + ಹರ = ಮ
ನೋಹರ.

ಸ್ before the consonants ಕ,

ಖ, ಪ, ಫ, ಶ, ಸ becomes ಃ, e. g. ತಪಸ್ + ಕ್ಲೇಶ = ತಪಃಕ್ಲೇಶ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಖಣ್ಡ = ಧನುಃ
ಖಣ್ಡ, ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್ + ಪಥ = ಚಕ್ಷುಃಪಥ, ತಪಸ್ + ಪ್ರಭವ
= ತಪಃಪ್ರಭವ, ತಪಸ್ + ಫಲ = ತಪಃಫಲ, ಆಯುಸ್
+ ಶೇಷ = ಆಯುಃಶೇಷ, ತಪಸ್ + ಶೀಲ = ತಪಃಶೀಲ
(or ತಪಶೀಲ), ಮನಸ್ + ಶಾನ್ತಿ = ಮನಃಶಾನ್ತಿ (or
ಮನಶಾನ್ತಿ), ಹವಿಸ್ + ಶೇಷ = ಹವಿಃಶೇಷ, ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್
ಶ್ರವಸ್ = ಚಕ್ಷುಃಶ್ರವಸ್, ತಪಸ್ + ಸಾಧ್ಯ = ತಪಃ
ಸಾಧ್ಯ, ಮನಸ್ + ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ = ಮನಃಸಾಕ್ಷಿ (or ಮನ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ), ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಸಂಸ್ಥ = ಬಹಿಃಸಂಸ್ಥ.

ಸ್ (preceded by ಇ, ಉ, ಓ)

before the consonants ಗ,

ಜ, ದ, ಧ, ನ, ಬ, ಭ, ಮ,

ಯ, ಲ, ವ, ಹ becomes ರ್, e. g. ಬಹಿಸ್ + ನಿರ್ಗಮನ = ಬಹಿರ್ನಿರ್ಗಮನ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ +

ಮಯ = ಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ಮಯ, ಬಹಿಸ್ + ವೇದಿ = ಬಹಿ
ವೇದಿ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಗುಣ = ಧನುರ್ಗುಣ, ಧನುಸ್ +
ಜ್ಯಾ = ಧನುರ್ಜ್ಯಾ, ಧನುಸ್ + ದಣ್ಡ = ಧನುರ್ದಣ್ಡ,

ಧನುಸ್ + ಧರ = ಧನುಧರ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಬಲ = ಧನು
ಬಲ, ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಭಾಗ = ಬಹಿಭಾಗ, ಧನುಸ್ +
ಮುಖ್ಯ = ಧನುಮುಖ್ಯ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಯುಗ = ಧನು
ಯುಗ, ಯಜುಸ್ + ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ = ಯಜುರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಆ
ಯುಸ್ + ವೇದ = ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ, ಧನುಸ್ + ಹಸ್ತ =
ಧನುರ್ಹಸ್ತ, ದೋಸ್ + ದಣ್ಣ = ದೋರ್ದಣ್ಣ, ದೋಸ್
+ ಬಲ = ದೋರ್ಬಲ

ಸ್ before ಚ and ಛ becomes ಶ್, e. g. ತಪಸ್ + ಚರಣ = ತಪಶ್ಚರಣ, ಪಯಸ್ + ಚಯ = ಪಯ
ಶ್ಚಯ, ಉರಸ್ + ಛದ = ಉರಶ್ಚದ, ಶಿರಸ್ + ಛೇದ =
ಶಿರಶ್ಚೇದ.

ಸ್ (preceded by ಇ and ಉ)

before the consonants ಕ,

ಪ, ಮ often becomes ಷ್, e. g. ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಕೃತ = ಬಹಿಷ್ಕೃತ, ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಕುಣ್ಡಿಕೆ = ಸರ್ಪಿ
ಷ್ಕುಣ್ಡಿಕೆ, ಆಯುಸ್ + ಕಾಮ = ಆಯುಷ್ಕಾಮ, ಧ
ನುಸ್ + ಕೋಟಿ = ಧನುಷ್ಕೋಟಿ (or ಧನುಃಕೋಟಿ),
ಧನುಸ್ + ಪಟ = ಧನುಷ್ಪಟ (or ಧನುಃಪಟ), ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್
+ ಪತಿ = ಚಕ್ಷುಷ್ಪತಿ, ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಮತ್ = ಸರ್ಪಿ
ಷ್ಮತ್, ಧನುಸ್ + ಮತ್ = ಧನುಷ್ಮತ್

VIII. Particulars of some letters, also in prosody.

217. That the vowels ಏ, ಐ, ಓ and ಔ are no real diphthongs, i. e. compound vowels, in true Kannada has been stated in § 21. Kannada ಏ does never arise of ಇ preceded by ಅ, nor its ಓ of ಉ preceded by ಅ, i. e. they are never formed by Samskrita guṇa (§ 22); likewise its ಐ does never arise of ಇ, ಈ and ಏ, nor its ಔ of ಉ, ಊ and ಓ, i. e. they are never formed by Samskrita vṛiddhi (§ 22). ಏ, ಐ, ಓ, ಔ are innate (sahaja) in Kannada or exist therein by nature (svabhāva). Kēśava states that an ಆಯ್ or ಅಯಿ may optionally be written ಐ, e. g. ಕಯ್ವಾರಂ may be written ಕೈವಾರಂ, ಕೋರಯಿಸಿದಂ ಕೋರೈಸಿದಂ, ತೇರಯಿಸಿದಂ ತೇರೈಸಿದಂ, ತೆಲ್ಲಯಿಸಿದಂ ತೆಲ್ಲೈಸಿದಂ, ಹೊಲ್ಲಯಿಸಿದಂ ಹೊಲ್ಲೈಸಿದಂ (see § 151, under remarks); and an ಅವು ಔ, e. g. ಕವುಂಗು may be written ಕೌಂಗು, ಕವುಂಕುಲಿ ಕೌಂಕುಲಿ, ಅವುಂಕಿದಂ ಕೌಂಕಿದಂ, ಅವುಣ್ಣು ಔಣ್ಣು, ಕವುಣ್ಣು ಕೌಣ್ಣು, ತವುಂಕಲ್ ತೌಂಕಲ್. It is also customary to write ಅವ for ಔ, as ಕವರು for ಕೌರು, ಸವಳು for ಸೌಳು (see § 21).

218. In § 29 letters with strong aspiration or aspirates have been mentioned, in § 212, remark 3 it has been stated that some Kannada adverbs of circumstance and some imitative sounds exhibit aspirates;

and in § 215, 7, *c* the aspirate ಘ has been introduced, for which there is the instance ಪದಿಸೆಣ್ಣಾಸಿರಂ ಲೋಹವಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಜಾತ್ಯಶ್ವಂಗಳಿರ್ಘಾಸಿರಂ ಮದಮಂ ಮುಕ್ಕುಳಿಸಿದ್ ದನ್ತಿಘಟೆಗಳ್, ನೂರ್ಘಾಸಿರಂಗಳ ವೋಲಾಯ್ತು ರಧಕಡುವೇಗದಿಂ.

Aspirates, however, are rare in pure Kannada. The grammarian Kūśava adduces the following probably for the greatest part uncommon Tadbhava terms (regarding the form of which MSS. disagree; cf. § 370) in which aspirates are used — ವಕ್ಪಾಣ (o. r. ವಖ್ವಾಣ), ದೆಖ್ವಾಣ (o. r. ದೆಖ್ವಾಳ), ಪಖ್ವಾಳ (§ 370), ಅಖ್ವಾಣ (o. r. ಅಖ್ವಡ), ಖೋಪ್ಪರ, ಖಾಣ, ಖಾರಿಗೆ (§ 370), ಫಲ್ಲ (o. r. ಫಲ್ಲಿ), ಫರ್ಪಿಸು (o. r. ಫಪ್ಪಿಸು), ಎಕ್ಕಥಾಯ (o. r. ಎಕ್ಕಧಾಯ), ರಾವು, ತಾಣ, ರಕ್ಕಿಸು (o. r. ರೆಕ್ಕಿಸು), ರಾಣಿಸು, ಧಟ್ಟು, ಧಾಪಣೆ (§ 370), ಸುತ್ಥಣೆ (o. r. ಸುತ್ಥಣೆಯಂ, ಸತ್ಥಣೆ), ಮತ್ಥವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (?), ಕಥಾಯ (o. r. ಕಥಾಯಿ), ಫಳೆಯಕಾಡಿ, ಫೆಳಾವುಗ, ಫೆಳೆ (probably ಫೇಳೆ), ಅಫಳಿಯ (o. r. ಅಫ್ಪಳಿಯ), ಫುಲಿಯ, ಫಾಲಿಗೆ (o. r. ಫಾರಿಗೆ), ಫೋಲಿಗೆ (§ 370), ಫೋಸ, ಫಾಸಿ (o. r. ಫಾಸೆ), ಫಾಸರ, ಝಳ (§ 370), ಝಳಕ (o. r. ಝಲಿಕ; § 370), ಝಲ್ಲು (§ 370), ಝಾಳಿಸು, ಝುಲಿಸು (?), ಝಳಪಿಸು (o. r. ಝಲಿಪಿಸು), ಝಲ್ಲಿ, ಝಂಕೆ, ಥೊಂಕಣೆ, ಥೆಂಕಣೆ, ಥೊಕ್ಕರ, ಥೆಂಕೆ, ಥಾಳ, ಅಥಾಳ (?), ವೇಡೆಯ, ಧಲಿ, ಧಾಳಿ (§ 370), ಧೂಳಿ (? § 370), ಧಾರಿ (?), ಧವಳ (ಧವಡ), ಧನಿ (§ 370), ಭಂಗಾರ, ಭಣ್ಣಾರ, ಭರಿಕೆಯ, ಭಲ್ಲಿಯ, ಭಾವ; ಕವ್ವ or ಕವ್ವು, ಭಾಸೆ or ಬಾಸೆ (§ 370).

The true place of aspirates is in some Kannada adverbs of circumstance (§ 212, 4 and remark 8, that originally were imitative sounds), *e. g.* ಖಣಿಲನೆ, ಖಲಿಲನೆ, ಖಲಿಲೆ, ಫಲಿಲನೆ, ಧಿಗಿಲನೆ, ಭೋಂಕನೆ, ಭೋಂಕಲ್, ಭೋರನೆ; and in some imitative sounds (§ 212, 9), *e. g.* ಫಟಫಟಂ, ಝುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಧಮ್ಮನೆ, ದುಡುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಧಲಿಮ್ಮನೆ, ಧುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಫುಲಿಮ್ಮನೆ (o. r. ಫುಲಿಮ್ಮನೆ), ಫಲಿಲನೆ, ಫಲಿಲನೆ, ಪರಿಲ್ಲನೆ, ಭುಗಿಲ್, ಭೋರ್, ಫಲಲಲೆ, ಫಮ್ಮನೆ, ಧಣಮ್ಮನೆ, ಝುಲುಮ್ಮನೆ, ಝಲ್ಲನೆ, ಝಳಮ್ಮನೆ, ಥೊಪ್ಪನೆ, ಥೊಪ್ಪನೆ, ಫೊಟ್ಟನೆ (the form of a few of which is doubtful).

219. In § 33 it has been stated that the letters ಯ, ಲ, ವ are not nasal and sometimes nasal. Such is the case in some Kannada and Tadbhava (§ 370) words. According to Kūśava ಯ is not nasal in ಬಯಕೆ, ಬಿಯದ, ಬಿಯಳ, ದಯಕಾಡಿ, ದಾಯಿಗ, ವಾಯ, ಬಯಲ್, and nasal in ಮೇಯಿಸಿದಂ, ನೋಯಿಸಿದಂ, ಮಯಣ, ನಯಣ, ಮಾಯ; ಲ is not nasal in ಹಾಲಿಗೆ, ಹಲಸಿಗ, ಹಲಗೆ, ನೆಲಕಲ, and nasal in ಕೊಲ್ಲಣಿಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಣಿಗೆ, ಹಲ್ಲಣ, ಇಲ್ಲಣ; ವ is not nasal in ಕವಳ, ಹವಳ, ತಿವಳಿ, ತವಕ, and nasal in ಸೇವ, ಸೋವೆ, ಸಾವೆ, ಜಾವ, ಮಾವ, ಮಾವನ್ತ, ಕೋವಣ, ಕಾವಣ, ಸೇವಗೆ, ಸೋವಿ.

220. In § 39 it has been shown how the upper nasals without a vowel may take the form of the circlet called *sōnnē*, and in § 40 how

they also in connection with a vowel may take that form. We give here an ancient Kanda verse quoted by Kêśava in which not the sōnnē, but the vargapañcama letters (§ 28) themselves have been used:

ಬಿಚ್ಚವೈತ್ತೆ ಸೆವಳ್ಳಾಯ
ಸಬ್ಬಳಮುಂ ತೊಣ್ಣುಗೆಡೆವ ಶುಕಸಾರಿಕೆಯುಂ |
ಸೊಬ್ಬಿ, ಬಲವನ್ದು ತೀಡುವ
ತೆಬ್ಬಣ ಗಾಳಿಯುಮದೇಮ್ಮನಬ್ಬೊಳಿಸುದುವೋ? ||

His further instances refer to final o or sōnnē (see § 215, s) which may likewise take the form of the vargapañcama letters without and within compounds, *e. g.* ಅವಂ ಕಡುಗಲಿ may be written ಅವಚ್ಚಡುಗಲಿ, ಅವಂ ಚಲವಾದಿ ಅವಳ್ಳಾಲವಾದಿ, ಕರಂ ಟಕ್ಕಂ ಕರಣ್ಣಕ್ಕಂ; ಕೆಂದಳಿರ್ ಕೆನ್ನಳಿರ್, ಕೆಂಮಣ್ ಕೆಮ್ಮಣ್, ಹೊಂಬಣ್ಣಂ ಹೊವ್ವಣ್ಣಂ, ಪೊಂಮದಿಲ್ ಪೊಮ್ಮದಿಲ್.

221. There are several words that in the ancient dialect always have the sōnnē or bindu (§ 34) or are nityabindugāl, *e. g.* ಬೆಡಂಗು, ಕಡಂಗು, ಅಡಂಗು, ತೊಡಂಬೆ (ತೊಡವೈ), ತೊಡಂಕು, ಕೊಡಂತಿ (ಕೊಡನ್ತಿ), etc. (see Śabdamanidarpaṇa p. 48; Śabdānuśāsana p. 69). In the mediæval and modern dialect this rule is not found; there is rather the tendency of leaving out the sōnnē, especially in the modern one wherein scarcely once the sōnnē is employed.

Other words of the ancient dialect optionally appear with the bindu and without it or are sabinduka and abinduka words, *e. g.* ಕದಂಪು (ಕದಮ್ಮು), ಕದಪು; ಕೊಡಂಕೆ, ಕೊಡಕೆ; ಇಲಿಂಪೆ (ಇಲಿಮ್ಮೆ), ಇಲಿಪೆ; ನೊರಂಜು, ನೊರಜು.

Others of the same dialect appear always with double letters or are nityadvitvaṅgāl, *e. g.* ಪಪ್ಪುಕ, ಬಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ, ತಿಪ್ಪಡಿ, ಬಗ್ಗ, ಮೊಗ್ಗರ, ಕೊರ್ಬು, ಕಟ್ಟಿ, ತೊಟ್ಟಿ, etc. This rule holds good also in the other dialects and regarding the same words as far as they occur in them.

222. It has been remarked in § 215 (7, remark after /) that in samāśas or compounds ನ್ preceded by ಣ್ may become ಣ್. Such is also the case in the ancient dialect when there is no composition of words (asamāśa, bhinnapada), *e. g.* ಕಣ್ ನೊನ್ನಪುದು may become ಕಣ್ಣೊನ್ನಪುದು, ಪುಣ್ ನಾಳಿವೋದಪುದು ಪುಣ್ಣಾಳಿವೋದಪುದು, ಜಾಣ್ ನೆರೆದಪುದು ಜಾಣ್ಣೆರೆದಪುದು.

223. The change of the letter ಪ into ಹ has been referred to in §§ 64 and 184. Kêśava teaches that in Kannada and Tadbhava words an initial ಪ may optionally be changed into ಹ, *e. g.* ಪನ್ನರ್ may become ಹನ್ನರ್,

ಪನಿ ಹನ್ನಿ, ಪುಲಿ ಹುಲಿ, ಪಲಗೆ ಹಲಗೆ, ಪಲಸು ಹಲಸು (see § 370), and says that this change is (especially) beautiful (*sundara*, *čēlvu*) in a provincial or native dialect (*dēši*).

But the change is bad (*dushkara*) and as a rule does not occur, if ಪ is not initial and is a double letter (*dvitva*), e. g. ಉಪ್ಪರಂ, ಕಪ್ಪರಂ, ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಂ, ತಪ್ಪು, ಬಿಪ್ಪಣಂ, ಮುಪ್ಪು, ಮುಪ್ಪುರಿ, ಸೊಪ್ಪು, ಹೆಪ್ಪು.

Howbeit, as we have learned already from § 184 (*cf.* § 194), the present-future participle ಅಪ್ಪ exceptionally becomes ಅಹ, also when it stands at the end of ಅನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನು, ಉನ್ನು, ಎನ್ನು, *viz.* ಅನ್ನುಹ, being such as that, ಇನ್ನುಹ, being such as this, ಉನ್ನುಹ, being such as this intermediate one, ಎನ್ನುಹ, being like what?, which forms occur as well in the mediæval dialect (except ಉನ್ನುಹ) as in the ancient one.

Besides, the mediæval dialect has changed ಅನ್ನುಹ, ಇನ್ನುಹ and ಎನ್ನುಹ into ಅನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನ and ಎನ್ನ, and, with a euphonic ಆ into ಅನ್ನಾ, ಇನ್ನಾ and ಎನ್ನಾ, which forms exist also in the modern one; at the same time the modern one has also the mutilated forms ಅನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನ, ಎನ್ನ; ಅನ್ನಾ, ಇನ್ನಾ, ಎನ್ನಾ. See § 224.

224. Kêśava says that ಅನ್ನುಹ, ಇನ್ನುಹ, ಉನ್ನುಹ, ಎನ್ನುಹ (§ 223) in the ancient dialect become ಅನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನ, ಉನ್ನ, ಎನ್ನ (*cf.* § 275), and, with the addition of ಅ, he, and ಂ. the sign of the nominative (§ 115), ಅನ್ನಂ, such a man as that, ಇನ್ನಂ, such a man as this, ಉನ್ನಂ, such a man as this intermediate one, ಎನ್ನಂ, what kind of man?

He gives the following instances in which the genitive precedes ಅನ್ನಂ, etc.

ಸಿಡಿಲನ್ನಂ ಸಿಂಗದನ್ನಂ ಪುರಹರನುರಿಗಣ್ಣನ್ನನೀ ನಾರಸಿಂಹಂ | Nîrasimha is a man like a thunder-bolt, one like a lion, one like the flaming eye of Śiva.

ಮನಸಿಜನೆನ್ನನಿನ್ನನರುಣಪ್ರಿಯನನ್ನನನೆನ್ನನಿನ್ನನಾ ದಿನಕರನೆನ್ನನಿನ್ನಂ | what kind of person Kâma is, such a one is this man; what kind of being the beloved son of Aruṇa (Jatâyu) is, such a one is this man; what kind of being the sun is, such a one is this man.

The feminine of ಅನ್ನಂ is ಅನ್ನಳ್ (ಅನ್ನ+ಅಳ್, *shē*, § 193 under remarks), e. g. ಮನದನ್ನಳ್, such a woman as (is agreeable to) the heart, a dear woman, which takes also the form of ಅನ್ನೆ, e. g. ಮನದನ್ನೆ.

The neuter is ಅನ್ನದು (ಅನ್ನ+ಅದು), such a child, etc. as that.

With reference to the terms ಅನ್ನ, ಇನ್ನ and ಎನ್ನ, etc. in § 223 it is to be stated that the masculine forms are ಅನ್ನವನು (ಅನ್ನವಂ, *i. e.* ಅನ್ನ+ಅವನು,

ಅನ್ಢ+ಅವಂ), such a man as that, ಇನ್ಢವನು (ಇನ್ಢವಂ), such a man as this, ಎನ್ಢವನು (ಎನ್ಢವಂ), what kind of man?, the feminine ಅನ್ಢವಳು (ಅನ್ಢವಳ್), ಇನ್ಢವಳು (ಇನ್ಢವಳ್), ಎನ್ಢವಳು (ಎನ್ಢವಳ್), and the neuter ones ಅನ್ಢದು, ಇನ್ಢದು, ಎನ್ಢದು.

If ಅನ್ಢವನು, ಅನ್ಢವಳು, ಅನ್ಢದು are added to another word, this is put in the genitive, e. g. ನಿನ್ನನ್ಢವನು, such a man as thou, ತಾಯಿಯನ್ಢವಳು, such a woman as a mother, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯನ್ಢದು, such a thing as sugar, (or also ನಿನ್ನನ್ಢವನು, ತಾಯಿಯನ್ಢವಳು, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯನ್ಢದು, cf. § 223).

225. The letter ವು appears also as ವ, as for ತವಮರೆ there is likewise ತಾವರೆ, for ಸಾಮನ್ತಂ ಸಾವನ್ತಂ, for ತಿಮಿರ್ ತಿವಿರ್, for ತೆಮರ್ ತೆವರ್, and for ಸಾಮಿ ಸಾವಿ. See the datives plural ಎಮಗೆ and ಎವಗೆ, ತಮಗೆ and ತವಗೆ in § 137, b; § 304.

226. Regarding the lengthening of the letter ಅ into ಆ in the accusative and genitive singular (see § 141) Kêśava quotes the following instances:

ಎನಿತ್ತನಿತ್ತಮ್ಬುಜಪತ್ರನೇತ್ರಿಯಾ
ಘನಸ್ತನಂಗಳ್ ಒಳೆಗುಂ ಕಿರಾತೆಯಾ, |
ಅನಿತ್ತನಿತ್ತಂ ವನದೊಳ್ ವನೇಚರಂ
ತನತ್ತು ಬಿಲ್ಲನದನನ್ನೆ ಕೀಸುಗುಂ. || (see § 303, 2, a).
ಈದ ಪುಲಿಯಾ ವೋಲಿದಳ್ |

and adds that such a lengthening occurs optionally within some words, as one may use ಇನ್ನೊಳ or ಇನ್ನೋಳ (Tadbhava of ಹಿನ್ನೋಲ), ಆರೊಗಿಸಿದಂ or ಆರೋಗಿಸಿದಂ, ಎಣೆಗೊಣಂ or ಎಣೆಗೋಣಂ, ಗೇಯಂಗಂ or ಗೇಯಾಂಗಂ.

227. In §§ 15. 17 (under ಳ) and 31 the so-called ಕ್ಷಳ (a grammatical invention) has been introduced. A few instances showing how it may be optionally used for Samskrita ಳ, are the following: ಜಳ or ಜಲ, ತಿಳ or ತಿಲ, ಫಳ or ಫಲ, ಬಳ or ಬಲ, ಖಳ or ಖಲ, ಕಮಳ or ಕಮಲ, ಕುಳ or ಕುಲ, ಅಳಿ or ಅಲಿ, ಸಳಿಲ or ಸಲಿಲ, ಮಳ or ಮಲ, ಮರಾಳ or ಮರಾಲ. Cf. § 231, also §§ 239. 370.

228. The so-called ಕುಳ or the Kannada ಳ (that in fact is not different in form and sound from the so-called ಕ್ಷಳ of § 227) has been mentioned in §§ 15. 17 (under ಳ) and 31. Kêśava adduces a few of the words in which it has to occur, viz. ಇಳಿದಳಿಯ, ಎಳಿದ, ಸೂಕುಳಿ, ಓಕುಳಿ, ಕಳದಿ, ಪೆಳದಿ, ಮಡುಕುಳಿ, ಅಳಿಯ, ಕುಳಿಯ, ಮಾಳಿಗೆ, ಜಾಳಿಗೆ, ತಳಿಗೆ, ಒಳದಿ,

ಬಳಸು, ಬಳಸಿಗ, ಮೊಳೆ, ಆಳಿಸಿದ, ವೇಳಿಸಿದ, ಕೇಳ, ಜೂದಾಳಿ, ಅಳಿಲೆ, ಕಳವಳ, ಮೆಯ್ಯೇಳ, ಮಾಳ, ತಾಳಿಗೆ, ಈಳಿಗೆ, ಇಡುಕುಳಿ¹⁾.

Rustics use ಳ erroneously (according to Kôṣṣava) in the Kannada words ಬೆರಲ್, ಎರಲ್, ಒರಲ್, ಕೊರಲ್, ಸರಲ್, ಅರಲ್, ಪರಲ್, ಮರಲ್, ನರಲ್, pronouncing them ಬೆರಳ್ (ಬೆರಳು), ಎರಳ್ (ಎರಳು), ಒರಳ್ (ಒರಳು), ಕೊರಳ್, ಸರಳ್, ಅರಳ್, ಪರಳ್, ಮರಳ್, ನರಳ್. ಎರಳೆ often stands for ಎರಲೆ.

Occasionally ಳ is also represented by ಣ, e. g. ಅಳಿಲೆ or ಅಣಿಲೆ, ಓಳಿ or ಓಣಿ, ಕೊಳ or ಕೊಣ, ಕೊಳಗು or ಕೊಣಗು, ಗಂಜಲಿ or ಗಂಜಣಿ, ಗಿಣಿ or ಗಿಳಿ, ನೊಳ or ನೊಣ, ಮಳಲ್ or ಮಣಲ್, ಗಳಿ (the ancient ಗಲಿತಿ) or ಗಣಿ, ಕೊತ್ತಳಿ (the ancient ಕೊತ್ತಲಿ) or ಕೊತ್ತಣಿ, ತಲ್ಲಳ (the ancient ತಲ್ಲಲಿ) or ತಲ್ಲಣ, ಸೆಳಸು or ಸೆಣಸು. Cf. § 235.

ಳ is frequently employed for the ancient ಲಿ in the mediæval and modern dialect (see § 32) in which e. g. ಅಲಿ appears as ಅಳ್ (ಅಳು), ಅಲಿ as ಅಳಿ, ಇಲಿ as ಇಳಿ, ಉಲಿ as ಉಳು, ಕಲಿ as ಕಳಿ, ಪೊಲಿ as ಪೊಳಿ or ಹೊಳಿ, which peculiarity partly dates back about as far as 900 A. D. (see § 32, note). As stated in the same paragraph, the letter ಲಿ has been retained in the present grammar.

About the change of ಟ into ಳ see § 229, and about that of ಡ into ಳ § 230. For words in which ಳ or ಲಿ may occur see § 232.

229. Letter ಟ is changed into ಳ in the following words when they are in the apabhramśa state or are tadbhavas i. e. words corrupted from Saṁskṛita — ಸ್ಥಟಕ, ಪೇಟಕೆ, ವೇಟಕೆ, ಘಟಕೆ, ವರಾಟ, ರಘಟೆ, ಸ್ಪಟ, ಸ್ಫೋಟಕ, ಲವ್ವಟ, in which case their forms are ಪಳಿಕ, ಪೇಳಿಗೆ, ವೇಳಿಗೆ, ಗುಳಿಗೆ, ವರಾಳ, ರಗಳೆ, ಪುಳ, ಹೋಳಿಗೆ, ಲವ್ವಳ. ಸ್ಫೋಟಕ and ಲವ್ವಟ may once appear as ಹೋಲಿಗೆ and ಲವ್ವಲಿ. See § 370.

230. When the words ದಾಡಿಮ, ಕೂಷ್ಮಾಣ್ಡ, ಗೌಡ, ಗುಡ, ಝಗಡೆ, ವಿಡಂಗ, and ಎಡಕ are in the apabhramśa state or are tadbhavas i. e. words corrupted from Saṁskṛita, their ಡ is usually converted into ಳ, and they appear as ದಾಳಿಮ್ಮ, ಕುಮ್ಮಳ, ಗೌಳ, ಗುಳ, ಝಗಳೆ (ಜಗಳೆ), ವಿಳಂಗ, and ಎಳಗ. See § 370. (The change of ಡ into ಳ takes place also in Saṁskṛita itself; cf. § 15.)

¹⁾ As there evidently are a few Tadbhavas (regarding which see § 370) among the words, it seems as if, at least in this case, such words on account of their ಳ (that was taken for the ಕುಳ) were considered to have become true Kannada words, losing their Tadbhava character.

231. In the apabhram̐ṣa or tadbhava state the letters ಟ, ಠ, ತ, ರ, and the ಕ್ಷಳ (see § 227) of the words ಘಟಿಕೆ, ಘೋಟಿಕೆ, ಧಾಟಿ, ಲಾಟಿ, ಲಾಟಿ ಭಾಷಿಕ, ಘೋಟಾರೂಢ, ಕುಕ್ಕುಟ, ಮರಿಕೆ, ಪೀರಿಕೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಹಸ್ತ, ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದುಕ, ಕ್ರೂರ, ಝಲ್ಲರಿ, ತಾಳ (ತಾಲ), ಪುಳಿನ (ಪುಲಿನ), ಕಳಮ (ಕಲಮ), ಅರ್ಗಲ (ಆರ್ಗಲ), ಮನ್ಯಾಳಿ (ಮನ್ಯಾಲಿ, o. r. ಮಾನ್ಯಾಳಿ), and ಅಳಿಕಾಬದ್ಧ (ಅಲಿಕಾಬದ್ಧ) become ಲಿ according to Kêṣṇava, in which case the words appear as ಗಲಿಗಿ, ಗೋಲಿಗಿ, ದಾಲಿ, ಲಾಲಿ, ಲಾಲಿಬಾಸೆಗ, ಗೋಲಿಾಯಿಲ, ಕೋಲಿ, ಮಲಿಗಿ, ಪೀಲಿಗಿ, ಪಲಿಹತ್ತ, ಪಲಿ ವಾವುಗಿ, ಕೂಲಿ, ಝಲ್ಲಲಿ, ತಾಲಿ, ಪುಲಿಲ್, ಕಲಿವೆ, ಅಗುಲಿ, ಮನ್ನಲಿ, and ಅಲಿಗಿವದ್ಧ. See § 370.

The Śābdhīnuśāna (under its sūtra 140) adds ಪರ್ಪಟ=ಹಪ್ಪಟಿ, ಆಕ್ಕೋಟ=ಆಕ್ಕೋಲಿ, ಮಾರರ=ಮಾಲಿಲ, ಪಾಲೀನ=ಪಾಲಿಲ್, ಅತಿಪಾತ=ಅಲಿವಾದ, ಮರಿಚ=ಮೆಲಿಸು (see § 370), ವಾಗುರಾ=ಬಾಗುಲಿ, ಭೃಂಗಾರ=ಬಿಂಗಲಿ, ಅಂಗಾರ=ಇಂಗಲಿ, ವಾಹ್ಯಾಳಿ=ವಯ್ಯಾಲಿ.

232. There are twelve words regarding which it is to be remarked that it is somewhat doubtful whether they ought to be written with ಳ or ಲಿ; they are ಝಳಕ or ಝಲಿಕ (§ 370), ಝಳಿಸು or ಝಲಿಸು, ಜೊಂಗುಳಿ or ಜೊಂಗುಲಿ, ಬೊಮ್ಮಳಿ or ಬೊಮ್ಮಲಿ, ಅಳವಾಳ or ಅಲಿವಾಲಿ, ತವಾಳ or ತವಾಲಿ, ವಳಿಗೆ or ವಲಿಗೆ (§ 370), ಒನ್ನಳಿ or ಒನ್ನಲಿ, ಜಂಗುಳಿ or ಜಂಗುಲಿ, ಪುತ್ತಳಿ or ಪುತ್ತಲಿ (§ 370), ಗೋಳಿ or ಗೋಲಿ, ಪೇಳಿ or ಪೇಲಿ (o. r. ಫೇಳಿ or ಫೇಲಿ; § 370). Cf. ಸ್ಪೋಟಕ and ಲವ್ವಟ in § 229.

233. Kêṣava saw the following words with ८७ in the works of the first great poets:—

ಅಗಲಿತ್ತಿ, ಅಗುಲಿ, ಅಗ್ಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ (೦. ರ. ಅರ್ಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ), ಅದವಲಿಲ್, ಅವಗಲಿಯು, ಅಸ
ಕಲಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಆಲಿ, ಅಲಿಪು, (ಅಲ್ಲಿಜ), ಅಲ್ಲಿಮೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಲಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿದಿ,
ಆಲಿ, ಆಲಿಲಿಂಗ, ಆಲಿ, ಇಕ್ಕಲಿ, ಇಲಿ, ಈಲಿ, (ಉಗಲಿ), ಉಣ್ಣಲಿ (೦. ರ.
ಉವ್ವಲಿ), ಉಲಿ, ಉಲಿ, ಉಲಿಕು, ಉಲಿಗ, ಉಲಿವು, ಉಲಿಗು (೦. ರ. ಉಲಿಗು),
ಉಲಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಎಸಲಿ, ಎಲಿ, ಎಲಿಲ್, ಎಲಿವು, ಎಲಿತಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಸು, ಎಲಿ,
ಬಲಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಬಲಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಕಜ್ಜಲಿ, ಕಲಿಕಲಿಸು, ಕಲಿಕುಲಿ, ಕಲಿಲ್, ಕಲಿಲೆ, ಕಲಿ, ಕಲಿಲೆ,
ಕಲಿವು, (ಕಲಿ), ಕಲಿನೆ, (ಕಲಿ), ಕಲಿಲೆ, ಕಲಿತಿ, ಕಿಮುಲಿ, ಕಿಮುಲಿಲಿ, ಕಿಲಿ,
ಕಿಲಿ, ಕೀಲಿ, ಕುಲಿ, ಕುಲಿ, (ಕುಲಿ), ಕೂಲಿ, ಕೇಲಿವ (೦. ರ. ಕೇಲಿವ), ಕೇಲಿ,
ಕೊಂಕುಲಿ (೦. ರ. ಕವುಂಕುಲಿ), ಕೊತ್ತಲಿ, ಕೊಲಿಲ್, ಕೊಲಿತಿ, ಖಲಿಲ್, ಗಲಿಲಿ,
ಗಲಿಗಲಿನೆ, ಗಲಿಪ, ಗಲಿಯಿಸು (೫೦೦ ಘಲಿಯಿಸು), ಗಲಿತಿ, ಗೀಲಿಡು, ಗುಲಿ, ಗುಲಿ
ಗುಲಿ, ಗೇಲಿಸು, ಗೋಲಿಡು, ಘಲಿಯು, ಘಲಿಯಿಸು (೦. ರ. ಗಲಿಯಿಸು), ಘಲಿಲ್,

ಘಟಿಂ, ಘಟಿಯಂ, ಚಕ್ಕಲಿ, ಚಾಲಿ, ಛಲಿಲ್, ಜಗಲಿ, ಜೀರ್ಣಾಲಿವಿ, ತಲ್ಲಲಿ, ತಲಿ
ತಲಿ, ತಲಿತಲಿನೆ, ತಲಿಲ್, ತಲಿ, ತಲಿ, ತಲಿಲ್ಯು, ತಲ್ಲಿ, ತಲ್ಲಿಲಿ, ತಾಲ್, ತಿಪ್ಪಲಿ,
ತುಪ್ಪಲಿ, (ತುಮುಲಿ), ತುಲಿ, ತುಲಿಕಲ್, ತುಲಿಲ್, ತೆಗಲಿ, ತೇಲಿ, ತೊಲಿಲ್,
ತೊಲ್ಪಿ, ತೊಲ್ಪಿಲಿ, ದಣ್ಣಲಿಗ, ಡಲಿ, ದಲಿದುಲಿ (o. r. ದಲಿವುಲಿ), ದಲ್ಪಿಲಿ,
ಧಲಿಂ, ನಾಲಿ, ನಾಲಿವಾಸಗೆ, (ನುಲ್ಲಿ), ನೆಗಲಿ, ನೆಗಲ್ಪಿ, ನೆಲಿಲ್, ನೆಲಿಲ್, ನೆಲ್ಪಿನೆ,
ಪಲಿಗ, ಪಲಿದು, ಪಲಿಪಲಿನೆ, ಪಲಿಪು, ಪಲಿಯಿಗೆ, (ಪಲಿಸು), ಪಲಿಹ, ಪಲಿ, ಪಲಿವು,
ಪಲಿಚ್ಚಿ, ಪಲಿ, ಪಲಿಲಿನೆ, ವಾಲಿ, ವಾಲಿ, ಪುಚ್ಚಲಿ, ಪುಲಿ, ಪುಲ್ಪಿ, ಪೆಲಿಕು, ಪೆಲಿವ,
ವೇಲಿ, ಪೊಕ್ಕಲಿ, ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿ, (ಪೊದಲಿ or ಪೊದಳ್), ಪೊಮ್ಮಲಿ, ಪೊಲಿಕು,
ಪೊಲಿಲ್, ಪೊಲಿ, ಪೊಲ್ಪಿಡೆ, ಪೊಲ್ಪಿ, ಪೋಲಿ, ಪೋಲಿಲ್, ಫಲಿಲ್, ಬಲಿ, ಬಲಿ,
ಬಲಿಕಂ, ಬಲಿಕೆ, ಬಲಿಕೈ, ಬಲಿಯಂ, ಬಲಿಲ್ (o. r. ಬಲಿಲ್), ಬಲಿವಲಿ
(o. r. ಬಲಿವಲಿ), ಬುಲ್ಪಿಂಕು, ಬಾಲಿ, ಬಾಲಿಕ, ಬಾಸುಲಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಪಿ, ಬಿಲಿ, ಬಿಲ್ಪಿ,
ಬೀಲಿ, ಬೀಲಿಲ್ (o. rs. ಬಿಲಿಲ್, ಬಿಲಿಲ್), ಬೆವ್ವಲಿ, ಬೆಲಿಲ್, ಬೋಲಿ, ಬೋಲಿ,
ಬೋಲಿತರ, ಬೋಲಿ, (ಮಗುಲಿ), ಮಣ್ಣಲಿ, ಮಲ್ಲಲಿ, ಮಲಿಮಲಿಸು, ಮಲಿಲ್,
ಮಲಿ, ಮಲ್ಪಿ, (ಮಿಲ್ಪಿ), (ಮುಮ್ಮಲಿ), (ಮುಯಿಂಗು), ಮುಲ್ಪಿ, ಮುಲ್ಪಿಗ, ಮೂಲಿ,
ಮೊಲಿ, ಮೊಲಿಕಲ್, ಮೊಲಿಗು, ಸಾಲಿಗೆ (o. r. ಜಾಲಿಗೆ), ಸುಲಿ, ಸೂಲಿ, ಸೂ
ಲಿಯಾಯ್, ಸೂಲ್ಗರೆ, (ಸೊಮ್ಮಲಿ), ಹಲ್ಪಿ, ಹಾಲ್ಪಿನೆಹಾಲಿ, ಹಿಲಿ.

To these are to be added the tadbhava words of § 231, as far as they are not repeated here, and under circumstances the words of § 232. In § 32, note 1 there are in the śâsanâs also ୱାଢ଼ (to be), କଢ଼ି, ଗଢ଼ି, ଗଢ଼ି, ଗଢ଼ି, ଗଢ଼ି (for ଶାଢ଼, ଶାଢ଼). See also § 234; Kâṣava's Dhâtupâṭha (Sabdamanidarpana pp. 330. 331); and regarding the meaning of the terms with ଷ the Dictionary.

Concerning the anukaraṇa words that have no aspirate (§§ 29, 218) at the beginning, Kēśava observes that they may appear either with *ṃ* or *ṣ*.

The Śabdānuśāsana (under sūtra 140) adduces nearly the same terms in which ॐ has to be used, as the Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa. Besides, it adds a small number of others; but as their meaning is not given (the work does not give the meaning of any term with ॐ there) and thus the possibility of explaining them becomes difficult, as the reading of at least a few may be doubtful, and as the use of ॐ in a few of them was seemingly wrong at Kēśava's time, we mention them with diffidence. They are the following:—

ಅದ್ವಿ (the act of weeping?), ಅದ್ವಿ (the act of diving?), ಉದಾಕಲ್ (P), ಉದಾಕದ್ (P), ಉದಾಲ (P), ಉದ್ವು (=ಉಳ್ವು P), ಎದದು (=ಎಳದು P), ಎದ್ವಿ (the act of rising P), ಎದ್ಲ (P), ಎದ್ಲಿ (=ಎದ್ವಿ P), ಕದ್ವುಡಾ (=ಕದ್ವುಳಿ), ಕದ್ವಿ (P), ಕದ್ವು (P), ಕುಡು (=ಕುರು P), ಕೆದಿ (=ಕೆಳಿ P), ಕೇಡ (=ಕೇಳಿ P), ಕೊಲ್ಲದಾ (P), ಗಿದಾ (=ಗಿಳಿ P), ಗುಡಾಕಲ್ (P), ಗೊದನು (=ಗೊಣನು P), ಚಪ್ಪದಾ (=ಚಪ್ಪಳಿ P), ಚದಾ (=ಚಳಿ P), ಜೆದಿ (P), ಜೋದಿಗೆ (=ಜೋಳಿಗೆ P), ತಮದ್ (P), ತದ (=ತಳ P), ತೆಮದ್ (=ತೆವದ್), ತೊದರಿಕಲ್ (=ತೊದಲಿಕಲ್ P), ತೊದಿ (=ತೊಳಿ P), ತೋದ್ (=ತೋಳ್ P), ಧಟ್ಟುಡಾ (P), ನಾಬಲ್ (P), ನೆಮದ್ (P), ನೆದ್ವುಡ (P), ನೊದವು (=ನೊಳವು P), ಸಸದ್ (P), ಪೆದವು (=ಪೆಳವು P), ಪೆದ್ಲ (P not in

Mr. Rice's Index), ಪೊದವು (=ಪೊಳವು?), ಬದ್ತ (the act of living?), ಬದ್ತಲೆ (=ಬತ್ತಲೆ?), ಬಿಬ್ಬು (?), ಬೆಬ್ಬು (=ಬೆಳಗು, the Index has ಬೆಬ್ಬು), ಬೆಬ್ಬೆ (=ಬೆಳೆ?), ಮಬ್ಬು (?), ಮುಗುಬ್ಬು (=ಮುಗುಳ್), ಮುಬ್ಬು (=ಮುಳ್ತ, the state of being irritated?), ಮೆಬ್ಬೆ (=ಮೆಳೆ?), ಮೊಬ್ಬೆ (=ಮೊಳೆ?), ರಾಬ್ಬಕಬ್ಬ (?), ಸೆಬ್ಬು (=ಸೆಳವು?), ಸೆಬ್ಬು (=ಸೆಳಸು?).

* 234. It is a rule of the ancient dialect (and to some extent of the mediæval one too, but which uses ಳ್ instead of ಲ್) that a final ಡು becomes ಲ್ when it euphonically joins a following consonant (see § 215, 7, under *a*), e. g. ಕಡುಕಿಚ್ಚು becomes ಕಾಲ್ಕಿಚ್ಚು, ಕಾಡುವುರ ಕಾಲ್ಕಿರ, ಕಾಡುತುಮಿ ಕಾಲ್ಕಿಮಿ, ಕಿವುಡು ಕೇಳ್ವಂ ಕಿವುಲ್ಕಿಳ್ವಂ, ಕೋಡು ಕುಟ್ಟು ಕೋಲ್ಕಿಟ್ಟು, ಕೋಡು ಮೊನೆ ಕೋಲ್ಕಿಮೊನೆ, ನಾಡುಕಡೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಿಡೆ, ನಾಡುತುಡುಗುಣೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಿಡುಗುಣೆ, ನಾಡು ತೊಲೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಿತ್ತೊಲೆ, ನಾಡುಪಗರಣ ನಾಲ್ಕಿಗರಣ, ನೀಡುಕರಿಸು ನೀಲ್ಕಿರಿಸು, ಮುದುಡು ಗಣ್ಣು ಮುದುಲ್ಕಿಣ್ಣು, ಬೀಡು ಕೊಳ್ ಬೀಲ್ಕಿಕ್ಕೋಳ್, ಬೀಡುತಾಣ ಬೀಲ್ಕಿತ್ತಾಣ, ಸೆಡು ಪಡು ಸೆಲ್ಕಿಡು, ಎರಡುಕಡಿ ಎರಲ್ಕಿಡಿ, ಎರಡುತರ ಎರಲ್ಕಿರ, ಎರಡುಮಾತು ಎರಲ್ಕಿಮಾತು, ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಎರಲ್ಕಿಮೂರು. Cf. § 58.

In the formation of the present-future participle a similar rule exists, e. g. ಮಾಡುವು may become ಮಾಲ್ಕಿ, ನೋಡುವು ನೋಲ್ಕಿ, ಬೇಡುವು ಬೇಲ್ಕಿ, ಬಿಸುಡುವು ಬಿಸುಲ್ಕಿ, ಬೆಗಡುವು ಬೆಗಲ್ಕಿ (§§ 58, 183, 4).

A similar change of ಡ into ಲ್ we find also in ತಡ ಕೆಯ್ನು=ತಲ್ಕಿಯ್ನು, ನೀರಡಿಕೆ=ನೀರಲ್ಕಿ, ನಾಡಿಕಾ=ನಾಲ್ಕಿಗೆ, ಎಸಡಿಗೆ (dative of ಎಸಡಿ)=ಎಸಲ್ಕಿ.

235. The middle ರ in the Kannada words ಮರಲ್, ಅರಲ್ (cf. § 228) and ವರಲ್ may become ಲ, viz. ಮಲಲ್, ಅಲಲ್, ಎಲಲ್, in which case the final ಲ್ may be changed into ರ್, viz. ಮಲರ್, ಅಲರ್, (ಎಲರ್). ಮಲಲ್ appears also as ಮಣಲ್, and in the mediæval and modern dialect as ಮಳಲ್ or ಮಳಲು.

236. Words in which it was customary at Kêśava's time to use a half *rêpha* (ಫ), are e. g. ಉರ್ದು, ಬಿರ್ದು, ಗರ್ದು (=ಗಲ್ಕಿ, cf. § 32 and § 233), etc.; ನುಗು (ನುಲ್ಕಿ), ತಗು (=ತಲ್ಕಿ), ಕಿಗು (=ಕಿಲ್ಕಿ), ಕುಗು (=ಕುಲ್ಕಿ), etc.; ಇರ್ಪು, ಕೆರ್ಪು, ಕೂರ್ಪು, etc.; ಆರ್ದಂ, ಸಾರ್ದಂ, ಪೋರ್ದಂ, etc.; ಊರ್ಗಲ್, ಕೇರ್ಗಲ್, ಬೇರ್ಗಲ್, etc.

It will be observed that in some words ಲ್ had been given up in the common language of that time and ಫ had taken its place, which peculiarity we found also in the participles ಎರ್ದು, ಬಿರ್ದು, ಅರ್ದು (§ 160, 1; see also § 32, note; § 239 regarding a kind of *prâsa*). The remaining words (ಇರ್ಪು, etc.) present no irregularities.

237. It is a peculiarity of the modern dialect that it changes a middle ರ before a ಳ into ಳ್, *e. g.* ಅರಳು may become ಅಳ್ಳು, ಅರಳೆ ಅಳ್ಳೆ, ಉರಳಿ ಉಳ್ಳಿ, ಉರುಳು ಉಳ್ಳು, ಒರಳು ಒಳ್ಳು, ಕರುಳು ಕಳ್ಳು, ಕುರುಳು ಕುಳ್ಳು, ಕೊರಳು ಕೊಳ್ಳು, ಗುರುಳಿ ಗುಳ್ಳೆ, ತಿರುಳು ತಿಳ್ಳು, ನೆರಳು ನೆಳ್ಳು, ಮರುಳು ಮಳ್ಳು, ಹರಳು ಹಳ್ಳು, ಹೊರಳು ಹೊಳ್ಳು.

238. In § 33 it has been stated that when two consonants are produced in (about) the same place or by (about) the same organs, they are called êkasthâni in grammar. The êkasthâni letters are ರ and ಲಿ, ಡ and ಲಿ, ಲ and ಳ (see § 239).

239. Grammars of the Kannada language are based chiefly on poetical standard works, because almost every thing of its literature was composed in verse in the three periods; it is, therefore, to be expected that they contain some terms connected with prosody (çhandas) and the way of poetical composition (kâvyamârga).

Such terms employed by Kêśava are ಪ್ರಾಸ (called also ನಿಯಾಮ or ನಿಯಮ by him), ವರ್ಣಾವೃತ್ತಿ, ಯಮಕ, and ರೂಪಕ.

ಪ್ರಾಸ in Kannada is an alliteration in which the second letter (generally a consonant with or without a vowel) of the first line of a stanza is set in the same place in every other line.

ವರ್ಣಾವೃತ್ತಿ is an additional alliteration in which the prâsa letter or a cognate one is set also in other places in the course of a stanza.

ಯಮಕ is the repeating or setting in opposition alliteratively in the same stanza of words or syllables different in meaning but similar in sound (paronomasia).

ರೂಪಕ is metaphorical diction.

Kêśava, when introducing the first three terms, does so in order to show the proper use of the êkasthâni letters ಡ and ಲಿ, ಲ and ಳ, ರ and ಲಿ (§ 238) in them, presupposing that ಡ and ಡ, ಲಿ and ಲಿ, ಲ and ಲ, ಳ and ಳ, ರ and ರ, ಲಿ and ಲಿ form regular prâsas, etc.

He states that ಕುಳ and ಕ್ಕಳ (§§ 227. 228) form a right prâsa, *e. g.*

ಕಿಳಿಲಿ ಕಯಂಗಳ್, ಗರ್ಜಿಸೆ

ಜಳದನಿಭಂಗಳ್ ಗಜಂಗಳ್ |

but that ಲ and ಕ್ಕಳ cannot form a right one, *e. g.*

ಹಿಲಗದೊಳೊರ್ಮೆ ನತನರ

ಪಾಳಕಜೂಡಾನುಣಿದ್ಯು ತಿವು ತಜರಣಂ |

as also ཨ and ཀུམ་ cannot do, *e. g.*

ನೆಲದೊಳ್ ಪಗೆ ಪುಗೆ ಫಣಿಯ ಮೊ
ಲೊಳ ಮೊಕ್ಕಳಲೊಸಿದಂ | .

Further σ and Θ are wrong in prâsa, e. g.

ಧುರದೊಳ್ ಪವಿತ್ರಮದಿಯಾಡುವ
ತೆದಿದಿನ್ನದಿದಿವೊದಂ |

as also \mathfrak{z} and \mathfrak{c} are wrong, e. g.

ಕೋಡದಿಠಿ ದಿನ್ದರಾದ
ನಾಢಿಠಿ ಗೆಯೊಳ್ ವೀರರ್ |

Regarding varṇāvṛitti Kêśava says that it is properly formed by ठ and ऌ, e. g.

ಸುರಗಿಪ್ಪಿಡೊಪಿಗಿದ ಬಿರುದರ
ಕರುಳಂ ಕೊಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕೊಪ್ಪಿದು ಮರುಳಿರುತ್ತಿವ್ವೆಡೆಯೊಳ್ |

and by δ and ε , e. g.

ಖಟೌಲೆ ನುಡಿದಟಿಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗಿಸಿ,
ಘಟೌಲನೆ ನಡೆಯೆನ್ನು, ಜಡಿದು ಸಾರಥಿಯಂ |

and also by e and φ (the $kula$), *e. g.*

ದೆಸೆಗಳನಳುದುಂದು; ಮಿಳಿ
ದುಂದು, ಸುಲಿದು, ಬಲಿದುಂದು, ಕೆಳದುಂದು ಪೋಯಿತ್ತಾಗಳ್ | . (This

half Kanda verse bears various shapes in the MSS.; its purpose, however, appears clearly in the present reading.)

Concerning the *vamaka* Kêśava says that the employment of ञ and ए७, ए and ँ (the *kula*), and ऌ and ए७ as letters of alliteration is wrong in it (as in the *prâsa*), and in order to show this brings forward only the following anomalous instance:

ಕರೆಯುಂ ನೆರವುಂ, ವಂಶಂ

ಕಟ್ಟಿಯಂ ಪೊತ್ತಪ್ಪದೆನ್ನ ಸಂಗರಮುಖದೊಳ್ | , remarking
 “herein the application of words is spoiled, and if for ಕಟ್ಟಿಯಂ ಕರೆಯಂ
 be read, no meaning is brought about; therefore there is not the
 characteristic (lakshana) of the yamaka”.

With regard to the prâsa with େୱ it is to be added (according to Kêśava) that a double consonant formed by means of a half rêpha may be substituted for େୱ (*cf.* § 236), *e. g.*

ಬಯ್ಯಿದು ಬಳ್ಳವಾಡಿ, ನೆಲಿ ನ
ವ್ವಿದುರ್ವಾರುಹತಂ, ಜಿನೇಸ್ತನ
ನಿದರ್ ಮಹಾನುಭಾವರ್ |

and

ಜುರ್ಚಿದ ವೋಲ್ ಬಿಸಿಲಳುರೆ ಕಿ
ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ ತಳಿರನ್ನೆ ನೊನ್ನು ಗುಣನನ್ನಿ |

and

ಒರ್ಕುಡಿತ್ತೇನೀರ್ಗೆ, ಪಲಿ ಪ
ಟ್ಟೀರ್ಕೆಯ ಪಣ್ಣಲೆಯ ಮುಲಿಗೆ ದೇಸಿಗರಂ ದೇ |
ವರ್ಕಳೊಡೆಯರ್ ಮಾಯ್ಪಿರೆ?
ನೀಯ್ಕಿರಿಸದೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ದೊರೆಗೆ ಬೋಲಿಯರೊಳರೇ? ||

The Śabdānuśāsana remarks that also ಲಿ and ಳ may be used as letters of alliteration in the prāsa.

Rūpaka has been mentioned in § 104 with regard to nouns, *e. g.* ನೆಲ, which are of neuter gender, but receive another gender when they are used metaphorically. There is the following quotation concerning ನೆಲ in the Śabdamanidarpana.

ಉದಯಾಸ್ತೋನ್ನತಶೈಲಸೇತುಹಿಮವತ್ಕುತ್ಕಿಲಪರ್ಯಂತಸ
ವ್ವದೆಯಂ ವಾರ್ಧಿತರಕ್ತರಂಗನಿನದತ್ಪಾಂಚೀಕಲಾಪಾಂಚಿತಾ |
ಸ್ವದೆಯಂ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಂಗೆ ನೆಲನಂ ನಿರ್ವ್ಯಾಜದಿನ್ದಂ ನಿಮಿ
ರ್ಚಿದಗೆಲ್ಲಂ ಭುವನೈಕರಾಮಮಹಿಪಂಗಕ್ಕುಂ. ಪೆರಿರ್ಗಕ್ಕುಮೇ? || ;

and concerning ಜಗದ್ವರ್ಪಣ there are the instances ಆತಂ ಜಗದ್ವರ್ಪಣಂ, ಆ ಪೆಣ್ ಜಗದ್ವರ್ಪಣಂ, ಅದು ಜಗದ್ವರ್ಪಣಂ.

240. Double consonants (§§ 20. 38) in prosody are sometimes “slack” (śithila), *i. e.* they have not the power of lengthening a preceding syllable. Such double consonants appear

1, in the nominative plural and dative singular of nouns ending in ಲಿ, ಳ, ರ್, and ಲಿ, *e. g.* ಅಗಲ್ಲಿಳ್, ಉಗಲ್ಲಿಳ್, ಎಸಲ್ಲಿಳ್, ನೆಗಲ್ಲಿಳ್; ಅಗಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಗಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಸಲ್ಲಿ, ನೆಗಲ್ಲಿ; — ಅಮಳ್ಳಳ್, ಎಸಳ್ಳಳ್, ಪುಗುಳ್ಳಳ್, ಮುಗುಳ್ಳಳ್; ಅಮಳ್ಳ, ಎಸಳ್ಳ, ಪುಗುಳ್ಳ, ಮುಗುಳ್ಳ; — ಅಲರ್ಗಳ್, ಉಗುರ್ಗಳ್, ಉಸುರ್ಗಳ್, ಎಲರ್ಗಳ್, ಎಸರ್ಗಳ್, ಒಗರ್ಗಳ್, ಒಸರ್ಗಳ್, ಕದಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಕನರ್ಗಳ್, ಕುದಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಕುಳಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಕೊನರ್ಗಳ್, ಚಿಗುರ್ಗಳ್, ತಳಿರ್ಗಳ್, ತಿಮಿರ್ಗಳ್, ತೆಮರ್ಗಳ್, ನವಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಪಸಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಬಿದಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಬೆಮರ್ಗಳ್; ಅಲರ್ಗೆ, etc.; — ಎಡರ್ಗಳ್ (ಎಡಲ್ಲಿಳ್), ಕೆಸರ್ಗಳ್ (ಕೆಸಲ್ಲಿಳ್), ಪೆಸರ್ಗಳ್, ಬಸಿರ್ಗಳ್, ಹಗರ್ಗಳ್; ಎಡರ್ಗೆ, etc.

Exceptions are formed by words with a long initial, *e. g.* ಬಾಸುಲಿ, ಇಕ್ಕುಲಿ ಪೊಕ್ಕುಲಿ, and by some words with final ಳ್, *e. g.* ಕುರುಳ್, ಪುರುಳ್, ಮರುಳ್. ಕಾದಲರ್ಗಲ್, though its initial is long, generally has a slack double consonant.

2, in the conjugation of verbs ending in ಲಿ, ಳ್, ರ್, and ಟಿ, *e. g.* ಅಗುಲ್ದಿಂ, ಜಗುಲ್ದಿಂ, ತಗುಲ್ದಿಂ, ತುಮುಲ್ದಿಂ, ತೆಗಲ್ದಿಂ, ನೆಗಲ್ದಿಂ, ಮಗುಲ್ದಿಂ; ಜಗುಲ್ದಿಪಂ; ಜಗುಲ್ದಿಂ; ತೆಗಲ್ದಿ, ನೆಗಲ್ದಿ, ಪೊಗಲ್ದಿ; ಜಗುಲ್ದಿಂ, ತೆಗಲ್ದಿಂ, ನೆಗಲ್ದಿಂ, ಪೊಗಲ್ದಿಂ;— ನುಗುಳ್ಳಂ, ನುಸುಳ್ಳಂ, ಮಸುಳ್ಳಂ; ಮಸುಳ್ಳಪಂ; ಮಸುಳ್ಳಂ; ನುಗುಳ್ಳೆ, ನುಸುಳ್ಳೆ, ಮಸುಳ್ಳೆ; ನುಸುಳ್ಳಂ, ಮಸುಳ್ಳಂ;—ಅದಿದರ್, ತಳದರ್, ತಿಮಿದರ್, ನಿಮಿದರ್, ಬಿದಿದರ್; ನಿಮಿದರ್ಪಂ; ನಿಮಿದರ್; ಅದಿರ್ಗೆ, ತೊಡರ್ಗೆ; ಅಮರ್ಗಂ, ನಿಮಿರ್ಗಂ;—ಎಡದರ್ (ಎಡಲ್ದಿಂ), ಅಳದರ್; ಎಡರ್ಗೆ, ಅಳರ್ಗೆ.

Exceptions are formed by verbs with a long initial, *e. g.* ಆರ್, ನೇರ್, ಸೋರ್; and by some verbs with final ಳ್, *e. g.* ತೆರಳ್, ಪೊರಳ್, in which the use of slackness is optional.

3, in words ending in ರ್ and ಳ್ the first syllable of which is short and which form the first member of a compound (*samāsa*), *e. g.* ಬೆಳರ್ಗೆಮ್ಮ, ಅಲದೋರಣಂ, ಬಿದಿದರ್ಟ್ಟಿ, ಪೊಗರ್ವಟ್ಟಿ, ಬೆಮರ್ವನಿ, ಅಲ ಜೊರ್ವಂ, ಕದಿಜೊರ್ವಂ; ಮುಗುಳ್ಳಾಯ್, ಅಮಳ್ಳೊಂಗಲ್, ಎಸಳ್ವನೆ, ಅಮಳ್ವಂ. *Cf.* § 246, *a*.

4, in some words in which it is inherent (*sahaja*). They are ಅದಿಮುರ್ತ್ತಿ, ಅಮರ್ದು, ಎರ್ದೆ, ಗರ್ದುಗು, ಬರ್ದಿಲಂ. (ಅದಿಮುರ್ತ್ತಿ seems to belong to No. 3.)

5, optionally in the dative plural of Samskrita and Kannada terms that are masculine or feminine, *e. g.* ಬಾನ್ಧವರ್ಗೆ, ಬುಧರ್ಗೆ; ಕಾನ್ತೆಯರ್ಗೆ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ಗೆ; ಎರೆವರ್ಗೆ; ಸೂಳಿಯರ್ಗೆ.

When, however, in their dative plural no “slackness” (*śithilatva*) is to occur, it is customarily indicated by doubling the ರಿ of the dative in the ancient dialect, *viz.* ಬಾನ್ಧವರ್ಗೆ, ಬುಧರ್ಗೆ; ಕಾನ್ತೆಯರ್ಗೆ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ಗೆ; ಎರೆವರ್ಗೆ; ಸೂಳಿಯರ್ಗೆ (see § 119, *a*, under dative). *Cf.* § 371, 1.

Remark.

Some people have thought that in the elaborate prose composition called ಗದ್ಯ which belongs to prosody (*ṛchandāś*) and frequently is found in poetry, it is allowed to treat a double letter with *rēpha*, *e. g.* ತ್ರಿ, ಪ್ರ, ಪ್ರಿ, as “slack” *i. e.* as not lengthening a preceding short syllable; but this their thought is quite wrong according to Kēśava. *Cf.* § 241.

241. In writing stanzas (pada) it is bad to leave no space between the different words unless they fall under the rules of sandhi (§ 213 seq.). Thus one has to write:

ಬನ್ನಿಯ ತರು ಡಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಸುರ
ಹೊನ್ನೆಯ ತರು ಡಮರುಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕರುವಿಡಿವರ್ಪಾ |
ಚೆನ್ನಂಗಿಯ ತರು ಡಾಣಿಗೆ
ಹೊನ್ನಂ ಕುಡುವೆಡೆಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪತರು ಡಾಕರಸಾ ||

and not ಬನ್ನಿಯತರುಡಕ್ಕಿಸುರ etc., in this case especially also because the obscene word ತರುಡು might be thought of in four places (cf. § 215, 6, remark 3).

Likewise one has to write:

ಬರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನರಂ ಕು
ಳ್ಳಿರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಿಯಕುಶಲವಾರ್ತೆಯಂ ನೆದಿ ಕೇಳ್ವೆ |
ಸ್ಥಿರಮರ್ದು ಪ್ರಭು ನುಡಿಯೆ
ಪ್ರರೂಢಮುದನಾದನಾತನ್ . . .

and not ಬರಿಸಿಪ್ರಧಾನರಂಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿಸಿಪ್ರಿಯ etc., as the prosodical length of the short-vowelled syllables ಸಿ, ಳ್ವ and ಯೆ results at once from the following double letters ಪ್ರ, ಪ್ರಿ and ಸ್ಥಿ (see § 20) to an observing eye. Some use to write ಪ್ರ, ಪ್ರಿ, ಸ್ಥಿ, which is unnecessary. Cf. § 240, remark.

IX. On primitive nominal bases.

242. Nominal bases (nāmalingas) or crude nouns in general have been mentioned in § 68, 4. As slightly indicated there under No. b by Kêṣava's introducing the compounds (samāśas) ದಯಾಪರ, ಹೆದ್ದಿಗಾಲ, etc., they finally include also all the other true declinable bases, viz. taddhita, samāśa, sarvanāma, guṇavačana, saṅkhyē and kṛit, which in fact are nothing but nominal bases or nouns in their crude state.

In § 100 a number of crude nouns has been given that are identical with verbal themes (nijadhātu). Such are, therefore, primitive nominal bases without any suffixes (taddhitas or taddhitapratyayas) and also the simplest bhāvaavačanas or verbal nouns (cf. § 243).

Another primitive nominal base, that is a mere verbal theme, is still to be adduced, viz. the ancient ವೋಲ್, which has also the forms ವೋಲ್, ಬೋಲ್, ಬೋಲ್, 'likeness', 'equivalence'. In the mediæval dialect its forms are ವೋಲ್, ವೋಲ್, ವೋಲು, ಓಲ್, ಒಲ್, ಒಲು; in the modern one it has

remained as ಓಲು, 'equivalence': 'bail', etc. Its original form was ವೋಲ್ (ಹೋಲ್, ಹೋಲು); the change of ಷ into ವ or ಬ was done, because it was originally mostly used as the second member of a compound (see § 215, 7, a. b); for the omission of ವ see Dictionary under ಒ 1 and ಓ 1. In rendering it into English its meaning often becomes 'like', 'as', etc. In the ancient dialect ವೋಲ್ or ವೊಲ್ is frequently preceded by ಅನ್ತೆ which is nearly identical in meaning, so that the forms become ಅನ್ತೆವೋಲ್, ಅನ್ತೆವೊಲ್, "without the fault of tautology" (punarukti) according to Kêśava, its meaning remaining the same, viz. 'as', 'like', etc. ಬೋಲ್, ಬೊಲ್ are used only in compounds, when they are always preceded by a euphonic ಸೌನ್ದ.

Kêśava quotes the following instances to elucidate the use of ವೋಲ್, etc.

ಜಲನಿಧಿಯ ವೋಲ್ ಗಭೀರಂ,
ಬಲವೈರಿಯ ವೋಲ್ ಸಮಗ್ರವಿಭವಸನಾಥಂ, |
ಕುಲಗಿರಿವೋಲ್ ನಿಷ್ಕವ್ವಂ,
ಬಲಿಯನ್ತೆವೊಲಧಿಕದಾನಿ ದಾನವಿನೋದಂ || .

ರವಿಸುತನನ್ತೆವೋಲಧಿಕದಾನಿ, ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಿ ಸಿಂಗದನ್ತೆವೋಲ್ | .

ಆ ಮುನೀಶ್ವರಂ ಶಾನ್ತರಸದ ಕಡಲ ವೋಲಿದಂ | .

ನಿಜತೇಜಂ ನೀಳ್ ಕರ್ನೆಯ್ಲಿಲ ವೊಲಿರೆ | .

ಇನ್ದ್ರಂಬೋಲ್ ವಿಭವಯುತಂ,
ಚನ್ದ್ರಂಬೋಲ್ ಕಾನ್ತಿವನ್ತನಾದಿತ್ಯಂಬೋಲ್ |
ಸಾನ್ದ್ರಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣತೇಜನು
ಪೇನ್ದ್ರಂಬೋಲ್ ನೀತಿನಿಪುಣನಾ ನರನಾಥಂ || .

The Śabdānuśāsana has the following additional instances:

ಹರಿವೋಲ್, ಹರಿವೋಲ್; ಗಿರಿವೋಲ್, ಗಿರಿವೋಲ್; ವಿಧುವೋಲ್, ವಿಧುವೋಲ್; ಪಿತೃವೋಲ್, ಪಿತೃವೋಲ್; ಮಾತಂಗದ ವೋಲ್; ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವೋಲ್; ವೃತ್ತದ ವೋಲ್; ಧರ್ಮದ ವೋಲ್;—ಅಣ್ಣಂಬೋಲ್, ಸೋಮಂಬೋಲ್;—ಇನ್ದ್ರನ ವೋಲ್, ಇನ್ದ್ರನ ವೋಲ್; ಹರಿಯ ವೋಲ್, ಹರಿಯ ವೋಲ್; ವಿಧುವ ವೋಲ್, ವಿಧುವ ವೋಲ್; ಪಿತೃವ ವೋಲ್, ಪಿತೃವ ವೋಲ್.

Other bhāvavaçanas or verbal nouns formed, without taddhita suffixes (§ 243), by a mere change in the verbal theme are ಆಟ, ಪಾಟ, ನೋಟ, ತೀಟ, ಕೂಟ, ಬೇಟ, ಮಾಟ, etc. (of ಆಡು, ಪಾಡು, etc.; see § 58), ಈಡು, ಬೀಡು, ಸೂಡು (of ಇಡು, etc.; see § 101), ಕೇಡು, ಎಸು (of ಕಿಡು, etc.; see § 101),

ಕೋಡು, ತೋಡು (of ಕುಡು, etc.; see § 101). These may perhaps be classed with the primitive nominal bases; but others are apparently not found in Kannada.

X. On secondary nominal bases.

243. Taddhitalingas or taddhitas have been referred to in § 68, 2; 99. 100. 102, s, f. They are secondary nominal bases or nouns, as they are formed by means of suffixes (taddhita, taddhitapratyaya) from nouns and verbs.

When neuters and derived from verbs, they express the abstract notion (bhâva) of a verb either as to state or action, i. e. are bhâvavaçanas or verbal nouns; when neuters and formed from nouns, they have a similar character. [About bhâvavaçanas in general see §§ 100 (ಅಟ್ಟು, etc.); 188 (ಅಲಿಲ್, ಅಲಿಲು, etc.); 194, remark (ಉಣ್ಣು); 198 (ಓದಿದುದು, etc.); 200 1. 3 (ಕುಡುವುದು, ಹೇಲುವುದು, etc.); 203. 204 (ಆಳ್ಕಂ, ಬೇಲ್ಕಂ, etc.); 205, 1, c (ಈವುದು, etc.); 205, 1, d (ಗೆಯ್ಕೆ, etc.); 242; 254, remarks 1 and 2 (ಮಾಲ್ಪಿದು, ಮಾಡದುದು, etc.); 298, 3 (ಆದುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, etc.); cf. 316, 2.]

A. The chief suffixes for forming neuters are:

- 1, ಅ, e. g. ಅಜ, ಗೆಲ, ನೇಳ, ಸಾಲ, ಸೋಲ (of the verbs ಆಡ್, etc.; see § 100).
- 2, ಎ, e. g. ಕಟ್ಟೆ, ಕೊಲೆ, ನಗೆ (of the verbs ಕಟ್ಟು, ಕೊಲ್, ನಗು; see § 100), and (by altering the vowel of the theme) ಕೆಪ್ಪೆ, ತೆಪ್ಪೆ, ನೆಲೆ, ಬೆಲೆ (of the verbs ಕೆಪ್, etc.; see § 101).
- 3, ಅಮೆ, e. g. ಅಜ್ಜಮೆ, ತೀರಮೆ (of the verbs ಅಜ್ಜು, ತೀರ್).
- 4, ಅವು, e. g. ಇರವು, ಒಲವು, ಕಳವು, ಗೆಲವು, ನಿಲವು, ಬರವು, ಬಲವು, ಸಲವು (of the verbs ಇರ್, ಒಲ್, ಕಳ್, etc.).
- 5, ಇಕೆ, e. g. ಆಯತಿಕೆ, ಉದ್ಧತಿಕೆ, ಪನ್ನತಿಕೆ, ಬಲ್ಲಣ್ಣತಿಕೆ, ಮಾನಸಿಕೆ (of the nouns ಆಯತ, etc.). The Śabdānuśāsana has ಅಲಸಿಕೆ, ಗರುವಿಕೆ, ಚದುರಿಕೆ, ಚೆಲ್ವಿಕೆ, ಜಾಣಿಕೆ (of ಅಲಸ, etc.), ಆಟಕಾಣಿಕೆ, ಓಲೆಕಾಣಿಕೆ, ಕಂಚುಗಾಣಿಕೆ, ಬಳೆಗಾಣಿಕೆ (of ಆಟಕಾಣ, etc.). In another place it adduces ಅಂಜಿಕೆ, ಒನ್ನಿಕೆ, ಕನ್ನಿಕೆ, ನನ್ನಿಕೆ, ಪೊನ್ನಿಕೆ (of the verbs ಅಂಜು, etc.), ಅವುಡಿಕೆ, ಓದಿಕೆ, ಕದಡಿಕೆ, ಕವಡಿಕೆ, ಮುದುಡಿಕೆ, ಮೋದಿಕೆ, ಸುನ್ನಿಕೆ, ಸೇನ್ನಿಕೆ, ಹರಡಿಕೆ (of the verbs ಅವುಡು, etc.), ಆಡಿಕೆ, ಚಿವುಡಿಕೆ, ತಲೆವಡಿಕೆ, ಪೊಡಮಡಿಕೆ, ಬಿಡಿಕೆ (of the verbs ಆಡು, etc.).

Kṛṣṇa says that ಕಾಣಿಕೆ (of verb ಕಾಣ್), ಪೂಣಿಕೆ (of ಪೂಣ್), ತೆರಳಿಕೆ (of ತೆರಳ್) in which ಇಕೆ has been suffixed to verbs ending in consonants, are wrong (dōṣha; see under ಕೆ); consequently the Śabdānuśāsana's ಕಲಿಕೆ (of ಕಲ್, under sūtra 568) would also be wrong according to him.

Instead of ಇಕೆ also ಇಕ್ಕೆ occurs, e. g. in ಉನ್ನತಿಕೆ, ಉದ್ಧತಿಕೆ.

6, ಇಗೆ, *e. g.* ತಾಜಿಗೆ, ಪಾಡಿಗೆ, ಬೇದಿಗೆ, ಮಾಜಿಗೆ, ಮೂಡಿಗೆ (of the verbs ತಾಜು, etc.), and ಪೊಲಿಗೆ (of the verb ಪೊಲ್). This is only in Śabdānuśāsana, sūtra 565.

7, ಇಸು, *e. g.* ಉಣಿಸು, ತಿನಿಸು (of the verbs ಉಣ್, etc.; Śabdānuśāsana, sūtra 578).

8, ಉಮೆ, *e. g.* ತಕ್ಕುಮೆ (of the noun ತಕ್ಕ). The Śabdānuśāsana's sūtra 572 seems to refer to this suffix when it teaches that ತಕ್ಕುಮೆ and ಬಕ್ಕುಮೆ are derived from the verbs ತರ್ and ಬರ್ by means of ಉಮ and the insertion of ಕು. This sūtra might have taken notice of ತಕ್ಕು, ಬಕ್ಕು, verbal nouns which are used for the third person (§§ 203, 204), to which the suffix ಉಮೆ would have been added.

9, ಕ, *e. g.* ಉಡುಕ (of the verb ಉಡು), ನಡುಕ (from the verb ನಡುಗು, the final ಗು having been dropped; cf. No. 16).

10, ಕೆ, *e. g.* ಕಾಣ್ಕೆ, ಪೂಣ್ಕೆ, ತೋರ್ಕೆ, ತೆರಳ್ಕೆ (of the verbs ಕಾಣ್, etc.), ಮಡಿಕೆ, ಹಡಿಕೆ (of the verbs ಮಡಿ, ಹಡಿ). The Śabdānuśāsana has no ಮಡಿಕೆ, ಹಡಿಕೆ, but adds ಆಯ್ಕೆ, ಆರಯ್ಕೆ (of the verbs ಆಯ್, etc.), ಅನ್ನೆ, ಕೂನ್ನೆ, ಪೆನ್ನೆ, ಬಾನ್ನೆ, ಸೀನ್ನೆ (of ಆನ್, etc.), ನೇಲ್ಕೆ, ಪೋಲ್ಕೆ, ಸೋಲ್ಕೆ, ಕವಲ್ಕೆ, ಮಡಲ್ಕೆ (of ನೇಲ್, etc.), ಅದಿರ್ಕೆ, ಪೊಣಿರ್ಕೆ, ಬಿಡಿರ್ಕೆ, ಸಾರ್ಕೆ (of ಅದಿರ್, etc.), ಉಣ್ಕೆ, ಪಣ್ಕೆ, ಮಾಣ್ಕೆ (of ಉಣ್, etc.), ಕೆಪುಕೆ (of ಕೆಪು = ಕೆಪ್), ತಿಪುಕೆ (of ತಿಪು = ತಿಪ್), ಪೊಪುಕೆ (of ಪೊಪು = ಪೊಪ್), ಅಯ್ಕೆ, ಉಯ್ಕೆ (of ಅಯ್, etc.), ಆಳ್ಕೆ, ಊಳ್ಕೆ (of ಆಳ್, etc.), ಬಾಯ್ಕೆ, ಮಾಯ್ಕೆ (of ಬಾಯ್, etc.).

Compare the termination ಕೆ of the imperative in § 205.

11, ಗುಳ್, *e. g.* ಪೊಯ್ಗುಳ್ (boating, of the verb ಪೊಯ್), ಬಯ್ಗುಳ್ (of ಬಯ್). This suffix is given only in the Śabdānuśāsana.

12, ಗೆ, *e. g.* ಉಡುಗೆ, ಪಣ್ಣುಗೆ, ಪತ್ತುಗೆ, ಪಸುಗೆ, ಬಿಸುಗೆ (of the verbs ಉಡು, etc.), ಪೊಲ್ಗೆ (of ಪೊಲ್), to which the Śabdānuśāsana adds ಅಡುಗೆ, ಅದುರ್ಗೆ (for ಅಡ್ಡುಗೆ), ಅಪುಗೆ, ತಾಳ್ಳುಗೆ, ತುಡುಗೆ, ತುಮ್ಮುಗೆ, ತೆಮ್ಮಳ್ಳುಗೆ, ನಮ್ಮುಗೆ (of ಅಡು, etc.), ಎಪ್ಪೆ, ಬೇಳ್ಗೆ, ಸಲ್ಗೆ (of ಎಪ್, etc.).

Compare the termination ಗೆ of the imperative in § 205.

13, ತ, *e. g.* ಅಪಾತ, ಉಪಾತ, ಕಡಿತ (of the verbs ಅಪಾ, etc.), ಎರ್ತ (of ಎಪ್ = ಎಪು), ಪೊರ್ತ (of ಪೊಪ್ = ಪೊಪು), ಏತ (= ಎಪುತ of ಎಪು), ಓತ (= ಓದುತ of ಓದು), to which the Śabdānuśāsana adds ಈತ, ಈನ್ತ, ಕುಯ್ತ, ಕೆಯ್ತ, ಗೆಯ್ತ, ತೊಯ್ತ, ಪಾಯ್ತ, ಸುಯ್ತ (of ಈ, ಈನ್, etc.), ಅಗಿತ, ಇಪಾತ, ಕುಣಿತ, ತಿರಿತ, ಬಿಗಿತ, ಮಡಿತ, ಮುಗಿತ, ಮುಪಾತ, ಸುಗಿತ, ಓತ (the act of loving, of ಓ, which is different from Kṛṣṇa's ಓತ).

14, ತನ, *e. g.* ಆಳ್ತನ (of the verb or noun ಆಳ್), ಎಗ್ಗತನ, ಕಲಿತನ, ಪೆಣ್ತನ, ಮರುಳ್ತನ (of the nouns ಎಗ್ಗ, etc.). The Śabdānuśāsana adduces ಕೆಳೆಯತನ, ಚೆಲ್ವತನ, ಬಲ್ಲತನ (of the nouns ಕೆಳೆಯ, etc.), ಗರಶಿತನ, ಸೂಳಿತನ (of the tadbhavas ಗರಶಿ, etc.). Kṛṣṇa adds that ತನ is not suffixed to Samskr̥ta nouns, and *e. g.* ಆರೋಹಕತನ is wrong (ಅಬದ್ಧ); the Śabdānuśāsana (sūtras 430 seq.), however, expressly teaches how to form ಪುರುಷತನ, ವೀರತನ, ಶೂರತನ, ಉನ್ನತತನ, ಪನ್ನತನ, ಸುಖತನ.

15, ತೆ, *e. g.* ಅಗಯ್ತೆ, ನೆಗಯ್ತೆ, ಪೊಗಯ್ತೆ, ಮುಗುಳ್ತೆ (of the verbs ಅಗಯ್, etc.), ಉಗುತೆ, ಪುಗುತೆ, ಮುಗುತೆ (of ಉಗು, etc.), (ನಿಪತೆ, of the verb ನಿಪಾ).

16, ಎ, *e. g.* ತೆಗೆಪ, ತೆಗೆಪ, ತೊಡೆಪ, ನಡೆಪ, ಮೊಗೆಪ, ತಡೆಪ, ಅಣೆಪ, ಪೊರಪ, ನನೆಪ, ತೊನೆಪ, ಅರೆಪ, ಬರೆಪ, ಒರೆಪ (of the verbs ತೆಗೆ, etc.), ಕುದಿಪ, ಮಿದಿಪ, ತಳಿಪ (of the verbs ಕುದಿ, etc.), ತೊಳಪ (of the verb ತೊಳೆ). This suffix and the instances (except ಬರೆಪ which is used also in the Śabdamanidarpana) are mentioned only in the Śabdānuṣāṣana. We adduce still (from the Dictionary) ಬರಪ, ಬಪಪ (of ಬರೆ, ಬಪ್ಪಿ) in which the final ಎ of the verbal theme has been dropped (*cf.* § 60 and the ತೊಳಪ above), and ತಳಪ (of ತಳಗು = ತೊಳಗು), ತಿರಪ (of ತಿರಗು) in which the final ಗು is dropped (*cf.* § 211, 1; see under No. 18, a).

Compare the suffix ಹ.

17, ಪಿ, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಪಿ, ನೋವ್ವಿ (of the verbs ಕಲ್, ನೋನ್).

18 a, ಪು, *e. g.* ಪಡೆಪು (of the verb ಪಡೆ), ತೋರ್ಪು, ಮಾರ್ಪು (of the verbs ತೋರ್, ಮಾರ್), ನಡಪು (of the verb ನಡೆ), ಕಡುಪು (of the noun ಕಡು), ತಣ್ಣು, ನುಣ್ಣು, ಬಲ್ಪು, ಮಲ್ಪು (of the nouns ತಣ್, etc.), ಕರ್ಪು, ಕೆಮ್ಮು (of the nouns ಕರ್, ಕೆಮ್ಮ), ಕೂರ್ಪು, ನೇರ್ಪು (of the nouns ಕೂರ್, ನೇರ್), ಒಳ್ಳು, ತೆಳ್ಳು (of the nouns ಒಳ್, ತೆಳ್), ಬಿಳ್ಳು (of the noun ಬಿಳ್ = ಬೆಳ್), ಪಸುರ್ಪು (of the verb ಪಸುರ್), ಬಿನುಪು (of the noun ಬಿನು), ಓಪು, ಕಾಪು, ಮೇಪು (of the verbs ಓ, etc.). ಪೆಮ್ಮು comes from the noun ಪಿರಿ. The Śabdānuṣāṣana adds that ಪೊಳಪು is to be derived from the verb ಪೊಳಗು; likewise there are ತೊಳಪು, ಮಿಜುಪು (of the verbs ತೊಳಗು, ಮಿಜುಪು, see under No. 16). *Cf.* § 185. Could ಸೊಮ್ಮು be a formation of ಸೊಬಗು, the ಗು being dropped?

Compare the suffix ಹು.

18 b, (ಮ, *e. g.* ಪೊರಮ, of the verb ಪೊರೆ).

18 c, (ಮು, *e. g.* ಅಣ್ಣು, of a verb ಅಣ್ ?; ಇಮ್ಮು of the noun ಇಮ್ಮ).

19, ಮು, *e. g.* ಒಲೈ, ನಲೈ, ಬಲೈ (of the verbs ಒಲ್, etc.), ಕೂರ್ಮು (of the verb ಕೂರ್), ಪರ್ಮು (of the noun ಪರ್), ಕಡುಮು, ಮೆಯ್ಯು (of the nouns ಕಡು, etc.), ಜಾಣ್ಣು (of the noun ಜಾಣ್).

Compare the use of this suffix for the numerals in § 279.

The curious form ಅಜಾಯಮೆ is found *e. g.* in Āndraprabha 4, 2; Abhinavapampa 7, after 11; 8, 45; 11, 54. It is quite possible that its meaning is 'the not knowing', 'absence of knowledge'. If thus, it would have been formed from ಅಜಾಯ, yet to know, *i. e.* not to know (see *e. g.* §§ 170. 171) and ಮೆ, so that it would be a negative noun. *Cf.* the noun ಇಲ್ಲವೆ under No. 25. The meaning given to ಅಜಾಯಮೆ in the Dictionary is possibly wrong.

20, (ವ, *e. g.* ಇಕ್ಕುವ, ಹಣ್ಣುವ, ಹಳದಿಸುವ; of the verbs ಇಕ್ಕು, etc.; *cf.* ಹ).

21, (ವಣಿಗೆ, *e. g.* ನೆಜವಣಿಗೆ, Śabdamanidarpana pp. 219. 387, ಮೆಜವಣಿಗೆ, mediæval and modern dialect, of the verbs ನೆಜ್ and ಮೆಜ್. Regarding the dropping of the ಎ see under ವಿ. *Cf.* ವಣಿಗೆ and ಅಣಿಗೆ under B).

22, ವಳಿ, *e. g.* ಸಲ್ವಳಿ (of the verb ಸಲ್), ನಡೆವಳಿ, ನುಡಿವಳಿ (of ನಡೆ, etc.).

23, ವಿ, *e. g.* ತೊಜವಿ, ಬಳವಿ (of the verbs ತೊಜ್, ಬಳಿ), ಅಳವಿ. Observe that in ತೊಜವಿ, ಬಳವಿ the final ಎ of the verbal theme is dropped; *cf.* § 60.

24, 'ವು, *e. g.* ಅಜ್ಜವು, ಅಜ್ಜವು, ಉಜ್ಜವು, ತಿಳಿವು, ಪಜ್ಜವು, ವಸಿವು, ಪದಾವು, ಸುಜಾವು (of the verbs ಅಜ್ಜ, etc.); — ಎರವು, ಕಜವು, ತೆಜವು, ನೆಜವು, ಮಜವು, ಸೆಜವು (of the verbs ಎರೆ, etc.); — ಕೆಳವು (?), ವೆಳವು (or ವೆಜವು? see § 233); — ಕೀವು, ನೋವು, ಸಾವು (of the verbs ಕೀ, etc.). Observe that in ಎರವು, ಕಜವು, etc. the ಎ of the verbal theme has been dropped; *cf.* § 60. See § 185.

A few nouns ending either in ವು or ಅ are given in § 96.

25, ವೆ, *e. g.* ತೆಜವೆ, ಮಜವೆ (of the verbs ತೆಜ, etc.), ಪಳವೆ (?), ಎಳವೆ (? o. r. ಎಡವೆ). Observe that in ತೆಜವೆ, ಮಜವೆ the final ಎ of the verbal theme has been dropped; *cf.* § 60.

ಇಲ್ಲವೆ, the state of being not, may be compared with ಅಜ್ಜಯಮ under No. 19.

26, ಸು, *e. g.* ಮುನಿಸು, ಮುಳಸು (of the verbs ಮುನಿ, etc.); ಕಿನಿಸು, ಬೆಳಸು; ಪೊಲಸು (of the noun ಪೊಲೆ). Observe that in ಬೆಳಸು (of the verb ಬೆಳೆ) the final ಎ of the verbal theme has been dropped; *cf.* § 60.

27, ಹ (cf. ವ), *e. g.* ಮಿಾಹ, ಇಕ್ಕಹ, ನಡಹ, ಬರಹ (of the verbs ಮಿಾ, ಇಕ್ಕು, ನಡೆ, ಬರೆ). Observe that in ನಡಹ, ಬರಹ the ಎ of the verbal theme has been dropped; *cf.* § 60.

Compare the suffix ಪ.

28, ಹು, *e. g.* ಕಾಹು, ಬಾಹು, ಮೇಹು (of the verbs ಕಾ, etc.).

Compare the suffix ಫು.

These and others are the suffixes for forming neuter nouns (Kēśava says).

Remarks.

a) Kēśava states that some taddhitaliṅgas end also in ಉ, and gives the instances ಉಗ್ಗು, ಸಿಗ್ಗು, ಎಗ್ಗು, ಕೆವುಡು, ಕೆಂಚು, ಗುಜ್ಜು. Their suffixes (taddhitas) are not adduced by him. ಉಗ್ಗು may belong to the primitive nominal bases (§ 242); ಸಿಗ್ಗು may be connected with ಸಿಡಿ, perplexity; ಎಗ್ಗು seems to be another form of ಎಜಗು, the quality of a simpleton; ಕೆವುಡು may be ಕೆವಿ and ಉಡು (=ಉಡಿ), 'ear-breakage'; ಕೆಂಚು is ಕೆಂ and ಚು (=ಸು); ಗುಜ್ಜು is ಗುಜ್ (=ಕುಜು) and ಜು.

b) Other taddhita nouns are ಪಿನ್ದು (ಪಿನ್ + ದು) or ಹಿನ್ದು and ಮುನ್ದು (ಮುನ್ + ದು). They optionally take the form of ಪಿನ್ನು (ಪಿನ್ + ತು) and ಮುನ್ನು (ಮುನ್ + ತು, see § 122). Their final ಉ may become ಎ, in which case they appear as ಪಿನ್ನೆ (ಹಿನ್ನೆ), ಮುನ್ನೆ, ಪಿನ್ನೆ, ಮುನ್ನೆ.

The same change of final ಉ into ಎ may take place also in the taddhita nouns ಒಳಗು (ಒಳ + ಗು), ಕೆಳಗು (ಕೆಳ + ಗು), ವೆಜಗು (ವೆಜ + ಗು), ಪೊಜಗು (ಪೊಜ + ಗು), ಮೇಗು (ಮೇ + ಗು), in which case they become ಒಳಗೆ, ಕೆಳಗೆ, ವೆಜಗೆ, ಪೊಜಗೆ, ಮೇಗೆ.

B. The chief suffixes for forming masculines, feminines, (epicenes and neuters) are

1, ಅಟೆಗ (ಅಟ + ಇಗ, a player, a man who busies himself with, one who is occupied with), *e. g.* ಕೊಲ್ಲಟೆಗ, ದೀವಟೆಗ, ಮಾವಟೆಗ.

2, ಅಡಿಗ (ಅಡ + ಇಗ, = ಅಟೆಗ), *e. g.* ದೇವಡಿಗ, ಸಾವಡಿಗ (o. r. ಹಾವಡಿಗ), ಪೂವಡಿಗ.

3, ಅಣೆಗ (ಅಣ + ಇಗ, = ಅಡಿಗ), *e. g.* ಎರವಣೆಗ, ಪೂವಣೆಗ.

4, ಅಯಿಲ (=ಆಯಿಲ), *e. g.* ಘೋಷಯಿಲ, ಪಚ್ಚಯಿಲ, ಪದಯಿಲ. This is only in the Śābdānuśāsana. See ಘೋಷಯಿಲ in Dictionary.

5, ಆಯ್ತು, *e. g.* ಅಚ್ಚುಳಾಯ್ತು, ಕಡಂಗಾಯ್ತು, ಕಲ್ಲಾಯ್ತು, ಝಳವ್ವಾಯ್ತು, ಸೂದಾಯ್ತು. It occurs also as ಆಯತ, ಆಯಿತ; see Dictionary. The Śābdānuśāsana adds ಬಾಗಿಲಾಯ್ತು, ಅವಸರಾಯ್ತು, and says that the suffix means 'superintendent', 'controller' (adhikṛita).

6, ಆಯಿಲ (=ಆಯಿಲ), *e. g.* ಅಡ್ಡಾಯಿಲ, ಓಜಾಯಿಲ, ಘೋಷಾಯಿಲ, ಪುರ್ಗಾಯಿಲ (o. r. ಪುಗ್ಗಾಯಿಲ), ರೇಖಾಯಿಲ. It has also the form of ಆಯ್ತು (see Dictionary), and is used for Kannada and Sanskrit nouns. In the Śābdamanidarpana p. 30 ಘೋಷಾಯಿಲ appears as tadbhava of ಘೋಷಾರೂಢ.

7, ಆಳಿ (another form of ಆಡಿ, 'that moves, plays, performs', etc.; see Dictionary), *e. g.* ಎಲಾಳಿ, ಓದಾಳಿ, ಕೇಡಾಳಿ, ಜೂದಾಳಿ, ಪಡಸಾಳಿ, (o. r. ಹೆಡಸಾಳಿ), ಮಾತಾಳಿ, ಮಾಪಾಳಿ, ಸಿಗ್ಗಾಳಿ. It forms epicene nouns which occasionally are used also as neuters, *e. g.* ಓದಾಳಿ ಇವಂ, ಓದಾಳಿ ಇವಳ್, ಓದಾಳಿ ಇದು.

8, ಇ (a feminine suffix added to ಉಗ, etc.), *e. g.* ತಾಳುಗಿ (ತಾಯುಗಿ), ನಾರುಗಿ, ಬೂತುಗಿ, ಬೇರುಗಿ, ಮಾತುಗಿ (*cf.* Nos. 16. 17. 28); ನಿಡುಗಣ್ಣಿ, ನಿಡುವೆರಲಿ, ಸುಕುಂಗುರುಳಿ; ಕರಿಕಿ, ಬಿಳಿಕಿ, ಮುದುಕಿ; ಸೂಳಾಯ್ತಿ, ಅವಸರಾಯ್ತಿ; ಅರಸಿ;—(a masculine and neuter suffix) *e. g.* ಅಪಗುಲಿ, ಅನೆಗುಲಿ, ಇಲಿಗುಲಿ, ಪಾವುಗುಲಿ (see No. 26 b);—(an epicene suffix) *e. g.* ಕಡುಗೇಲಸಿ, ಕಡುಚಾಗಿ, ಚಲವಾದಿ, ನಿಡುಮೂಗಿ.

9, ಇಕ, *e. g.* ಅಸಿಕ, ಕರಿಕ, ದಸಿಕ (o. r. ಹಿಸಿಕ), ಬಾರಿಕ. The Śābdānuśāsana has ಕುಸಿಕ, ನಸಿಕ, ಬಾರಿಕ. It refers ಕರಿಕ to suffix ಕ, teaching that it is formed of ಕರಿದು which drops its final syllable; see No. 24.

10, ಇಗ, *e. g.* ಕಬ್ಬಿಗ, ತೋಣ್ಣಿಗ, ಸರವನ್ನಿಗ, ಸಿಂಗರಿಗ, ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲಿಗ, ಮನ್ನೂರಿಗ, ಬಾಣಸಿಗ;—ಗನ್ನಿಗ, ದೂಸಿಗ, ತಮ್ಮಲಿಗ;—ಅಡಸಿಗ, ಚಾಮರಿಗ, ಕರಹಟ್ಟಿಗ (o. r. ಕರಹಟ್ಟಿಗ);—ಅಟಮಟಿಗ, ಮಾಳಿಗ (o. r. ಮಾಲಿಗ), ವ್ರಸಿಗ;—ಜೋಯಿಸಿಗ, ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಗ, ಪೂಲವ್ವಿಗ;—ಸಾಲಿಗ, ಹಂಗಿಗ;—ದೇಗುಲಿಗ, ಅಕ್ಕರಿಗ, ಛಾನ್ದಸಿಗ;—ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಗ;—ಮೂಲಿಗ.

The Śābdānuśāsana has the following series:—ತಮ್ಮಲಿಗ, ದವಸಿಗ, ದೂಸಿಗ, ಕಾಯಿಗ, ಪಣ್ಣಿಗ;—ಮದ್ದಳಿಗ, ಸರವನ್ನಿಗ, ಬೀಣಿಗ, ಗಾಣಿಗ, ಕೇಣಿಗ;—ಪಡಸವಿಗ, ಅಟಮಟಿಗ, ಪುಸಿಗ, ಉಪವಾಸಿಗ, ನಿಯಮಿಗ, ವ್ರತಿಗ;—ಜೋಯಿಸಿಗ, ಗಣದಿಗ, ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಿಗ, ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಗ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗ, ಬಾಗರಣಿಗ;—ಗನ್ನಿಗ, ಮೆಣಸಿಗ, ಸಿಪ್ಪಲಿಗ;—ದೇವಿಗ, ಪಾಕಿಗ, ಅಡುಗಿಗ, ಕಬ್ಬಿಗ, ಚಾಪದಿಗ;—ಕಮ್ಮಿಗ, ಕುಮ್ಮಿಗ, ಅಕ್ಕರಿಗ, ಮದನವತಿಗ; ಸುಂಕಿಗ, ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗ, ಧ್ವಾರಿಗ, ಭಣ್ಣಾರಿಗ;—ಕಾಲೂರಿಗ, ಕರಹಾಡಿಗ, ಒಳ್ಳೂರಿಗ, ಬಾನಿಗ, ಪಟ್ಟಣಿಗ, ಕನ್ನಡಿಗ.

11, ಇಚ, *e. g.* ಅಲರಿಚ, ಪೊದಲಿಚ. The Śābdānuśāsana has ಕನ್ನಡಿಚ. In some instances a preceding vowel is shortened, *e. g.* ಕಾಲುರಿಚ (for ಕಾಲೂರಿಚ). The Śābdānuśāsana adduces also ಒಳ್ಳುರಿಚ (for ಒಳ್ಳೂರಿಚ), ಮೆಲುರಿಚ (for ಮೇಲೂರಿಚ), ಬನಿಚ (for ಬಾನಿಚ), ಕಲಿಚ (for ಕಾಲಿಚ), ಕರಹಡಿಚ (for ಕರಹಾಡಿಚ).

12, ಇತಿ (a feminine suffix added to ಇಗ, etc.), *e. g.* ಚಾಮರಿತಿ, ಮದ್ದಳಿತಿ, ಆವಣಿತಿ, ಕನ್ನಡಿತಿ, ದೇಸಿತಿ, ಲೇಪಾಳಿತಿ, ಪಂಚಮಿತಿ, ತೆಲ್ಲಿತಿ, ಚಿಪ್ಪಿತಿ, ಒಕ್ಕಲಿತಿ, ಹಾದರಿತಿ. The Śābdānuśāsana has also ಗಾಣಿತಿ, ಅಗಸಿತಿ, ಕೊಂಕಣಿತಿ, ಸುಂಕಿತಿ, ತೋಣ್ಣಿತಿ, ಪಾವಡಿತಿ, ಮಾಲೆವಡಿತಿ, ಸರವನ್ನಿತಿ, ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲಿತಿ, ಗನ್ನಿತಿ;—ದೇವುಳಿತಿ, ಪಾಕುಳಿತಿ, ಕೆಯ್ದುಳಿತಿ;—ಮಾತುಗಿತಿ, ಬೂತುಗಿತಿ, ನಾರುಗಿತಿ, ಬೇರುಗಿತಿ, ತಾಳುಗಿತಿ (ತಾಯುಗಿತಿ);—ಲಂಚಿತಿ.

Occasionally ಇತಿ is suffixed to simple Kannada nouns, *e. g.* ಒಕ್ಕಲಿತಿ, ಕುಲುಮ್ಮಿತಿ, ತೆಲುಂಗಿತಿ, ಪಾರ್ವಿತಿ, or to tadbhavas, *e. g.* ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿತಿ, ಅರಸಿತಿ, ಜೋಗಿತಿ, ತಳವರಿತಿ, ನಾವಿತಿ,

ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲಿತಿ, 'or to secondary forms of *ladbhavas*, *e.g.* ಕಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಿತಿ, ಕುಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಿತಿ, or also to *Sāṃskṛīta* nouns, *e.g.* ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಿತಿ, ಪ್ರಧಾನಿತಿ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿತಿ.

13 *a*, ಇಲ, *e.g.* ಪಚ್ಚೆಯಿಲ, ಪಳೆಯಿಲ (?), ಪಡೆಯಿಲ, ಗಾವಿಲ, ನಾವಿಲ. (*Cf.* ಅಯಿಲ ಆಯಿಲ?).

13 *b*, ಇಲ (a negative form of ಇಲ್), *e.g.* ಬರ್ದಿಲ. *Cf.* § 209, note 1, and No. 14.

14, ಇಲಿ (a negative form of ಇಲ್, used for masculines, feminines and neuters), *e.g.* ಅಗಿಲಿಲಿ, ಕಣ್ಣಿಲಿ, ಕೂರಿಲಿ, ನಾಣಿಲಿ, ಬೆಳಗಿಲಿ.

15, ಉಕ, *e.g.* ಅಣ್ಣುಕ, ಕಟ್ಟುಕ, ಕಾರುಕ, ತಟ್ಟುಕ, ದಿಣ್ಣುಕ, ಬೊನ್ನುಕ, ಸಣ್ಣುಕ. The *Śabdānuśāsana* has also ಚಟ್ಟುಕ, ಪಟ್ಟುಕ, ಸಣ್ಣುಕ (=ಸಣ್ಣುಕ).

16, ಉಗ, *e.g.* ಊರುಗ, ಕಾಯುಗ (ಕಾಳುಗ), ನಾರುಗ, ನೇಣುಗ, ಬೇರುಗ, ಮಣ್ಣುಗ, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗ. The *Śabdānuśāsana* has also ಕಲ್ಲುಗ, ಅಚ್ಚುಳುಗ, ತಾಳುಗ (ತಾಯುಗ), ಪರಳುಗ, ಪಾಲುಗ, ಪೊನ್ನುಗ, ಸೂರುಗ. *Cf.* No. 8.

17, ಉಗಿ (a feminine suffix), *e.g.* ತಾಳುಗಿ (ತಾಯುಗಿ), ನಾರುಗಿ, ಬೂತುಗಿ, ಬೇರುಗಿ, ಮಾತುಗಿ. This is only in the *Śabdānuśāsana*. *Cf.* No. 8.

18, ಉಣಿ (of verb ಉಣ್, a masculine, feminine and neuter suffix), *e.g.* ಅಮರ್ದುಣಿ, ಕಳ್ಳುಣಿ, ತುಡುಗುಣಿ. The *Śabdānuśāsana* adds ಅರಲುಣಿ, ಅಲರುಣಿ, ಎರಲುಣಿ, ಎಲರುಣಿ, ಕಮ್ಮುಣಿ, ಪಾವುಣಿ, ಬಣ್ಣುಣಿ.

19, ಉಳಿಗ (=ಉಳುಗ), *e.g.* ದೇವುಳಿಗ, ಮಣ್ಣುಳಿಗ. The *Śabdānuśāsana* has also ಅಡುಗುಳಿಗ, ಕಬ್ಬುಳಿಗ, ಚಾಪದುಳಿಗ, ಪಾಕುಳಿಗ.

20, ಉಳ್ಳ, which is the present participle of ಉಳ್ (see § 180, remark after 6; § 215, *a, b*), and by adding the suffixes ಅಂ, ಅಳ್, ಉದು, (ಅವನು, ಅವಳು, ಅದು) may be used to form masculines, feminines and neuters (see § 185, 186). Kāśīya's instances are all of the masculine gender, ಬಿಜ. ಧನಮುಳ್ಳಂ (ಧನಂ+ಉಳ್ಳಂ), ಧಾನ್ಯಮುಳ್ಳಂ, ಗುಣಮುಳ್ಳಂ, ಓದುಳ್ಳಂ, ತೇಜಮುಳ್ಳಂ. See § 273.

21, ಉಲ್ಕಿಗ (=ಉಳಿಗ; *cf.* ಉಳಿಗ in Dictionary?), *e.g.* ದಣ್ಣುಲ್ಕಿಗ.

22, ಎ (a feminine suffix; *cf.* § 74), *e.g.* ಚದುರೆ, ಜೋಡೆ, ಪಾಣ್ಣೆ, ಸಿತಗೆ. The *Śabdānuśāsana* adds ಎಗ್ಗೆ, ಕಳ್ಳೆ, ಕೆವ್ವೆ, ತುಣ್ಣೆ, ತೇವೆ, ಬಣ್ಣೆ, ಬೆಳ್ಳೆ, ಬೊಳ್ಳೆ, ಮುಣ್ಣೆ, ರುಂಚೆ, ಲಣ್ಣೆ, ಹೆಡ್ಡೆ;—ಸೂಯಾಯ್ತೆ, ಅವಸರಾಯ್ತೆ;—ಕಾಲುರಿಚೆ, ಕರಹಡಿಚೆ;—ಲಂಚವಣಿಗೆ, ಊಟವಣಿಗೆ;—ಸಿರಿವಣ್ಣೆ, ಗುಣವಣ್ಣೆ.

23, ಒಡೆಯ (a noun of the masculine gender preceded by the genitive), *e.g.* ಕೊಡೆಯೊಡೆಯ, ಜಗದೊಡೆಯ, ಜಾಣೊಡೆಯ, ನೆಲದೊಡೆಯ (Mdb. ನೆಲನೊಡೆಯ), ಸೆರ್ವೆಯೊಡೆಯ. See § 215, *a, b*. Its feminine is ಒಡತಿ.

24, ಕ, *e.g.* ಅಯಿಕ್ಕ, ಒಣಕ್ಕ, ಕಿಡುಕ್ಕ, ಕೊಳಕ್ಕ (ಕೊಯಕ್ಕ ?), ತೊಳಕ್ಕ, ನಿಡುಕ್ಕ, ಬಡಕ್ಕ, ಬಣುಕ್ಕ, ಬೆಳುಕ್ಕ (o. r. ಬಳಕ್ಕ). The *Śabdānuśāsana* has ಕರಿಕ್ಕ (see under ಇಕ್ಕ), ಕಡಿಕ್ಕ, ತೋರಿಕ್ಕ, ಬಿಳಿಕ್ಕ.

25, ಕಾಡಿ, *e.g.* ಇಚ್ಚೆಕಾಡಿ, ಕೆಯ್ತುಕಾಡಿ, ಗೆಯ್ತಿಕಾಡಿ, ಪಗೆಕಾಡಿ, ಪಾಯ್ಕಾಡಿ, ಬಗೆಕಾಡಿ, ಬನ್ನಿಕಾಡಿ, ಬೇಟೆಕಾಡಿ, ಬೇಹುಕಾಡಿ, ಒಳ್ಳುಡಿಕಾಡಿ, ನಗೆವಳಿಕಾಡಿ (o. r. ನಗೆವಡಿಕಾಡಿ). The *Śabdānuśāsana* has ಆಟಕಾಡಿ, ನಗೆಕಾಡಿ, ನುಡಿಕಾಡಿ, ಮುಣ್ಣುಕಾಡಿ, ಮೋಸಕಾಡಿ. *Cf.* No. 29.

26 *a*, ಕುಟೆಗ, *e.g.* ಕಲ್ಲುಟೆಗ, ಕಯ್ತುಕುಟೆಗ, ನೀರ್ಕುಟೆಗ, ಮರಕುಟೆಗ. The *Śabdānuśāsana* makes it ಗುಟೆಗ (according to the sandhi rule in § 215, 7, *a*) in the following words:—ಕೆಯ್ತುಟೆಗ, ಗಯ್ತುಗುಟೆಗ, ದಾರಿಗುಟೆಗ.

26 b, ಕುಲಿ. It is used with the application of the sandhi rule in § 215, 7, a. See No. 8.

27, ಕುಳಿ (= ಗುಳಿ, a masculine, feminine and neuter suffix; probably of ಕುಳ್ = ಕೊಳ್, to seize, etc.), e. g. ಓಡುಕುಳಿ, ಆಯ್ಕುಳಿ, ವೇಂಕುಳಿ, ಪೋರ್ಕುಳಿ, ಮುಣುಕುಳಿ. The Śabdānuśāsana has also ಅಡುಕುಳಿ, ಆಯ್ಕುಳಿ, ಮಾಯ್ಕುಳಿ (see § 58), ಸಾಲ್ಕುಳಿ.

28, ಗ, e. g. ಎಡೆಗ, ಕನ್ನೆಗ, ನವಸಿಗ, ಬಿದಿಗ, ಬೂತುಗ, ಬೊನ್ನೆಗ, ಮಾತುಗ, ಸಟೆಗ. See under No. 8. The Śabdānuśāsana adduces also ಊಟಗ, ಜೂದುಗ, ಪಟಿಗ, ಪಾಡುಗ, ಮಾರಿಗ, ಲಂಚಗ.

29, ಗಾಱಿ (= ಕಾಱಿ, with the application of the sandhi rule in § 215, 7, a), e. g. ಒಣಿಗಾಱಿ, ಗೆಜ್ಜಿಗಾಱಿ, ಬಳಿಗಾಱಿ, ಮಣಿಗಾಱಿ, ಮಾಲೆಗಾಱಿ.

When ಗಾಱಿ is preceded by ಉ, a euphonic sōnnē is put after the ಉ, e. g. ಅಲಸುಂಗಾಱಿ, ಓದುಂಗಾಱಿ, ಜೂದುಂಗಾಱಿ, ಪಾಡುಂಗಾಱಿ, or the ಉ may be dropped, e. g. ಕಂಚಿಗಾಱಿ (for ಕಂಚುಗಾಱಿ).

ಕಮ್ಮ and ಕುಮ್ಮ drop the ಗಾ of ಗಾಱಿ, so that they become ಕಮ್ಮಿ, ಕುಮ್ಮಿ.

30, ಗುಳಿ (= ಕುಳಿ, with the application of the sandhi rule in § 215, 7, a, preceded by a euphonic sōnnē), e. g. ಆಟಂಗುಳಿ, ಕುತ್ತಂಗುಳಿ (o. r. ಕುತ್ತುಂಗುಳಿ), ಪಣಂಗುಳಿ, ಲಂಚಂಗುಳಿ, ಸಾಲಂಗುಳಿ. The Śabdānuśāsana has also ಕಾಯ್ಕುಳಿ, ಪಣ್ಣುಳಿ.

31, ತಿ (a feminine suffix), e. g. ಎಡತಿ, ಎಣತಿ, ಗೆಣತಿ, ನರತಿ, ಪೊಲತಿ (with the elision of final ಎ); ವೆಣ್ಣತಿ, ಕಣತಿ, ಸಾವತಿ, ಸೆಟ್ಟತಿ; ಕಮ್ಮಿತಿ, ಕುಮ್ಮಿತಿ (see under No. 29); ಆಟಕಾರ್ತಿ, ಗಾಡಿಕಾರ್ತಿ, ನಗೆಕಾರ್ತಿ, ನುಡಿಕಾರ್ತಿ, ಬಗೆಕಾರ್ತಿ, ಬೇಟಕಾರ್ತಿ (of ಆಟಕಾಱಿ, etc., with the elision of final ಆ); ಒಣಿಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಕಂಚಿಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಜಾಲಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಜೂಜುಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಬಳಿಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಮಣಿಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಮಾಲೆಗಾರ್ತಿ, ಸಂಚಿಗಾರ್ತಿ (of ಒಣಿಗಾಱಿ, etc., with the elision of final ಆ); ಅಡವಳ್ಳಿ, ಘಟ್ಟಿವಳ್ಳಿ, ಪಡೆವಳ್ಳಿ, ಮಡಿವಳ್ಳಿ, ಸೆಜ್ಜಿವಳ್ಳಿ (of ಅಡವಳ, etc., with the elision of final ಆ).

32, (ದಿ, = ತಿ, e. g. ಕೆಳದಿ, ಪೊಲದಿ, with the dropping of final ಎ).

33, ವಟೆಗ, e. g. ಗರವಟೆಗ, ಗಣಿವಟೆಗ, ನೀವಟೆಗ. This suffix is only in the Śabdānuśāsana. (Regarding ಗರವಟೆಗ it says — ಗರ ಇತಿ ಜಲಯನ್ತ್ರವಿಶೇಷಃ | ತತ್ರ ನಿಯುಕ್ತಃ || ಅಥವಾ ಗರವಟಿ ಇತಿ ದುರ್ಗಾದಾ ಪ್ರಹರೇ ವರ್ಯಟಿನಾದಿನಾ ಕ್ರಿಯಮಾಣೋ ರಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಶೇಷಃ | ತತ್ರ ನಿಯುಕ್ತೋ ನಾ ||.)

34, ವಡಿಗ, e. g. ಕುಂಚವಡಿಗ, ಪುಲ್ಲವಡಿಗ. The Śabdānuśāsana has ಕಂಚುವಡಿಗ, ಮಾಲೆವಡಿಗ.

35, ವಣಿಗ, e. g. ಕೂಡ್ವಣಿಗ, ಊಟವಣಿಗ, ಲಂಚವಣಿಗ, ಸಾಲವಣಿಗ.

36, ವನ್ನ, e. g. ಜಸವನ್ನ (o. r. ಜಯವನ್ನ), ಸಿರಿವನ್ನ, ಹೂನ್ಯವನ್ನ (o. r. ಪೂಣ್ಯವನ್ನ). See § 215, 5, b.

37, ವಳ, e. g. ಅಡವವಳ, ಅಡುವಳ, ಪಡೆವಳ, ಮಡಿವಳ, ಮಾಸವಳ, ಸೆಜ್ಜಿವಳ, (ಸೇನೆವಳ).

38, ವಳ್ಳಿ (= ವಳ), e. g. ಅಡವವಳ್ಳಿ, ಅಡುವಳ್ಳಿ, etc.

These and others are the suffixes for forming masculine, feminine (and neuter) nouns (Kēśava says).

The taddhita nouns mentioned under letters A and B are more or less used in the three dialects.

Remark.

According to § 115 (*cf.* § 249) masculine nominal bases are frequently formed by the addition of the suffixes *ಅ*, *ಃ*, and *ಃ*, the grammatical sign of the nominative, to the genitive. Kêśava adduces the following additional instances:—*ಬಲದಂ* (*ಬಲದ*+*ಅ*+*ಃ*), a man of the right, *ತೆಂಕಣಂ* (*ತೆಂಕಣ*+*ಅ*+*ಃ*), a man of the south, *ಬಡಗಣಂ*, *ಪಡುವಣಂ*, *ಮೇಗಣಂ*, *ಕೇಳಗಣಂ*, *ನಡುವಣಂ*, *ಒಳಗಣಂ*, *ಪೊಣಗಣಂ*, *ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಣಂ* (*ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಣ*+*ಅ*+*ಃ*, see § 139), *ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಣಂ*, *ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಣಂ*, *ಕಡೆಯಣಂ* (see § 139), *ಮುನ್ನಣಂ* (*ಮುನ್ನಣ*+*ಅ*+*ಃ*), *ಪಿನ್ನಣಂ*, *ಅತ್ತಣಂ*, *ಇತ್ತಣಂ*.

The feminine forms in the ancient dialect are *ತೆಂಕಣಳ್* (*ತೆಂಕಣ*+*ಅಳ್*), a woman of the south, *ಬಡಗಣಳ್*, *ನಡುವಣಳ್*, *ಕಡೆಯಣಳ್*. In the modern dialect *ಅವ* (*ಅವನು*) and *ಅವಳು* are added to the genitive, *e. g.* *ತೆಂಕಣವ* (*ತೆಂಕಣವನು*), a man of the south, *ಕಡೆಯವ*, *ಒಳಗಿನವ*, *ಮುನ್ನಿನವ*, *ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವ*; *ಕಡೆಯವಳು*, a woman of the side, etc.

A strange form, however, appears, when in the ancient dialect *ದ* and *ಃ* are suffixed to *ಅಲ್ಲಿ*, *ಇಲ್ಲಿ*, *ಉಲ್ಲಿ*, and *ಎಲ್ಲಿ*, *ಏ*, *ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ*, a man of that place, *ಇಲ್ಲಿದಂ*, a man of this place, *ಉಲ್ಲಿದಂ*, a man of this intermediate place, *ಎಲ್ಲಿದಂ*, a man of what place, *e. g.*

ಕೆಲದನಲ್ಲಿದನಿಲ್ಲಿದನಿಗಳೆವ್ವಿನಂ ಮುತ್ತುದನೊಂದೆ ತೇರೊಳಮರೇನ್ದ್ರಸುತಂ | .

ವಿನೋ

ದದ ಮೊದಲೆಲ್ಲಿದಂ ಸೊಬಗಿನಾಗರಮೆಲ್ಲಿದನಿಚ್ಚೆ ಯಾಣ್ಣನೆ

ಲ್ಲಿದನೆರ್ಡೆಗಾಣ್ಣನೆನ್ನರಸನೆಲ್ಲಿದನೋ ಲಲಿತಾಂಗಿವಲ್ಲಭಂ ? || .

A *ದ* and *ಃ* are found in the attributive nouns *ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ*, *ಕಮ್ಮಿದಂ*, *ಕೂರಿದಂ*, *ತಳ್ಳಿದಂ*, *ತೋರಿದಂ*, *ನೇರಿದಂ*, *ಬಲ್ಲಿದಂ*, *ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದಂ*, *ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದಂ* (§§ 273, 274, 276).

How is the *ದಂ* in *ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ*, etc. to be explained? Let us take the corresponding modern form *ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವನು*, a man of that place, as our guide. It is composed of *ಅಲ್ಲಿ*, that place, *ಯ್*, a euphonic letter to connect the *ಅ* of the genitive with the crude base of the noun (§§ 109 under genitive; 130; 141, remark under dative), *ಅ*, the termination of the genitive, *ಅವ*, he, and *ನು*, the grammatical sign of the nominative (§ 114). It is evident that the *ದಂ* in *ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ* is a substitute for the euphonic *ಯ್* in *ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವನು*, which connects the *ಅ* of the genitive with *ಅಲ್ಲಿ*, so that *ಅಲ್ಲಿದ* (for *ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ*) is obtained, to which *ಅ*, he, and *ಃ*, the grammatical sign of the nominative, are suffixed. (See under *ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ* in § 276.)

The feminine forms of *ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ*, etc. are *ಅಲ್ಲಿದಳ್*, *ಇಲ್ಲಿದಳ್*, *ಉಲ್ಲಿದಳ್*, *ಎಲ್ಲಿದಳ್*.

XI. On compound bases.

244. Compound bases (*samâsalingas*) have been mentioned in § 68, 3; 102, 8, *d*; 215, 7, *a seq.* “When (two or more) nominal bases (etc.) seek for a meaning (directly, without intermediate augments and terminations) as a calf does for the close union of its mother, a compound is produced”, Kêśava says. In such a case intervening augments (*âgamas*) and termi-

nations (vibhaktis) are elided, *e. g.* ತೊಡಿಯ (i. e. ತೊಡಿಯ + ಯ + ಅ) ಮಾವು becomes ತೊಡಿಯಾವು, ತೊಡೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಡೆಸೆಕ್ಕೆ, ಎಡೆಯ ನುಡಿ ಎಡೆನುಡಿ, ಮಾತಿನ ಬಲ್ಲಹಂ ಮಾತುಬಲ್ಲಹಂ, ನೂಲಿ ಪತ್ತು ನೂಲಿಪತ್ತು (§ 278, 1), ತೆಂಕಣ ಪಕ್ಕಂ ತೆಂಕವಕ್ಕಂ (*cf.* § 215, 7, b), and also substitutes (âdêśas) are introduced, *e. g.* ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು ಅಡಿ becomes ಮೆಲ್ಲಡಿ (§ 247, 11), ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕೊನ್ನು ಕಿಕ್ಕೊನ್ನು (§ 246, b), ಕಿಲಿದು ಅಡಿ ಕುತ್ತಡಿ (§ 247, 13), ಒನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ್ ಒಮೊದಲ್ (§ 248, 1), ಎರಡು ಮೆಯ್ ಇಮೆಯ್ (§ 248, 2).

Compounds are used more or less in the three dialects; about the extent of their use in each dialect the Dictionary is to be consulted.

The rules about euphonic junction (sandhi) in § 215, 7, *a seq.* are to be remembered.

245. First there are six compounds in Kannada which are also in Samskrita, *viz.* ತತ್ಪುರುಷ, ಕರ್ಮಧಾರಯ, ದ್ವಿಗು, ಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿ, ದ್ವಂದ್ವ, and ಅವ್ಯಯಿ ಭಾವ. About three other Kannada compounds see § 253.

246. The first Kannada compound is ತತ್ಪುರುಷ. It is called so, because the leading instance of this class in Samskrita is tatpurusha, 'the servant of him', indicating that the last word 'purusha' governs the preceding one 'tat', requiring in this case (and in Kannada, it may be said, generally) the genitive. *Cf.* § 253, 2.

a) Instances in which the first member of the compound is unaltered, are:—ತೊಡಿಯಾವು, a mango of a river (i. e. a mango grown near a river), ಎಡೆನುಡಿ, a word of inferiority, ಮಾಮರಂ, a tree of the mango, ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆನನೆ, ಮಾಣಿಕಗೆಮ್ಮ, ಅಲರ್ವಕ್ಕಿ, ಕನ್ನಡವಕ್ಕಿ, ಕಡೆಸೆರಿಂಗು, ಉಡೆನೂಲ್, ಕುಳಿಗರ್ಗಳಿ, ಬೆಳಗೆಮ್ಮ, ಅಲದೋಟಂ, ಅಲದೋರಣಂ, ತಳಿದೋರಣಂ, ಬಿದಿದಟ್ಟ, ಪೊಗರ್ವಟ್ಟ, ಬೆಮರ್ವನಿ, ಅಲಜೋವ್ವಂ, ಕೆಸರ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ನೇಸರ್ಮಯಣಂ, ಬೇಸರ್ನುಡಿ, ಕದಿಜೋನ್ನಂ, ಮುಗುಳ್ಳಾಯ್, ಎಸಳ್ವನೆ, ಅಮಳ್ಳೊಂಗಲ್, ತನಿಗಮ್ಮ, ಕಣ್ಣೀರ್, ಕಣ್ಣೋಟಂ, ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೂಸು, ಉಡಿದೊವಲ್, ಪಣಿಗಟ್ಟು, ಕಣ್ಣೊಲಂ, ತಲೆಕಟ್ಟು, ಬೆಸೆಕೋಲ್, ಕಣ್ಣುಲ್ಲಂ, ಅಲದೊಂಗಲ್, ಬೆಳೆವೊಲಂ, ಮರವಣಿ, ಎಳನೀವೊನಲ್, ಆಳ್ವಲೈ, ತೋಳ್ವಲೈ, ಬಾಳ್ವೊನೆ, ಪೂಪುಣಮ್ಮ, ಕಣ್ಣೇಟಂ, ಪೊಂಜುರಿಗೆ, ಕಣ್ಣೋಲಂ, ಕಳ್ಳವಿಗೆ, ಬಾಯ್ಸವಿಗೆ, ಮೆಯ್ಸೊಬಗು, ಕೆಯ್ಸುರಿಗೆ, ಕಲ್ಲರಿ, ಕಳ್ಳಾಟಂ, ತೋಳಾಟಂ, ಬಾಳೊಪ್ಪಂ.

In such compounds a double letter may appear after a rēpha (F), *e. g.* ನೀರ್ಗಿಚ್ಚು (for ನೀರ್ಗಿಚ್ಚು), ಉವ್ವೇಲಿ, ನೀವ್ವಾವನೆ, ಕಾಗ್ಗಲ್. See § 371, 4.

Also where there is no compound such a doubling happens, *e. g.* ಬೇರ್ಪ್ಪೊದುದು, ತೇರ್ಪ್ಪೊದುದು, ನೀರ್ತ್ತಿಳಿದುದು, ಕೇರ್ಕ್ಕೆಡೆದುದು (*cf.* § 119, a, dative). See § 371, 4.

b) Instances in which the first member loses its last syllable, or a homogeneous letter (uḥitākshara) together with elision is introduced, or a homogeneous letter without elision comes in, are—ಒಳಕೋಣ್ಣೆ (=ಒಳಗು or ಒಳಗಣ ಕೋಣ್ಣೆ), ಒಳಕೆಯ್, ಒಳವಾಲಂ, ಪೊದಿಕೋಣ್ಣೆ (=ಪೊದಿಗು or ಪೊದಿಗಣ—), ಪೊದಿಕಟ್ಟು, ಒಳತೋಟಂ, ಜೀನೆಯ್ (=ಜೀನ್ or ಜೀನ—), ತೆಂಗಾಳಿ (=ತೆಂಕ or ತೆಂಕಣ—), ಅರಮನೆ (=ಅರಸು or ಅರಸಿನ—);—ತೆಮ್ಮೆಲರ್ (i. e. ತೆಂ+ಬ+ಎಲರ್=ತೆಂಕ or ತೆಂಕಣ ಎಲರ್), ದಾಂಗುಡಿ (=ದಾಣ್ಣು or ದಾಣ್ಣಿನ ಕುಡಿ), ಮಾಂಗಾಯ್ (=ಮಾವು or ಮಾವಿನ ಕಾಯ್), ಆಂಗೊಳಗು (=ಆವು or ಆವಿನ ಕೊಳಗು), ಕಮ್ಮಂಗಣ್ಣೆ (=ಕಮ್ಮು or ಕಮ್ಮಿನ ಕಣ್ಣೆ), ಕಿಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಿಮ್ಮು (=ಕೆಳಗು or ಕೆಳಗಣ—), ಕಿಕ್ಕಿವಲ್, ಕಿಕ್ಕಿಣ್ಣೆ, ಕಿಕ್ಕಿಟ್ಟು, ಕಿಕ್ಕಿಡಲ್, ಕಿನ್ನೀರ್ (=ಕೆಳಗು or ಕೆಳಗಣ—), ಕಿನ್ನೆಲಂ;—ಬಾನಂಗುಳಿಗೆ (i. e. ಬಾನ್ + ಅಂ=ಬಾನಿನ—), ವಾನಮ್ಮಯಿ (i. e. ವಾನ್+ಅಂ=ವಾನಿನ ಪುಯಿ), ಕಣ್ಣನ್ನೊಲಿಲಿ (i. e. ಕಣ್+ಅಂ=ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ತೊಲಿಲಿ), ಜಕ್ಕನ್ನೊಲಿಲಿ (i. e. ಜಕ್ಕ+ಅಂ=ಜಕ್ಕದ ತೊಲಿಲಿ), ನಟ್ಟಿಗೊಮ್ಮು (i. e. ನಟ್ಟ+ಎ-ಕೊಮ್ಮು, which finally is=ನಡುವಿನ ಕೊಮ್ಮು), ನಟ್ಟಿವನೆ, ನಟ್ಟಿವನಿ, ನಟ್ಟಿವಾನ್, ಕಾಡ್ಕಿಚ್ಚು (=ಕಾಡು or ಕಾಡಿನ ಕಿಚ್ಚು), ನಾಡ್ಕಿಡೆ, ಕಾಡ್ಕಿಲಿ, ಕಾಡ್ಕಿರಂ, ನಾಡ್ಕಿಡುಗುಣೆ, ನಾಡ್ಕಿಗರಣಂ (see § 234).

Observe that there is no sandhi when ಒಳ and ಪೊದಿ are followed by a vowel, e. g. ಒಳ ಅಟ್ಟಂ, ಪೊದಿ ಅಡಿ; see § 215, e, i.

247. The second compound is ಕರ್ಮಧಾರಯ. Kōśava says that “when the (two members of a) tatpurusha are in the same relationship (êkākṣraya), it is a karmadhāraya”. That is to say, in a karmadhāraya the component words stand in the same case (as two nouns in apposition), the first word being but the predicate of the second one or expressing a peculiar quality of it. Kōśava elucidates this by saying that ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣೆ means ಅಲರನ್ನಪ್ಪ ಕಣ್, an eye that is like a flower. Cf. § 253, 2.

a) Instances in which the first word remains unaltered, are:—ಸುಡುಗಾಡು, a burning-wild (a wild where corpses are burnt), ಅಡುಗೂರಿ, boiling-rice (rice that has been boiled), ಬಿಡುಗಣ್, an opening-eye (an eye that is opened), ಬಿಡುಮುಡಿ, ಬಿಡುಮುತ್ತು, ಬಿಡುವಾಯ್, ಇಡುಗಿಚ್ಚು, ಉಡುಗೊದಿ, ಮಾಯಿ ದಾಣ್ಣು, ತುಡುಜೊಡರ್, ಅಯಿಗೊದಿ, ತಡಗಾಲ್, ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್, ಪೆದಿನೊಸಲ್, ತುಮ್ಮಿಗುರುಳ್, ತೊಂಗಲ್ಲುರುಳ್, ಉರ್ಕಾಳ್, ಕಡುಟಕ್ಕು, ಕಡುವೆಳ್ಳು, ಗೇಣ್ವಾಯ್, ಕಳ್ಳೆಪ್ಪಣಂ, ನಿದಿಡಲೆ, ನಗೆಗಣ್, ಬಾಡ್ಕಿಣಂ, ಸುಡುಬಾಡು.

b) Instances in which a euphonic sōnnē is inserted after the first word, are:—ಎತ್ತುಂಗೋಲ್, ಕುತ್ತುಂಗದಿ, ಪೊತ್ತುಂಗೊದಿಡು, ಪುಟ್ಟುಂಗುರುಡಂ, ಸುರ್ಕುಂಗುರುಳ್, ಕರ್ಕುಂಗಲ್ಲಂ, ಇಡುಕುಂಗಟ್ಟು, ಕಡುಕುನ್ನದಿ, ಉರ್ಕುನ್ನೊದಿ, ತೂಗುನ್ನೊಟ್ಟಲ್,

ಆಡುನ್ನೊಲೆ, ತೂಗುನ್ನೊಲೆ, ಬತ್ತುಮ್ಮಯಂ, ಬತ್ತುಮ್ಮಯಿ, ಅಟ್ಟುಮ್ಮರಿ, ಆಡುಮ್ಮೊಲಂ, ಮಿಂಚುಮ್ಮಯಿ, ಪೆರ್ಚುಮ್ಮರುಳ್, ತೋಯಿಮ್ಮೋಣೆ, ಪಾಯಿಮ್ಮಳೆ, ತೂಗುಂಜೊಡರ್, ಅಟ್ಟುಂಜಗಳಂ, ಕಟ್ಟುಂಜುರಿಗೆ, ಕಟ್ಟುಂಜೋಳಂ, ಎಯಿಂಜವ್ವನಂ, ಬೆಟ್ಟುಮ್ಮೊಯಿ (here: a hill-like load), ದಕ್ಕುನ್ನಲೆ, ತಾಯಿಮ್ಮಯಿ, ಬಕ್ಕುಮ್ಮಯಲ್, ಕಳ್ಳಂಗಡಲೆ, ತಡಂಗಾಲ್.

c) Instances in which an ಉ is put before that sōnnē, aro: ಸಿಡಿಯುನ್ನಲೆ (ಸಿಡಿ+ಉ+ಂ—), ಇಯಿಮ್ಮೊಯಿ. Cf. ಬೆಳ್ಳುಮ್ಮಟ್ಟೆ under d, No. 28.

d) Instances in which substitutes (cf. §§ 273. 277) are used. In them

1, ಪೆರ್ಚು becomes ಪೆಡ or ಪೆದಂ, e. g. ಪೆಡಗೆಯ್ or ಪೆಡಂಗೆಯ್, ಪೆಡದಲೆ or ಪೆಡನ್ನಲೆ (cf. § 251);

2, ಎಲ್ಲ retains its form or becomes ಎಲ್ಲಾ (cf. § 266), e. g. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾಯಂ or ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಯಂ, ಎಲ್ಲರತ್ತಂ or ಎಲ್ಲಾರತ್ತಂ, ಎಲ್ಲಧನಂ or ಎಲ್ಲಾಧನಂ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಪುರುಷರ್ or ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪುರುಷರ್, ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾನೈಯರ್ or ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾನೈಯರ್;

3, ಮಹತ್ becomes ಮಾ, e. g. ಮಾಡೇವಂ, ಮಾಕಾಳಿ, ಮಾದಾನಿ, ಮಾಶಾಯಂ, ಮಾಸಾವಂತಂ, ಮಾಲಕುಮಿ, ಮಾನಾಮಿ;

4, ಬಡವು becomes ಬಡ, e. g. ಬಡವಡು; ಅರಸು ಅರ, e. g. ಅರನೇಜಲ್, a kingly *Eugenia jambolana* tree (cf. § 246 under b about ಅರಮನೆ);

5, ಪೊಲ್ಲದು appears as ಪೊಲ್ಲ, ಪಯದು as ಪಯ, ಪೊಸತು as ಪೊಸ, ಎಳದು as ಎಳ, e. g. ಪೊಲ್ಲ ಮೊಗಂ, ಪಯಗನ್ನಡಂ, ಪೊಸಪು, ಎಳವೆಲ್; (if ಪೊಸ, ಪಯ and ಎಳ are followed by a vowel, there is no sandhi; see § 215, 6, i);

6, ಬಟ್ಟಿತು appears as ಬಟ್ಟಿ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು as ಬೆಟ್ಟಿ (cf. No. 21), ದಟ್ಟಿತು as ದಟ್ಟಿ, e. g. ಬಟ್ಟಿದೊಡೆ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿವೆಸಗೆ, ದಟ್ಟಿವಳ್ಳಿ;

7, ತೆಳ್ಳಿತು appears as ತೆಳ್, ಒಳಿತು as ಒಳ್, ಬಲ್ಲಿತು as ಬಲ್, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು as ಮೆಲ್, e. g. ತೆಳ್ಳದಮ್ಮು, ತೆಳ್ಳಸಿರ್, ಒಳ್ಳನ್ನಡಂ, ಒಳ್ಳುಡಿ, ಬಲ್ಮುಗುಳ್, ಬಲ್ಲೋನೆ, ಮೆಲ್ಲರಂ, ಮೆಲ್ಲುಡಿ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಾತು (cf. No. 11);

8, ಬಿಣ್ಣಿತು appears as ಬಿಣ್, ತಣ್ಣಿತು as ತಣ್, ನುಣಿತು as ನುಣ್, ಇನಿದು as ಇನ್ (ಇಮ್, etc.), e. g. ಬಿಣ್ಣಿನೆ, ಬಿಣ್ಣಿವಿ, ತಣ್ಣಿವಿಲ್, ತಣ್ಣಿಡರ್, ನುಣ್ಣಿನಿ, ನುಣ್ಣಿರಂ, ಇಮ್ಮುಳಿ, ಇಮ್ಮಾವು, ಇಂಗಡಲ್, ಇಂಚರಂ (cf. No. 10. 11);

9, ಪಿರಿದು, before consonants, appears as ಪೆರ್, ಬಿಳಿದು as ಬೆಳ್ (cf. Nos. 10. 11), e. g. ವೆರ್ವೊಲೆ, ವೆರ್ವರಂ, ವೆರ್ವಾತು, ಬಿಳ್ವಿಂಗಲ್, ಬಿಳ್ವುಗಿಲ್, ಬಿಳ್ವಲ್, ಬಿಳ್ವಯಲ್, ಬಿಳ್ವರಿ;

10, ಸಿರಿದು, before vowels, appears as ಪೇರ್, e. g. ಪೇರಾನೆ, ಪೇರದವಿ, ಪೇರೊಕ್ಕಲ್, ಪೇರಡಿ, ಪೇರೊಡಲ್; (regarding ಇನ್ of ಇನಿದು, see No. 8, it is to be remarked that before consonants it may appear also as ಈನ್, e. g. ಈಂಚರಂ, ಈಮ್ಮುಳಿ, ಈಂಗಡಲ್, ಈನ್ನಟ್ಟಿ);

11, ಇನ್, ಒಳ್, ತಣ್, (ತೆಳ್, see No. 23), ನುಣ್, ಬಲ್, ಬೆಳ್, ಮೆಲ್ (see Nos. 7. 8. 9) and ಅಳ್, ಪೆಣ್ take dvirbhāva, i. e. double their final before a vowel, e. g. ಇನ್ನಣಿಸು, ಒಳ್ಳಾಳ್, ಒಳ್ಳುಣಿಸು, ತಣ್ಣಿಲರ್, ನುಣ್ಣಿರಿಸಿನಂ, ಬಲ್ಲೆವಾಯಂ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಾನೆ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಡಿ, ಅಳ್ಳೇವು, ಪೆಣ್ಣಿಡೆ;

12, ಕಡಿದು, before vowels, appears as ಕಟ್, ನಡಿದು as ನಟ್, ನಡುವು as ನಟ್, tho final ಟ್ being doubled, e. g. ಕಟ್ಟಳ್ಳಿ, ಕಟ್ಟಾಯಂ, ಕಟ್ಟಾಳ್, ಕಟ್ಟುಬಟ್ಟಿ, ಕಟ್ಟುಬ್ಬಸಂ, ನಟ್ಟಡಕಿಲ್, ನಟ್ಟಯಿ, ನಟ್ಟಿರ್, ನಟ್ಟಿಸಳ್, ನಟ್ಟದವಿ, ನಟ್ಟಾಳಂ, ನಟ್ಟಿರುಳ್;

13, ಕಿಞ್ಞಿ, before vowels, appears as ಕಿತ್ and ಕುತ್ (*cf.* § 151, b, 2; No. 14), the final ತ್ being doubled, *e. g.* ಕಿತ್ತಡಿ, ಕಿತ್ತಿಳಿ, ಕಿತ್ತೆಸಳ್, ಕುತ್ತಡಿ, ಕುತ್ತೆಸಳ್, ಕುತ್ತಿವಂ;

14, ಕಡಿದು, before consonants, appears as ಕಡು, ನಡಿದು as ನಡು, ನಡುವು as ನಡು, ಕಿಱಿದು as ಕಿಱು and ಕುಱು, e. g. ಕಡುಗುದುರೆ, ಕಡುಗಾಳಿ, ನಡುದೋಳ, ನಡುವಯಣಂ, ನಡುಮಾಳಂ (o. r. ನಡುಮಾಳಂ), ನಡುನೆಲಂಗು, ಕಿಱುಗೂಸು, ಕಿಱುನೆಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಿಱುವಿದಿರ್, ಕಿಱುವಲೆ, ಕಿಱುನಾಯ್, ಕುಱುದಡಿ, ಕುಱುಗಿಡಂ, ಕುಱುಗಡ್ಡಂ, ಕುಱುಗಣ್ಣು, ಕುಱುಗೆಯ್; ನಡಿದು appears also as ನಡಿ, e. g. ನಡಿದೋಳ, ನಡಿಯಲರ್ಗಣೆ;

15, ಪಚ್ಚನೆ, ಕೆಚ್ಚನೆ, ಬೆಚ್ಚನೆ appear as ಸಂ, ಕೆಂ, ಬೆಂ (cf. § 251), e. g. ಪನ್ನೆವಲರ್, ಪನ್ನಲೆ, ಪನ್ನಳಿರ್, ಕೆಂಗಣಿ, ಕೆಂಗಜಿ, ಕೆಂಗುಡಿ, ಕೆಂಗೊಡೆ, ಕೆಂಜಿದೆ, ಕೆನ್ನಳಿರ್, ಕೆಮ್ಮಟ್ಟ, ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಸಿಲ್, ಬೆಂಗಲ್, ಬೆನ್ನಿರ್;

16, ಕೆಚ್ಚನೆ appears also as ಚೆಂ, e. g. ಚೆಂಗಣಿಗಿಲ್, ಚೆಂಗೊರಲ್, ಚೆನ್ನಟ್ಟಿ, ಚೆನ್ನೆಂಗು, ಚೆನ್ನೆಯಿಲ್, ಚೆಮ್ಮೊತಂ, ಚೆಮ್ಮೊನ್;

17, ಕೆಚ್ಚನೆ, before vowels, appears as ಕೇಸು (ಕೇಸ್), e. g. ಕೇಸಕ್ಕಿ, ಕೇಸಡಿ, ಕೇಸುರಿ;

18, ಕೆಚ್ಚನೆ, ಬೆಚ್ಚನೆ appear also as ಕಿಸು, ಬಿಸು, e. g. ಕಿಸುಗಣಿಗಿಲ್, ಕಿಸುಗಲ್, ಕಿಸುಗಟ್ಟು, ಕಿಸುವೊನ್, ಕಿಸುಸಂಜೆ, ಬಿಸುಗದಿರ್, ಬಿಸುನೆತ್ತರ್, ಬಿಸುನೀರ್, ಬಿಸುಗಾಳಿ;

19, ಪಚ್ಚನೆ, before vowels, appears also as ಪಚ್ಚು (ಪಚ್ಚ್ಚು), e. g. ಪಚ್ಚಿಣಿಲೆ, ಪಚ್ಚಡಕೆ, ಪಚ್ಚಿಲೆ;

20, ಪಚ್ಚನೆ appears also as ಪಸು followed by a euphonic ಸ೦ನ್ನ೦, *e. g.* ಪಸು೦ಗಪ್ಪಾ;

21, ಬೆಟ್ಟ (see No. 6) appears also as ಬಿಜು, e. g. ಬಿಜುವೊಯ್ಲು, ಬಿಜುನದೆ, ಬಿಜುಗಾಳಿ;

22, ಕೊಂಕು appears as ಕುಡು, e. g. ಕುಡುವರ್ವ, ಕುಡುಗೋಲ್, ಕುಡುವೆಹಿ, ಕುಡುದಾಡೆ, ಕುಡುಮಿಂಚು;

23, ಬೆಳ್, ತೆಳ್ (see No. 11) may be followed by a diphthong ಉಂ, e. g. ಬೆಳ್ಳು
ವ್ವುಟ್ಟೆ, ತೆಳ್ಳುನ್ಬುಸುಣ್.

248. The third compound is ದ್ವೈಗೌ, *i. e.* (worth) two cows, this word being in Samskr̥ita an example after which this whole class of compounds is called. Kôṣava says that "when (the last word of) a tatpurusha is saṅkhyâpûrvaka, *i. e.* preceded by a numeral, it becomes a dvigu". The numeral is the predicate of the noun which follows. Also ಕೆಲವು and ಪಲವು are reckoned among the numerals (*cf.* § 90; § 278, 4).

Substitutive forms are often employed in dvigus, especially in the ancient dialect:—

1, ಒನ್ನು often appears as ಒರ್, *e. g.* ಒರ್ನುಡಿ (for ಒನ್ನು ನುಡಿ), ಒರ್ತಲೆ (for ಒನ್ನು ತಲೆ), ಒರ್ವೆಸರ್, ಒರ್ವೊದಲ್, ಒರ್ಪಿಡಿ, ಒರ್ತುತ್ತು, and as ಓರ್ before vowels, *e. g.* ಓರೆಂಜಲ್, ಓರೊನ್ನು. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಒರ್ 1.

2, ಎರಡು often appears as ಎರಡ್ (cf. § 215, 7, a; 234), e. g. ಎರಡ್ಕುದುರೆ, ಎರಡ್ಕಾತು, ಎರಡ್ಕಡಿ, ಎರಡ್ಕಡಿ, ಎರಡ್ಕರಂ, ಎರಡ್ಕಾಪು, or as ಇರ್, e. g. ಇರ್ಬೇನೆ, ಇರ್ತೆರೆ, ಇರ್ಕಟ್ಟು, ಇರ್ತಡಿ, ಇರ್ಕೋಡಿ, ಇರ್ತಲೆ, ಇರ್ನೆಯ್, ಇರ್ಬಾಳ್, ಇರ್ಮಡಿ, ಇರ್ಬಾಸಿರಂ, ಇರ್ಪೆಣ್ಣಿರ್, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತು, or as ಈರ್ before vowels, e. g. ಈರಯ್, ಈರೊತ್ತೆ. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಇರ್.

3, ಮೂಝ often appears as ಮೂ, e. g. ಮೂಗೊಂಕು, ಮೂವಳಸು, ಮೂನೂಝ, ಮೂದೆಝ, ಮೂಲೊಳಕಂ, ಮೂದಲೆ, ಮೂವಾಯ್, ಮೂವಡಿ, ಮೂಗೇಣ್, ಮೂಗಾವುದಂ, ಮೂಗೊಝ, ಮೂಗೆಯ್,

or sometimes as ಮು after which the consonants ಕ್, ಗ್, ನ್, ಪ್, ಮ್ are doubled, *e. g.* ಮುಕ್ಕಪ್ಪೆ, ಮುಕ್ಕೋಡೆ, ಮುಗ್ಗಡ್ಡೆ, ಮುನ್ನೀರ್, ಮುಪ್ಪೊಲಿ, ಮುಪ್ಪರಿ, ಮುಮ್ಮಾಲು, or sometimes before ಸ್ which then becomes ಚ್ and is doubled, *e. g.* ಮುಚ್ಚೋಟು, ಮುಚ್ಚವಡಿ, ಮುಚ್ಚಿರೆ, ಮುಚ್ಚಾಲ್, or before vowels, when it gets an ಯ್ between which is doubled, *e. g.* ಮುಯ್ಯಿರ್, ಮುಯ್ಯಡಿ, ಮುಯ್ಯೇರ್, ಮುಯ್ಯಾನೆ. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಮು, and *cf.* ಮುಪ್ಪತ್ತು in § 278.

4, ನಾಲ್ಕು often appears as ನಾಲ್, *e. g.* ನಾಲ್ಪತ್ತು, ನಾಲ್ಪಡಿ, ನಾಲ್ಪೆರಲ್. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ನಾ 2.

5, ಅಯ್ದು often appears as ಅಯ್, *e. g.* ಅಯ್ಪಡಿ, ಅಯ್ಗುಗಂ, ಅಯ್ಪಸಿರಂ, ಅಯ್ಪಾಯ್. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಅಯ್ 5.

6, ಆಲು often appears as ಅಲು, *e. g.* ಅಲುವತ್ತು, ಅಲುವಡಿ, ಅಲುನೂಲು, ಅಲುದಿಂಗಳ್. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಅಲು 3.

7, ಏರು often appears as ಎರ್, *e. g.* ಎರುತ್ತು, ಎರುಡಲ್, ಎರುಕ್ಕೋಟೆ, ಎರುಕ್ಕಿರೆ, ಎರುರಿ. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಎರ್ 4.

8, ಎಣ್ಣು often appears as ಎಣ್, *e. g.* ಎಣ್ಣತ್ತು, ಎಣ್ಣಸಿರಂ, ಎಣ್ಣೆಸೆ. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಎಮ್ 2.

9, ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು appears as ತೊಮ್ before ಪತ್ತು, *ಬಿಜ.* ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, and as ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ before ನೂಲು and ಸಾಸಿರ (ಸಾಯಿರ, ಸಾವಿರ), *ಬಿಜ.* ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ನೂಲು, ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ಸಾಸಿರಂ. See § 278, 1 and Dictionary under ಒಮ್.

10, ಪತ್ತು appears as ಪಯಿನ್ before ಸಾಸಿರ, *ಬಿಜ.* ಪಯಿಂಭಾಸಿರಂ, as ಪನ್ (ಪನ್ನ್, ಹನ್, ಹನ್ನ್) before ಒನ್ನು and ಎರಡು, *ಬಿಜ.* ಪನ್ನೊನ್ನು, ಪನ್ನೆರಡು, as ಪದಿ (ಹದಿ) before ಮೂಲು and ನಾಲ್ಕು, *ಬಿಜ.* ಪದಿಮೂಲು, ಪದಿನಾಲ್ಕು, and as ಪದಿನ್ (ಹದಿನ್) before ಅಯ್, ಆಲು, ಏರು, ಎಣ್ಣು, *ಬಿಜ.* ಪದಿನಯ್, ಪದಿನಾಲು, ಪದಿನೇರು, ಪದಿನೇಣ್ಣು. See § 278, 1.

11, ನೂಲು and ಸಾಸಿರ appear also as ನೂಲ್ (ನೂ) and ಸಾಸಿರ್, *e. g.* ನೂರ್ಮಡಿ, ನೂರ್ಮಾತು, ನೂರ್ಮಾಸಿರಂ, ಸಾಸಿರ್ಮಡಿ, ಸಾಸಿರ್ಮಲೆಯಂ, ಸಾಸಿರ್ಮೋಳಂ, ಸಾಸಿರ್ಮರ್. See § 278, 1.

12, ಕೆಲವು and ಪಲವು appear also as ಕೆಲ and ಪಲ, *e. g.* ಕೆಲದವಸಂ, ಪಲದವಸಂ, ಪಲಗಣ್, ಪಲವಣ್.

249. The fourth compound is ಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿ. It is a predicate referring to some subject or other, or serves to qualify or define another word, sometimes being so to say an adjective (see § 102, 8, *d*). The word bahuvrīhi, 'possessing much rice' is, in Samskrīta, the instance after which this class of compounds has been named.

Bahuvrīhi compounds terminate in ಅ (ಅಂ) and ಇ.

Instances are: (ಅವಂ) ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, (ಅವಳ್) ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, (ಅದು) ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, (ಅವಂ) ಕುಸಿಗೊರಲಂ, (ಅವಳ್) ಕುಸಿಗೊರಲಿ, (ಅವಂ) ಹೆಲಿಗಾಲಂ, (ಅವಳ್) ಹೆಲಿಗಾಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಡುಚಾಗಿ, ಚಲವಾದಿ, ಮೆಲ್ವಿನ್ನಣೆ, ಕಡುಗೇಡಿ, ಕಡುಗೆಲಸಿ, ನಿಡುವೊಗಂ, ನಿಡುಮೂಗಿ, ನಿಡುಗಣ್ಣೆ, ನಿಡುವೆರಲಿ, ಸುಕುಂಗುರುಳಿ (*cf.* § 243, B, 8), ಸವಟಿವಾಯಂ, ಗುಳ್ಳಿಗಣ್ಣಂ, ಹೆಲಿದಲೆಯಂ, ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣಂ, ಬಟ್ಟದೊಡೆಯಂ, ಕೇಸಡಿಯಂ, ಕುಡುವಿಲ್ಲಂ,

ನಾಲ್ಕೋಳಂ, ನಿಡುಗಾಳಂ, ನಿಡುವಣೆಯಂ, ಬಲ್ಲಲೆಯಂ, ಅಗಲ್ಲುರದಂ, ಪೆದಿವೆನೊಸಲಂ, ಕಲ್ಲೆರ್ದೆಯಂ, ಪಲಗೆರ್ದೆಯಂ, ಮಣ್ಣೊಡೆಯಂ (cf. § 115; § 243, B, remark), ಕರ್ಬೆರ್ದಂ, ಪಡಿವಾನಿಸಂ, ಅಲಿಗವಿ, ಪುಸಿಬಾದಿ, ಬಲ್ಲಜ್ಜುಗಿ, ಪಲ್ಲಿಲಿ (ವಾಯ್), ಅಗಿಲಿಲಿ (ಗನ್ನಂ), ಕೂರಿಲಿ (ಕುಡುಗೋಲ್), ಬೆಳಗಿಲಿ (ಗಣ್), ನಾಣಿಲಿ (ವೆಣ್, cf. § 243, B, 14), ಮಿಾಂಗುಲಿ, ಅಲಿಗುಲಿ (cf. § 243, B, 8), to which the Śabdānuśāsana adds ಆನೆಗುಲಿ, ಇಲಿಗುಲಿ, ಪಾವುಗುಲಿ. Feminines with ಅಳ್ are e. g. ಬಟ್ಟಮೊಲೆಯಳ್, ನಿಡುಜಡೆಯಳ್, ಪೆದಿವೆನೆಯಳ್.

In mutually fighting with swords, fists, etc. a kind of bahuvrīhi is formed in which the same word occurs twice, the final one taking the suffix i and the preceding one taking the suffix ī, e. g. ಖಾಡಾಖಾಡಿ, ಮುಟ್ಟಾ ಮುಟ್ಟಿ, ಹೆಲ್ಲಾಹೆಲ್ಲಿ, ದಾಡಿದಾಡಿದಿ, ದೆಖ್ವಾದೆಖ್ವಿ (o. r. ದಖ್ವಾದಖ್ವಿ), ಹಾಣಾಹಾಣಿ (o. r. ಹಣಾಹಣಿ), ಘಟ್ಟಾಘಟ್ಟಿ, ಮಲ್ಲಾಮಲ್ಲಿ. The Śabdānuśāsana has ಕಲ್ಲಾಕಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೋಲಾ ಕೋಲಿ, ಡಾಣಾಡಾಣಿ.

250. The fifth compound is ದ್ವಂದ್ವ. It unites two or more words which, if uncompounded, would be in the same case and connected by the conjunction ಉಂ (ಊ) 'and' the last word frequently taking the terminations of the plural, e. g. ಅಳಿಗಿಳಿಗಳ್, ಕರಿತುರಗಂಗಳ್, ತನ್ನೆತಾಯ್ಗಳ್, ಮರಗಿಡುಗಳ್, ರಾಮಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರ್, ಮರಗಿಡುಬಳ್ಳಿಪುಲೊದಯಿಪಕ್ಕಮಿಗಂಗಳ್, ಆಟಪಾಟಕೂಟಂಗಳ್, but being also in the singular, e. g. ಮರಗಿಡು, ಕಾವಚನ್ನಿರಂ, ಅಳಿಗಿಳಿ ಪುಲೊದಯಿ. See § 354, II, 4.

When ತಮ್ಮ and ತಮ್ಮ are joined, the first ತಮ್ಮ may drop its last syllable, e. g. ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಂ, ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮ ವಿಭೂತಿ, ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮ ಬಲಂ, ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮ ಸಿರಿ. Cf. § 137, a, genitive plural; § 304, a. b.

251. The sixth compound is ಅವ್ಯಯಿಭಾವ. In Sanskrita this compound is formed by joining an indeclinable particle with another word, the resulting compound, in which the indeclinable particle forms always the first element, is again indeclinable. In Kannada the first is a substituted form of a noun, which form by itself is indeclinable; but the compound is declinable, and may be said to be identical in quality with a tatpurusha (cf. Kēśavā's ಕಿಶ್ಕಿಂಧ್ಯಮ್ಮ, etc. in § 246).

The substituted form of ಅಡಿ is ಆಂ, of ಮೇಗು ಮೇಂ, of ಮುನ್ನು ಮುಂ, of ಪಿನ್ನು ಪಿಂ, of ಕೆಳಗು ಕಿಲ್, of ಪೆದಿಗು ಪಿನ್ನು, of ಬಿಸು ಬೆಂ (cf. § 247, d, 15, 18), e. g. ಅಂಗೆಯ್, ಅಂಗಾಲ್, ಮೇಂಗೆಯ್, ಮೇಂಗಾಲ್, ಮುಂಗೆಯ್, ಮುಂಗಾಲ್, ಮುಂಜೂರ್, ಮುಂಜೆದಿಂಗು, ಮುನ್ನುಗಲ್, ಮುಮ್ಮಾಗಿ, ಪಿಂಗಾಲ್ (o. r. ಹಿಂಗಾಲ್),

ಪಿವ್ವೆದೆ, ಪಿವ್ವೊಲ್ವಿ, ಕಿಲ್ವರೆ, ಕಿಲ್ವೊಲ್ವಿ, ಕಿಲ್ವೊಲ್ವೆ, ಪಿನ್ವಿಲ್, ಪಿನ್ವೊಲೆ, ಬೆಂಗಾಲ್, ಬೆವ್ವಿಸಿಲ್. Cf. also the substitute ಪೆಡ or ಪೆಡಂ of ಪೆಲಗು in § 247, d, 1.

252. After the six compounds that occur in Kannada as well as in Samskrita, have been treated of, it remains to draw attention towards the rules which exist in Kannada as to choosing words for them which are congruous.

1, The general rule is that Kannada words may form compounds with Kannada words, as will appear from §§ 240-251.

2, Another general rule is that Samasamskrita words (§ 70) are not to be compounded with Kannada words (see the few exceptions under No. 11, a). It is therefore wrong to say ಕಣ್ವಮಲಂ, ಮುಖತುವರ, and to use such compounds as appear in the following part of a verse:

ಅರಸುಕುಮಾರನ್ ಅನಾಯತ

ತರಗಡೆಗಣ್ಣೆನೆ ನೋಡಿ, ಕೆಳದಿಸಮೇತಂ |

ವರಿಗತನಗೆಯ್ದಿದ್ಧಂ (Regarding ಅರಸುಕುಮಾರಂ see under No. 7.)

In such cases there occurs what is called an arisamāsa or viruddhasamāsa, i. e. unsuitable, incongruous compound (cf. No. 11).

3, The Tatsamas mentioned in § 71 may be compounded with Tatsama, Samasamskrita, Tadbhava (No. 4), and Kannada words, e. g. ಅಂಕವಣಿ, ಅಂಕಮತು, ಕಟ್ಟಂಕಂ, ಮಾಣಂಕಂ, ಮೃಗಾಂಕಂ, ವೃಷಾಂಕಂ;—ಅಂಗಣವಲಯಂ, ಅಂಗಣವಾವಿ, ಅಂಗಣವೆಟ್ಟಿ, ಗೃಹಾಂಗಣಂ, ರಾಜಾಂಗಣಂ;—ಅಟ್ಟಗವಲ್, ಅಟ್ಟವಡಿ, ಅಟ್ಟಹಾಸಂ;—ಗುಬ್ಬಿಗಂಕಣಂ, ಮಣಿಗಂಕಣಂ, ಹಸ್ತಕಂಕಣಂ, ಹಿಣ್ಣುಗಂಕಣಂ;—ತಲಗೋಣ್ಣೆ, ಧೂಳಿಗೋಣ್ಣೆ, ರಾಯಗೋಣ್ಣೆ, ಹೆತ್ತಗೋಣ್ಣೆ, ಹೆಡಗೋಣ್ಣೆ;—ಗಣ್ಣಿಗವರ್, ಗಣ್ಣಿಗಲಿ, ಗಣ್ಣಿಗುಣಂ, ಗಣ್ಣಿಪೆಣ್ಣಿರ್, ಗಣ್ಣಿವರಿಜು, ಗಣ್ಣಿವಸದನ;—ಗಲ್ಲಗಿವಿ, ಗಲ್ಲಗುಗ್ಗರಿ, ಗಲ್ಲಮುಗ್ಗರಿ, ಗಲ್ಲಸ್ಥಲಂ, ತೆಳ್ಳಲ್ಲಂ;—ಎಡೆಗಾಳಂ, ಗಳಗಾಳಂ, ಸಣ್ಣಗಾಳಂ;—ಕಿಟುಗೋಣಿ, ಗೋಣಿಕಾ ಪುತ್ರಂ, ವೆಗೋಣಿ;—ಕರತಳಂ, ಕೆನ್ನಳಂ, ತಟ್ಟತಳಂ, ತಳಹಗ್ಗಂ, ಧರಣೀತಳಂ;—ಕಾಂಸ್ಯತೋರಣಂ, ತಳದೋರಣಂ, ಪಚ್ಚೆದೋರಣಂ, ಮಕರತೋರಣಂ;—ಚಾವಟ್ಟಂ, ದಾರವಟ್ಟಂ, ಪಟ್ಟಗದರ್ಗಿ, ಪಟ್ಟಗೋಣಿ, ಪಟ್ಟಮಹಿಷಿ, ಪಟ್ಟವಣಿ, ಪಟ್ಟವರ್ಧನಂ, ಪಟ್ಟಶರಂ, ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲೆ, ಪಾಯವಟ್ಟಂ;—ಬನ್ನಿಗ್ರಹಣಂ, ಬನ್ನಿವಿಡಿ (ಬನ್ನಿವಿಡಿದಂ ಬಿಮ್ಮಾಧರಸ್ಥಾನಮಂ), ಬಲ್ಲನ್ನಿ ಕಾಣಂ;—ಆಳ್ವಲಂ, ಇರ್ಬಲಂ, ತೋಳ್ವಲಂ, ನೆಲವಲಂ, ಪೆರ್ವಲಂ (or ಪೆರ್ಬಲಂ), ಭುಜಬಲಂ, ಭೂಬಲಂ, ಮಾರ್ವಲಂ (or ಮಾರ್ಬಲಂ);—ನೆರ್ಬಲಂ, ಬಿಲದ್ವಾರಂ, ಬಿಲಸಗ್ಗಂ;—ಕಾಂಚನಮಂಚಂ, ತೂಗುಮಂಚಂ, ರತ್ನಮಂಚಂ, ಸೆಳೆಮಂಚಂ;—ಉಡೆವಣಿ, ಕೆಲವಣಿ, ದಿನಮಣಿ, ಮಕುಟಮಣಿ, ರನ್ನಮಣಿ;—ಮಲ್ಲಗಾಳಗಂ, ಮಲಮುರಾಂತಕಂ, ಮಲ್ಲವಾತು;—ಅಕ್ಕರಮಾಲೆ, ಕಣ್ಣುಮಾಲೆ, ಪಚ್ಚೆಮಾಲೆ, ಪೂಮಾಲೆ, ಮಾಲೆದೋರಣ, ವನಮಾಲೆ;—ಎಳಲತೆ, ನವಲತೆ, ಲತೆವನೆ, ಲತೆವಳ್ಳಿ;—ಸಬಳಗದ್ಯಾಣಂ, ಸಬಳತ್ತಿಣೀತ್ರಂ, ಸಬಳವಿನ್ನಣಿ, ಸಬಳಸಹಸ್ರಬಾಹು.

4, Two Tadbhavas (§ 370) may be compounded, e. g. ಅಂಕುಸಸಾರಣೆ, ಅಚ್ಚವಳಕು, ಅನ್ನಳಸತ್ತಿಗೆ, ಅವಣಜವಣಂ, ಅಯಗಿವನ್ನಂ, ಎಕ್ಕತಳಂ, ಎಕ್ಕವತ್ತಿ, ಕಕ್ಕಸಜವ್ವನಂ, ಕಣ್ಣಿಯಬಾರಂ, ಕಣ್ಣಿಪಡಂ, ಕನ್ನವುರಂ, ಕಪ್ಪುರಗರಡಗೆ, ಕರಸಾಣೆ, ಕಾಗೆದೋಣ್ಣೆ, ಕಾಸಿಗಪ್ಪಡಂ, ಕೂವಕವ್ವಂ, ಕೂಡ್ಲಿಮ್ಮಿ, ಕೈರದಮ್ಮಿಲಂ, ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರಂ, ಚಕ್ಕವಕ್ಕಿ, ಚಟ್ಟಿಗರಣಂ, ಚಿತ್ತಾಗಾರಂ, ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಗಬಿಜ್ಜಿ, ಚೌಕಣ್ಣಂ, ಚೌಗಾವೆ, ಚೌಜಂತಂ, ಚೌವಟಂ, ಜಗವತ್ತಿ, ಜವಹುರಂ, ಜವಳವದ್ದಳೆ, ಜೊನ್ನವಕ್ಕಿ, ಜೋಗನಾವುಗೆ, ತಾಣದೀವಿಗೆ, ತಾಣಬಟ್ಟಂ, ತಿವಡಿ, ತಿವದೆ, ತಿವಳಿ, ತಿಸರಂ, ತಿಸುಳಂ, ತಿಹುರಾಂತಕಂ, ದಸಸಿರಂ, ದಿಟ್ಟಿಬಿನಂ, ದುವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ದುಸರಂ, ದುಹತ್ತಂ,

ದೂವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ದೂಹತ್ತಂ, ಪಡಿಚೆನ್ನಂ, ಪದುವಾವುಗೆ, ಪದಿಹತ್ತಂ, ಪಾಣಿಯಬಾರಂ, ಬಣ್ಣವುರಂ, ಬಣ್ಣಸರಂ, ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಮಾಡಂ, ಬೀರಸಿರಿ, ಮಾನನಗಟ್ಟಂ, ಮಾನಸವೊತ್ತಗೆ, ಮಾಸತಂ, ಮಾಲಕುಮಿ, ಮಾಸಾವಂತಂ, ರಕ್ಕಸಂಕಲೆ, ರಕ್ಕಸವಗರಣಂ, ರನ್ನಗಮ್ಮಳಿ, ರನ್ನವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ರಾಯಗೋಟಿ, ವಂಕದರಂ, ವಂಕದಾರಂ, ವಂಕಬಾರಂ, ಸಂಕರ ಪಸಾಯಿತಂ, ಸಂಗಡವೆಕ್ಕಣಂ, ಸನ್ನೆವಟ್ಟಣಂ, ಸಬ್ಬಲಕ್ಕಣಂ, ಸಬ್ಬಸನ್ನಣಂ, ಸಮ್ಪರಗವಳಂ, ಸರವನ್ನಂ, ಸವಗ ಸನ್ನಣಂ, ಸಿರಿಕಣ್ಣಂ, ಸಿರಿಯದರಂ, ಸಿರಿಯದಾರಂ, ಸಿರಿಯಬಾರಂ, ಹಂಜರವಕ್ಕಿ.

5. The first word may be a Samasamskrita (§ 70) and the second one a Tadbhava, *e. g.* ಉತ್ತರದೇಸಂ, ಕರಣಸಾಲೆ, ಗೋಹುರಂ, ದಾನಸಾಲೆ, ದೇವವಾನಸಂ, ವಂಚಿಸರಂ, ಪರಬೊಮ್ಮಂ, ಪರಮಸಿರಿ, ಪಾದರಕ್ಕೆ, ಪಾದವಾಸಂ, ಪಾದಸಂಕಲೆ, ಬಾಹುಬಳಿ, ಮಂಗಳವಸದನಂ, ಮಂಗಳಾರತಿ, ವಿಜಯಸೇಸಿ, ಸುರಹೊನ್ನೆ.

6. The first word may be a Tadbhava and the second one a Samasamskrita, *e. g.* ಅನ್ನವುರಂ, ಅರಸುಗುಣಂ, ಎಕ್ಕಸರಂ, ಕಣ್ಣಪಟಂ, ಗಾವರಸಂ, ಗುಜ್ಜರವಟ್ಟಿ, ಚನ್ನವುರಂ, ಚೌಪದಂ, ಚೌವೇದಿ, ಜವದಣ್ಣಂ, ತಿಗುಣಂ, ತಿಪುರಾಂತಕಂ, ತಿವಳಿ, ದುಗುಣಂ, ದೂಹಸ್ತಿ, ದೆಸೆಬಲಿ, ದೆಸೆವಲಿ, ಪಯಗತಿ, ಪಸುವತಿ, ಬೊಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಂ, ಮಾಕಾಳಿ, ಮಾಜನಂ, ಮಾದಾನಿ, ಮಾದೇವಂ, ಮಾಪಾತಕಂ, ಮಾಪುರುಷಂ, ಮಾಶಾರ್ಯ ಧನಂ, ಮೊಗರಾಗಂ, ಸಂಗಡದಾಳಂ, ಸಣಿವಾರಂ, ಸನ್ನವಾತಂ, ಸರಕರಣಂ, ಸರವಾದಿ, ಸಾದೇವಂ, ಸಾಮವರ್ಣಂ, ಸಾವಾಸಿ, ಸಿರಿರಾಮಂ, ಸೂಳಪಾಣಿ.

7. A Samasamskrita term of which a Tadbhava exists should not be combined with a Tadbhava term, *e. g.* the poet Harirāja's ತರವೇವ್ ಮಾಣಿಕೃಭಣ್ಣಾರದ ಪುಟಿಕೆಗಳಂ should be ತರವೇವ್ ಮಾಣಿಕೃಭಣ್ಣಾರದ ಪುಟಿಕೆಗಳಂ. ಅರಸುಕುಮಾರಂ (under No. 2) ought to be ಅರಸುಗುವರಂ.

Remark by the author of the present grammar:—It seems that Kēśava means a generally known and as such used Tadbhava, not one which is less known and seldom used, as ಪಾಯ, for he himself (under No. 5) uses ಪಾದರಕ್ಕೆ, ಪಾದ ವಾಸಂ, and ಪಾದಸಂಕಲೆ instead of ಪಾಯರಕ್ಕೆ, ಪಾಯವಾಸಂ, and ಪಾಯಸಂಕಲೆ (ಪಾಯ being a Tadbhava of ಪಾದ).

8. It is allowed to compound a Tadbhava and a Kannada (dēśīya) term, *e. g.* ಅರಗಿಳಿ, ಅರಮನೆ, ವಟವಾನಿಸಂ, ಪೊನ್ನನ್ನಳಂ, ಸೆಜ್ಜಿವನೆ, ಸಿಂಗವೇಣ್ಣಿ, ಸಸಿದೋಣ್ಣಂ.

9. It is allowed to add a Kannada term to a Tadbhava compound, *e. g.* ಜವಳಿಮದ್ದಲೆದೊಂಗಲ್, ಜೊನ್ನವಕ್ಕಿಗಣ್ಣಳ್, ತಾಣದೀವಿಗೆವಳಗು.

10. It is allowed to add a Kannada term to a Tatsama compound (see No. 8), *e. g.* ಕಟ್ಟಂಕದಲ್ಲಣಂ, ಪೂಮಾಲೆದುಲುಮ್ಮು, ಸಬಳಗದ್ಯಾಣದೇವಿ.

11. Of old a number of incongruous compounds (arisaṁśās, see under No. 2) were in use and may still be used, *viz.*:

a) eight compounds of Kannada and Samasamskrita words:—ಅಪಕೇನಾಯಕಂ, ಅಪಜನಂ (o. r. ಅಪಜನಂ), ಕಟ್ಟೀಕಾಂತಂ, ಕಡುದರ್ಪಂ (o. r. ಕಡುತಪಂ), ಕೂರಸಿ, ಗುಣಕರು, ತುರಗ ದಣಂ, ಮಂಗಳವಣಿ; and

b) titles (birudu) or a string of titles (birudāvali), *e. g.* ಕರಿವೇಣ್ಣಿಗಾಳಂ, ಗಜದುಡಿ, ಗಜಪಾಟು, ಗುಣಕ್ಕೆನಲ್ಲಗಣೇಶಂ, ಗೇಣಂಕಚಕ್ರೇಶ್ವರಂ, ದದಿಮುಖಧವಳಂ, ದದಿಮುಖಾದಿತ್ಯಂ, ಮಾಸವೆಳಮ ದನಮಹೇಶಂ, ನರಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಣಂ, etc. In such titles or string of titles incongruous compounds may be used at pleasure (ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದಂತೆ).

In the compounds under numbers 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 9. 10 and 11 a change of an initial consonant of a compound member may occur according to § 215, 7, *a. b.*

253. As stated in § 245, there are three other samâsas in Kannada, *viz.* ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಮಾಸಂಗಳ್, ಗಮಕಸಮಾಸಂಗಳ್, and ವಿಪ್ರಾಸಮಾಸಂಗಳ್. They are found more or less in the three dialects.

1, The *kriyâsamâsa* or verbal compound is formed “when as the compound’s first member a noun that has a certain relation to the verb (*kâraka*, § 344) and a verb are placed together (*sannida*), *i. e.* compounded, so as to give a distinct meaning (*arthavyakti*).

In forming such verbal compounds a *sönnë* must be added to Samskrita nouns ending in ಅ, whereas concerning such Kannada (or *tadbhava*) nouns this is optional; Kannada and Samskrita nouns ending in ಉ optionally insert a *sönnë*; in some cases the final syllable of the first member is elided. See the sandhi rules in § 215, 7, *a. b.*

a) Instances wherein the Kannada (or *tadbhava*) noun (ending either in ಎ, ಇ, consonants, ಅ, or ಉ) has the meaning of the accusative, are *e. g.* ಬಳೆದೊಟ್ಟಂ (*i. e.* ಬಳೆಯಂ ತೊಟ್ಟಂ), ಕೆಳೆಗೊಣ್ಣಂ (*i. e.* ಕೆಳೆಯಂ ಕೊಣ್ಣಂ), ತೆಪ್ಪೆದತ್ತಂ (*i. e.* ತೆಪ್ಪೆಯಂ ತೆತ್ತಂ), ಮುಪ್ಪೊಕ್ಕಂ (*i. e.* ಮುಪ್ಪೆಯಂ ಪೊಕ್ಕಂ), ಪಲ್ಪುಗುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, ಎರ್ಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಗುಂ;—ನುಡಿಗಲ್ಪಳ್, ಪರಿವೆತ್ತುದು;—ನೀರ್ಗುಡಿದಂ (*i. e.* ನೀರಂ ಕುಡಿದಂ), ಪಾಲ್ಗುಡಿದಂ, ಕಾಲ್ಪಿಡಿದವಂ, ಕಣ್ಣೆಟ್ಟಂ, ಕಣ್ಣೆಪ್ಪಿದಂ, ಪಲ್ಲಿರಿದಂ, ಬಾಯ್ಪಟ್ಟಂ;—ಮರನಾಯ್ಡಂ (*i. e.* ಮರನಂ ಪಾಯ್ಡಂ), ಮರಗಡಿದಂ, ಬಳವನಿಡಿದಂ, ನೆಲವಿಡಿದಂ, ಕಡಂ ಗೊಣ್ಣಂ or ಕಡಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ಕೆಯೊಲಂಗಾದಂ or ಕೆಯೊಲಗಾದಂ, ಪದಂಗೊಟ್ಟಂ or ಪದಗೊಟ್ಟಂ, ಮೊಗಂ ನೋಡಿದಂ or ಮೊಗನೋಡಿದಂ, ಬೆಸವ್ವಡಿದಂ or ಬೆಸವಡಿದಂ, ಮನಸನ್ನಂ or ಮನಸನ್ನಂ;—ಪುದುಂಗೊಳಿಸಿದಂ or ಪುದುಗೊಳಿಸಿದಂ, ಮಾತುಂಗುಟ್ಟಿದಂ or ಮಾತುಗುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, ಕಾಡುಂಗಣ್ಣಂ or ಕಾಡುಗಣ್ಣಂ, ಗಿಡುಂಗಡಿದಂ or ಗಿಡುಗಡಿದಂ, ಬೀಡುವೊಕ್ಕಂ or ಬೀಡುಪೊಕ್ಕಂ, ಅಸುಂಗೊಣ್ಣಂ or ಅಸುಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ವಿಧುಂಗಣ್ಣಂ or ವಿಧುಗಣ್ಣಂ; ಪಿರಿದೀವಂ (ಪಿರಿದು ಈವಂ) is an instance in which the initial of the verb is a vowel (in which case the accusative is generally used; see § 346).

If, however, distinctness of meaning (*arthavyakti*) is injured, the insertion of the *sönnë* after nouns with final ಅ is requisite (*Kêśava* says), *e. g.* ಪಯಣವೊಡಿದಂ, ಪಸರವ್ವಡಿದಂ, ಗಡಣಂಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ಬಿಯಂಗಿಯ್ಡಂ, ಕೆಲಸವೊಕ್ಕಂ, ಕರಗವೊತ್ತಂ.

As remarked above, Samskrita nouns with final ಅ always require the insertion of the *sönnë*, *e. g.* ಗುಣಂಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ಪ್ರಿಯಂನುಡಿದಂ, ಧನವ್ವಡಿದಂ, ರಂಗವೊಕ್ಕಂ, ಭಯಂ ಗೊಳಿಸಿದಂ, ಚಕ್ರಂಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ವಜ್ರಂಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, ಖಡ್ಗವ್ವಡಿದಂ, ದಣ್ಣಂಗೊಣ್ಣಂ.

b) Instances in which the noun has the meaning of the instrumental, are *e. g.* ನೀರ್ವೊಳಿದಂ, ಕಣ್ಣಣ್ಣಂ, ಕುಡುಗೋಲ್ಗೊಯ್ಡಂ, ಮನಗಣ್ಣಂ, ಕೋಯ್ಕುಟ್ಟಿದುದು, ಬೇಗಬನ್ನಂ, ತಿಬ್ಬ ನುಡಿದಂ; an instance in which the noun has the meaning of the dative, is ಪುಯಲ್ಪೊದಂ (= ಪುಯಲೆ ಪೊದಂ); and an instance in which the noun has the meaning of the locative, is ಮಡುಂಬಿಡ್ಡಂ or ಮಡುವಿಡ್ಡಂ.

In the *kriyâsamâsa*, as the instances show, an *arisamâsa* (§ 252) is faultless (*nirdôsha*). *Kêśava*’s special instance is:

ಸವಣಂ ಬಳಪಂಗೊಳೆ, ಗಾ
ಣ್ಣಿವಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟೊಳೆ, ಬಲವರೋಧಿ ವಜ್ರಂಗೊಳೆ, ದಾ |
ನವರಿಪು ಚಕ್ರಂಗೊಳೆ, ಕಾ
ರವಾರಿ ಗಡೆಗೊಳೆ, ಪೊಣರ್ಕೆಗಾವಂ ನಿಲ್ಲಂ ? || (see § 271).

c) Instances in which the final syllable of the first word is elided, are
e. g. ಪೋತನ್ನಂ (for ಪೋಗು ತನ್ನಂ), ಅಯ್ತನ್ನಂ (for ಅಯ್ತು ತನ್ನಂ), ಕೆಳಸಾರ್ದಂ (for ಕೆಳಗು ಸಾರ್ದಂ),
ಕಳಸುತ್ತಿದಂ (for ಕಳವಂ ಸುತ್ತಿದಂ), ಎವೆಯ್ತೆಂ (for ಎನಂ or ಎನ ಪೇಯ್ತೆಂ), ಎವನ್ನಂ (for ಎತರ್ಕೆ
ಬನ್ನಂ); ಎವೋದಂ (for ಎತರ್ಕೆ ಪೋದಂ).

2, "When a noun with the notion of a case (kāraṇa, i. e. the kartṛi) is preceded by a numeral (saṅkhyā), or a pronoun (sarvanāmā), or an attributive noun (so-called adjectives, guṇavačana), or a kṛit (§§ 68; 177 seq.; 185. 186), a gamakasamāsa is formed", Kōśava says. Gamakasamāsa may be translated 'consecutive compound', having this name probably because its members succeed one another without alteration. Consecutive compounds "may be", Kōśava says, "a class of karmadhārayas, and occasionally may be tatpuruṣas"; he does, however, not state which belong to which.

a) Instances regarding numerals (cf. §§ 244. 248. 278, 1) are:— ಇರ್ಪ ತ್ತಯ್ತು, ನೂರುಪತ್ತು, ಮೂವತ್ತಾಲು (ಅಯ್ತು, ಪತ್ತು, ಆಲು being the kāraṇa nouns). We may perhaps say that such instances are tatpuruṣas, the first word expressing the connection which it has with the second one, i. e. the connection of the genitive (§ 246), e. g. ಇರ್ಪತ್ತಯ್ತು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು + ಅಯ್ತು), of (i. e. above) twenty (there are) five, i. e. twenty-five. (Would such compounds not be rather dvandvas? See § 250.)

b) Instances regarding pronouns viz. ಅವ, (ಯಾವ), ಆ, ಈ, ಉ (see §§ 264. 265) are:— ಅವಮಾತು ಅವಕಾರ್ಯಂ, ಅವಕಾಂತೆ. ಅವರಾವುತರ್ ಅವವಾಜಿಗಳ್ ಅವವಾನೆಗಳ್ (ಅವು ಅವನೆಗಳ್), ಅವನಾಳ್ (ಅವನ ಆಳ್) ಒಳವು ಅವನಾಯಕರೊ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ಯಾಹದೊಳ್? ಅಬನಮ್ ಈಬನಮ್ ಉಬನಮ್ ಎನ್ನದೆ, ತೊಬಲ್ಲು, ಪೂಗೊಯ್ದರ್ ಅವರ್. Here, we may say, the two words are in the same relationship (śikṣāśraya) and form karmadhārayas (§ 247).

c) Instances regarding attributive nouns are:— ಅಸಿಯನಡು, ಪಸಿಯಬಣ್ಣಂ, ಬಿಳಿಯಕರ್ಪು, ನಿಡಿಯನಾಲಿಗೆ, ಪಿರಿಯಮಗಂ. If we consider these instances to be compounds, they are karmadhārayas; but they are in reality no compounds, and ought not to be written as such (cf. § 241). They are genitives combined with nominatives, e. g. ಅಸಿಯ is the genitive of ಅಸಿ (cf. § 273).

d) Instances regarding verbal declinable bases (krillīngas) are:— ಪಾಡುವತುಟ್ಟಿ, ಕೂಡುವಪುಡಲ್, ತೂಗುವಸೊಡರ್, ಪೊಯ್ವಮುಯ್, ಬೀಸುವಚಾಮರಂ, ಪೊಡೆವಭೇರಿ, ಪೂರಯ್ಸುವಶ್ಶಂಖಂ, ಪಿಡಿವಕಹಳೆ, ಪೊಣ್ಣುವಘಮುಜಲಂಗಳ್ (see § 364); ಆಡಿದಪೊಲಂ, ಬಿಗಿದಮಿಳಿ, ಬೇಡಿದದಾನಂ, ಅದವಿಷ್ಟು (see § 363); ಆಗದಕಾರ್ಯಂ, ಮಾಡದಕೆಯ್ (see § 179). If we consider those instances of compounds, they are karmadhārayas; but, as stated by us in §§ 178.

179. 185. 186, their first words are very probably genitives of the so-called present-future and past participles combined with nominatives. See § 254.

As will be learned from the instances, an arisamāsa is faultless in consecutive compounds.

Remark.

Such instances as are adduced under number 2 letters *b*, *c*, and *d* are commonly, and we think quite justly, not considered to be compounds.

3, The vipsāsamāsa or repetition-compound (which has various meanings, *vide* §§ 303. 307. 308. 309) is formed by repeating adverbs, interjections, imitative sounds, and nouns, the final syllable of the first word being often dropped or also changed, *e. g.* ಕಪ್ಪಕಪ್ಪನೆ (=ಕಪ್ಪನೆ ಕಪ್ಪನೆ), ಕಮ್ಮಕಮ್ಮನೆ (=ಕಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಮ್ಮನೆ), ತಣ್ಣತಣ್ಣನೆ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ, ಸಪ್ಪಸಪ್ಪನೆ, ನೊಪ್ಪನೊಪ್ಪನೆ (?), ತೆಪ್ಪತೆಪ್ಪನೆ, ತಲಿತಲಿನೆ, ಚಳಚಳನೆ; — ಅಕಟಕಟ; — ಚಿಂವ್‌ಚಿಂವ್; — ಕಟ್ಟಕಡೆ (=ಕಡೆ ಕಡೆ), ನಟ್ಟನಡು (=ನಡು ನಡು), ತುತ್ತತುದಿ (=ತುದಿ ತುದಿ), ಮೊತ್ತಮೊದಲ್ (=ಮೊದಲ್ ಮೊದಲ್); — ಕೆಳಕೆಳಗೆ (=ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ), ಮೇಮೇಗೆ, ಮೊದಮೊದಲ್ (=ಮೊದಲ್ ಮೊದಲ್), ತಪ್ಪತಪ್ಪಲ್ (=ತಪ್ಪಲ್ ತಪ್ಪಲ್). Regarding the repetition of verbs see §§ 211. 339.

XII. On verbal declinable bases (*cf.* §§ 363. 364).

254. Verbal declinable bases (kr̥its, kr̥illingas, §§ 68, 1; 102, 8, e), as we have seen, are formed from the so-called past relative participle positive and negative (bhūtavatikrit, §§ 175-179) and from the so-called present-future relative participle (bhavishyantikrit, §§ 180-186) by suffixing the pronominal forms and pronouns ಅಂ, ಒಂ, (ಅವಂ), ಆತಂ, ಅಳ್, ಒಳ್, (ಅವಳ್), ಆಕೆ, ಉದು, ಒದು, ಅರ್, ಒರ್, ಉವು (*cf.* § 193) in the ancient dialect, or ಅನು, ಅ, ಅವಂ, ಅವನು, ಅವ, ಆತಂ, ಆತನು, ಆತ, ಅವಳ್, ಅವಳು, ಆಕೆ, ಉದು, ಅದು, ಅವರ್, ಅವರು, ಉವು, ಅವು in the mediæval one, or ಅವನು, ಅವ, ಆತನು, ಆತ, ಅವಳು, ಆಕೆ, ಅದು, ಅವರು, ಅವು in the modern one (see §§ 198 under 8; 200, 1; 267; 273; 316, 1; 330).

Similarly any nouns (§§ 253, 2, d; 363; 364) and certain adverbs (postpositions) are suffixed to both kinds of participles.

Instances are:—ನಾಡಿದಂ, ಸನ್ನೊಂ, ಬಗೆದಾತಂ, ನಾಡಿದಳ್, ಕೊಟ್ಟೊಳ್, ಸೋವಾಕೆ, ನಾಡಿದುದು, ಇತ್ತೊದು, ಮಾಡಿದರ್, ಕೊಟ್ಟೊರ್, ನಾಡಿದುವು; ತಿವ್ವನು, ಉವ್ವು, ಉವ್ವವಂ, ಉಳ್ಳವನು, ಉಳ್ಳವ, ಸಯಿಸುವಾತಂ, ಉಳ್ಳುದು, ಉಳ್ಳತನು, ಏಪುವಾತ, ಹೋಹಳ್, ಸುಲುವಳು, ಬಪ್ಪಾಕೆ, ಬಪ್ಪುದು, ಉಳ್ಳುದು (=ಉಳ್ಳುದು), ಏದ್ವವರ್, ಬದುಕುವವರು, ಕೆಡುವುವು, ಹೋಹವು; ನುಡಿಯದಂ, ಬಾರದುದು, ಮಗುಡದವರು; ಬೆಳೆವ ತನೆ, ಪರಿವ ತೊಪ್ಪಿ; ತೀರದ ಕಜ್ಜಂ; ಬರ್ಪನ್ನು, ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ.

An explanation of the structure of verbal declinable bases has been given in §§ 178. 179. 185. 186.

1, If the participles are combined with pronominal forms or pronouns,

a) the declinable bases may stand by themselves without reference to something or somebody, *e. g.* ಆಡಿದಂ, he that played, ಪಾಡಿದಂ, he that sang, ಆಡಿದಳ್, she that sang, ಆಡಿದುದು, it that played, ಪಾಡಿದುದು, it that sang; ನೋಡಿದದು (or generally ನೋಡಿದ್ದು, see remark 3), it that saw, ತನ್ನದು (or generally ತನ್ನದ್ದು), it that brought; ಪೋರೆವಂ, he that nourishes or will nourish, ಪೋರೆವರ್, they that nourish or will nourish, ಉಳ್ಳದು, that which is; ನಿಲ್ಲದಂ, he that does not or did not stand, ಅಂಜದವಳು, she who is not or was not afraid, ಅಡೆಯದುದು, that which does not or did not perish, ಬಾರದುವು, they that do not or did not come, ಮಾಡದದು (or generally ಮಾಡದ್ದು, see remark 3), that which does not or did not make, ಇಲ್ಲದದು (or generally ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದು), that which does not or did not exist;

b) they may be preceded by a nominative, *e. g.* ಕುತ್ತಮ್ ಓಸರಿಸಿದಂ, he whose affliction was removed, ಗಣ್ಣನು ಸತ್ತವಳು, she whose husband died, ದೇವನ್ ಒಲಿದಾತನು, he whom God was or is pleased with; ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಾಬುವವಳು, she whose children are alive, ದೃಢಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹಿಂಗುವವನು, he whose firm mind fails, ಧನಮ್ ಉಳ್ಳಂ, he to whom wealth belongs (*i. e.* he who possesses wealth), ನುಣ್ಪುಳ್ಳಂ, he to whom neatness belongs (*i. e.* he who is neat), ಬತ್ತಲೆಯಹವನು, he to whom nakedness belongs (*i. e.* he who is naked), ಪೊನ್ನಳ್ಳವಂ, he to whom gold belongs (*i. e.* he who possesses gold); ಕಾಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲದವಂ, he to whom feet do not belong (*i. e.* he who is without feet or a cripple), ಭಕ್ತನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದವಂ, he that is not or was not a devotee, ಪುತ್ರನು ಹುಟ್ಟದವರು, they to whom a son is not or was not born, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಾಬದವಳು, she who loses or lost her children by death, ದಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದದು (or generally ದಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದ್ದು, see remark 3), it for which there is no refugo;

c) they may govern the accusative, as the verbs do from which they are formed, *e. g.* ಎರಡಂ ಬಗೆದಾತಂ, he who intended two things, ದಾನಮಂ ಬೇಡಿದಂ, he that asked a boon, ಶತ್ರುಗಳನು ಕೊಂದವನು, he that killed enemies; ಕೂದಿನ್ ಉಮ್ಮ, he that eats boiled rice, ಮಾಂಸವ ತಿಮ್ಮವ, he that eats flesh, ಎಲ್ಲವಂ ತಿಮ್ಮವಂ, he that eats all kinds of food, ಆನೆಯನ್ ಎಜುವಾತ, he who mounts an elephant, ತವದ ಬಾಧೆಯಂ ಸಯಿಸುವಾತಂ, he that patiently endures the pain of austerities, ಗಿಳಿ ಸೋವಾಕೆಗಳ್, females that scare away parrots, ಗರ್ವವನ್ ಉಳ್ಳವ, he that possesses pride, ನುಣ್ಣಿನ್ ಉಳ್ಳಂ, he that possesses neatness, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ ಉಳ್ಳವನು, he that possesses acute discernment (regarding the accusative see § 316, 1); ಭಕ್ತಿಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ ಅಜಾಯದವನು, he that does not or did not know devotedness, ದುರ್ಜನರನ್ನು ಸೇರದವ, he that does not or did not join bad men;

d) they may be joined also to other cases just as the verbs from which they are formed, *e. g.* ಪೊಲದಲ್ಲಿದಂ, he that was in the field, ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದವರು, they that went to the hamlet, ತಾವರೆಗೆ or ತಾವರೆಯೊಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he that sprang from a lotus, ತೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he that was born of a female servant, ಕುತ್ತದಿನ್ನ ಕೊರಗಿದವನು, he that

is emaciated by sickness, ತನಗೆ ತಾನೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದು, that which grows by its own force (i. e. spontaneously), ಊರಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದವನು, he that came from the village, ಸದ್ವಂಶದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he that sprang from a good family; ತಾಯ್ಕಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವವನು, he that loves (his) mother; ಕಾಳೆಗದತ್ತಣಿನ್ದ ಮಗುವಾದವರು, they that do not or did not recede from a fight, ಮರಣಕ್ಕಂಜದವರು, they that are not afraid of death, ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದವನು, he that is not serviceable.

e) they may be preceded by an infinitive, e. g. ಹೋಗಿ ಬಾರದುದು, that which cannot be gone to (or reached), ಅಪಾಯ ಬಂದುದು, that which came to one's knowledge.

2, If the participles are combined with nouns, the rules regarding the thus formed declinable bases are similar to those of number 1, a. b.

a) ಅಟ್ಟ ಕೂಡ್, rice that was or is boiled, ಕೆಟ್ಟ ತರಸ್ಸು, penance that was or is bad, ತೀಡಿದ ಅನಿಲಂ, wind that blew; (ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ) ಇರುವ ಬಾವಿ, a well that is (in the garden), ಕುಳ್ಳಿಹಾಸನಂ, a chair on which one sits, ಹರಿವ ತೊಪ್ಪಿ, a stream that runs, ಹೊಡೆವ ಗಾಳಿ, wind that is violent; ಸೇರದ ಗಂಡನು, a husband that is not or was not in harmony (with his wife). Observe also ಮೀವುದು (for ಮೀವ) ಗೃಹಂ, a room in which (one) bathes, and ನಡೆವಲ್ಲಿ, in the place where (one) walks (or in walking), ಪೋಲಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, in the place where (one) compares (or in comparing), ಬಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, to the place where (one) has fallen, ಬೀದ್ಲಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, to the place where (one) falls (or to his falling). Regarding the 'one' in parenthesis see § 358.

b) ಕೊಮ್ಮ ಮುರಿದೆತ್ತು, an ox whose horns were or are broken, ಬೇಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಕಾಡು, a jungle in which wild fire broke out, ತನ್ನೆ ಬನ್ನ ಮನೆ, a house to which the father came, or a house from which the father came, ತಾಂ ಬನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಂ, the business for which he came, ಅವನು ಹೋದ ಕಾರಣ, the reason for which he went; ತಾಯ್ ಸಾಕುವ ಕೂಸು, a child which the mother brings up, ಕೆಸಜುಳ್ಳೆಡೆ, a place where there is mud; ಕೋಗಿಲೆ ಕೂಗದ ತೋಟ, a garden in which the cuckoo does not or did not cry, ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳಾಗದೂರು, a village in which ripe fruits do not grow, ನಾಮರೂಢಿಯಾಯದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ, a case in which the conventional meaning of a word is not or was not damaged, ದೊರೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಂಗಾರಂ, gold that is not of use (i. e. is valueless), ಜನರು ಹೊಗದ ಹುಡುಗ, a jungle which people do not or did not enter, ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲದೂರು, a village in which there are no tenants.

It is to be remarked that if a nominative (a subject) does not precede the krillīṅga and the verb used in its formation is transitive, the subject is somehow to be supplied mentally (cf. § 315, 2, k), e. g. ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಹೋರಿ, the young bull that (people) tied, ಪೊಯ್ದ ಬದ, the place that (somebody) struck, ಪೊಡೆದ ಭೇರಿ, the kettle-drum that (warriors) struck, ಕೊಯ್ದ ಕಾಲ, the foot that (somebody) cut off, ಹೆತ್ತ ಮನೆ, the room in which (a woman) has given birth to (a child); ಕುಡುವೆಡೆ, a place where (somebody) gives; ಮಾಡದ ಕೆಯ್, a piece of land that (people) do not or did not cultivate. See § 358.

g) ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ ಎಸಿದ ರಾವುತಂ, a horseman that mounted a horse; ಅಶ್ವಾಡಿಗಳ ಹೊಡೆವ ಸಜ್ಜಳ, a whip with which (people) beat horses etc., ಮದ್ಯವ ಕುಡಿದ ಬಟ್ಟಲು, a

a cup from which (people) drink spirituous liquor; ತಾಯ ಬಾಯಾನ್ ಉಯಾದ ಕಲು, a calf that does not or did not leave (its) mother's place.

೪) ತನ್ನಿಚ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯ, an affair that does not suit to one's wish, ನರಗಿಕ್ಕುವ ಕರ್ಪು, a black colour that (people) apply to grey hair, ನರಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಯುವ ಪಾಪಿ, a sinner that falls into hell, ಮರದೊಳ್ ಸಮದ ಅಂಕವಣಿ, a decorated seat that was made of wood, ಬನಂಗಳಿಂ ಬಳಸಿದೂರ್ಗಲ್, villages that are surrounded by gardens, ಬೆಟ್ಟದತ್ತಣಿನ್ದ ಉರುಳ್ಳ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ್, stones that roll down from a mountain.

3, Regarding krillīngas formed by suffixing declinable postpositions the following instances may be adduced:—ರಾಜನು ಬರುವನ್ನು (ರಾಜನು ಬರುವನ್ನಿನಿನ್ದ), ತನ್ನೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ (ತನ್ನೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲಿನ ದಿನ), ಅವನು ಬಾರದ ಮುಂಚೆ (ಅವನು ಬಾರದ ಮುಂಚಿನ ಸಮಯ). Concerning the general use of postpositions after kṛits see § 282, i.

Remarks.

1, As seen from the remark in § 200 under 1 the verbal declinable base (krillīnga) formed from the so-called present-future relative participle is used also as the third person singular neuter of the future tense and as a bhāva-vačana (§ 243). Thus ಮಾಯ್ದು, ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಮಾಡುವದು means 'that which makes or will make'; 'it will make'; and 'a making', 'the making', 'the act of making', 'to make'.

Regarding its use as a bhāvavačana we adduce the following instances:—ಲೇಸು ಮಾಯ್ದು, the making or to make beautiful, ವಶಂ ಮಾಡುವುದು, the act of making subject, ಕಿಳಿದಂ ಪಿರಿದು ಮಾಡುವುದು, to make large what is small, ಅತಿಥಿಯಂ ಪೂಜೆ ಮಾಡುವದು, to honour a guest, ಚೆನ್ನನಾದಿಗಳಿನ್ದ ಶರೀರಮಂ ಚೊಕ್ಕಟ ಮಾಡುವದು, to embellish the body by means of sandal etc., ನಿದ್ರೆ ಮಾಡುವದು, to sleep, ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡುವದು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, to deceive is injustice, ಈವುದು ಕರ್ಣಂಗೆ ಸಹಜಂ, giving (was) an innate quality of Karna, ಇಷ್ಟಮಂ ಸಲಿಪುದು ಕರ್ಣಂಗೆ ಜನ್ಮವ್ರತಂ, to grant the wish (of another) was Karna's vowed observance from birth, ಒನ್ದ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಒನ್ದ ಕೊಮ್ಮುದು, to give one thing and take another thing (in its stead), ಪಿನ್ನೆ ಬರ್ಪುದು, to come after (i. e. to follow), ನಾವು ಹೋಗುವದು, our going, ನೀವು ಕೊಡುವದು, your giving, ಅವರು ಬರುವದು, their coming, ಬಿಡದೆ ಆಡುವದು, to play incessantly, ಅಂಜದೆ ಇರುವದು, to be fearless.

The bhāvavačana may be declined, e. g. ನಾವೆಯಂ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕುಪಾಯಮಂ ಮಾಡಿಂ, contrive ye a means to stop the boat, ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೋಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ, I am come to see you, ಅವರು ನನಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, because they assist me, the business advances, ನಾನು ಬರುವದಕ್ಕೊಳಗೆ ಅಡಿಗೆಯಾಗಿರಲಿ, let dinner be ready within (the time of) my coming.

2, Likewise the third person neuter singular of the past tense in the ancient and mediæval dialect ending in ಉದು (see § 198 under 3), the krillīngas formed from the relative past participle by means of the suffix ಅದು in the modern dialect, and the krillīngas formed from the relative negative participle when used for the past (§ 209) by means of the suffix ಉದು in the ancient and mediæval

dialect and ಅದು in the modern one, have been used as *bhāvavačanas* expressing the action or state of the verb in the past. *E. g.* ಚಾಗಿಯಿತ್ತುದು, lit. a liberal person a having given-it (*i. e.* a liberal person's gift), ರಾಜರು ಹೋದದು, lit. the king a having gone-it (*i. e.* the king's departure), ನೀವು ಬಂದದು, your having come (*i. e.* your arrival), ತಾಯಿ ಸತ್ತದು, the mother's having died (*i. e.* the mother's death), ಕೂಸು ಮೊಲೆಯುಣ್ಣದು, the child's having drunk milk, ಅವರು ನೋಡಿದದು, their having seen; ಅವರ ಕಾಣದದು, their having not seen, ಅವರು ಬಾರದದು, their having not come, ಅವರು ಮಾಡದದು, their having not done. See ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಿದದು in the portion of a verse in § 258.

Also this kind of *bhāvavačana* is declined, *e. g.* ತಾಯಿ ಸತ್ತದಜ್ಜು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖವಾಯಿತು, because (their) mother died, the children grieved very much; ತನ್ನೆಯಿರಡು ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು ಕೊಟ್ಟದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಗುವು ಹಿಗ್ಗಿತು, because the father gave (him) two ripe mangoes, (his) little boy rejoiced; ಹುಡುಗರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಾರ ಕಲಿಯದದಜ್ಜು ಪನ್ತೋಜಿ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದನು, because the boys had not learned or did not learn their lesson, the schoolmaster became angry; ನನ್ನ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಸಿ ಬಿದ್ದದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣು ಅಯ್ಯನವರು ನನಗೆ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದರು, the schoolmaster saw the having fallen of ink (*i. e.* that ink had fallen) on my book and became angry with me.

3, It is a peculiarity of the modern dialect to double, almost generally, the ದು in ಅದು, when it is the suffix of a *bhāvavačana* of the past, *e. g.* ಬಂದದ್ದು (for ಬಂದದು), ಹೋದದ್ದು (for ಹೋದದು), ಸತ್ತದ್ದು, ಉಣ್ಣದ್ದು, ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು, ಆದದ್ದು; if such a *bhāvavačana* is formed from verbal themes with final ಉ (§§ 166. 175, 2) or from the so-called negative (§ 175, 3), the suffix ಅದು almost generally becomes ದು (*cf.* § 122), *e. g.* ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು (for ಮಾಡಿದದು), ಬೇಡಿದ್ದು, ಬಿತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಮಾಡದ್ದು (for ಮಾಡದದು), ಬಾರದ್ದು, ನುಡಿಯದ್ದು; also forms like ತಿಳಿದ್ದು (for ತಿಳಿದದು or ತಿಳಿದದ್ದು), ನಡೆದ್ದು (for ನಡೆದದು), ಆದ್ದು (for ಆದದು), ಹೋದ್ದು (for ಹೋದದು) are used. This peculiarity holds good, of course, also with regard to the similarly formed *krillingas*, *e. g.* in No. 1, *a. b.*

It may be remarked here too that in adding ಅದು to the genitive of neuter nouns ending in ಅ, its initial ಅ is generally elided, *e. g.* ಕೆಲಸದ್ದು (for ಕೆಲಸದದು), ಮರದ್ದು, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ್ದು.

XIII. On pronouns.

255. The pronouns are declinable bases (§ 90). ಆಂ, ಅನು, ನಾಂ, ನಾನು, ನಾ, ನೀಂ, ನೀನು, ನೀ are called (by Europeans) personal pronouns, and ತಾಂ, ತಾನು, ತಾ is called (by them) the reflexive (reciprocal) pronoun (see § 102, 8, *a*).

ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು (see § 122; ಅತು, ಅತ್ತು, ಉತು § 272), ಪೆದಿತು, ಪೆದಿದು, ಎಲ್ಲಧ್ನು; ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, ಅವನು, ಇವನು, ಅವ, ಇವ, ಪೆದಿಂ; ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು, ಪೆದಿಳ್; ಆತಂ, ಈತಂ, ಊತಂ, ಆತನು, ಈತನು, ಆತ, ಈತ (§ 265); ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ are demonstrative pronouns; and ಅವುದು (§§ 265.

269), ಯಾವದು, ದಾವದು; ಆವಂ, ಆವೆ, ಯಾವನು, ದಾವನು; ಅವಳ್, ಯಾವಳು, ದಾವಳು; ಏನ್, ಏನು are interrogative pronouns (see § 102, s, b). The initials ಯಾ and ದಾ are dialectical forms of later time; ಅವನು, ಇವನು, ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು, ಆತನು, ಈತನು, ಯಾವನು, ದಾವನು, ಯಾವಳು, ದಾವಳು, ಏನು are modern forms with a euphonic final ಉ (§ 112); ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು appear also in the mediæval dialect.

256. The declension of the personal pronouns ಆಂ, ನಾಂ, ನಾನು, ನಾ, I, ನೀಂ, ನೀನು, ನೀ, thou, and of the reflexive pronoun ತಾಂ, ತಾನು, ತಾ, he, ho himself, she, she herself, it, it itself, is given in § 137, and their probable origin appears in § 138.

In § 138, remark, their connection with the personal terminations of the verb is alluded to (*cf.* § 193 and remarks thereon). They express, Kéśava says, the meaning of the three persons of the verb (§ 193), *e. g.* ಆನ್ ಅದ್ವೈಂ. ಆಮ್ ಅದ್ವೈವೊಡಮ್ ಉಸಿರಲಮ್ಮೆವಾಳ್ಳನ ಗತಿಯಂ, though we know, we cannot tell the state of the king.—ರಣಕ್ಕೆನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ ನೀಂ (or ನೀನ್) ಮುಂಚಿದಯ್, thou wentst before me to the battle. ನೀಂ (or ನೀಮ್) ಪೇಟ್ಟಿರ್.—ತಾನ್ ಎಚ್ಚಂ ಪೊಚ್ಚಮಲ್ಲದರಿವಾಹಿನಿಯಂ, he threw arrows at the enemy's army (or river) which was no river. ತಾಂ (or ತಾಮ್) ಸವ್ಯಸಾಚಿ ಯೊಳೆ ತೊಡರ್ದಿಯರ್, they met even Arjuna, (but) did not pierce.—ಆನ್ ಕೇಳ್ವೆಂ, ಆಂ ಕೇಳ್ವೆವು; ನೀನ್ ಕಣ್ಣಯ್, ನೀಂ ಕಣ್ಣಿರ್; ತಾನ್ ಇರ್ದಂ, ತಾಮ್ ಇರ್ದರ್ (*cf.* the remarks on the final sōnnē in § 215, s).

Their gender is shown in § 102, 7. s to be depending on that of the noun to which they refer, *i. e.* viśiśhyādhīna, *e. g.* ಆಂ (or ಆನ್) ಶಿವಂ, ಆಂ ಗೌರಿ, ಆಂ ನನ್ನಿ; ನೀಂ (or ನೀನ್) ಕಾಮಂ, ನೀಂ ರತಿ, ನೀಂ ಗಿಳಿ; ತಾನ್ ಅವಂ, ತಾನ್ ಅವಳ್, ತಾನ್ ಅದು, ತಾನ್ ಅವಂ ಚದುರಂ, ತಾನ್ ಅವಳ್ ಚದುರೆ, ತಾನ್ ಅದು ಪಿರಿದು (see § 357, s); ಆಂ (or ಆಮ್) ರಾಜಪುತ್ರರ್, ನೀಂ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ತರ್, ತಾಂ ಸೇವ ಕರ್; ಆಂ ಗೋಪಿಗಳ್, ನೀಂ ಪೆಣ್ಣಳ್, ತಾಂ ಬಾಲೆಯರ್; ಆಮ್ ಎರಲೆಗಳ್, ನೀಂ ಕುದುರೆ ಗಳ್, ತಾಮ್ ಇಲಿಗಳ್.

257. ನಾವು (the plural) is generally used for ನಾನು (the singular) in modern Kannada when people of some standing speak of themselves, *e. g.* ನಾವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವಿರಿ, what will you do without me? This way of expression occasionally appears also in the mediæval dialect, *e. g.* ನಾವೀತನಂ ಮರ್ತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಪುವೆವು, I will send this one to the world of mortals. Also in the oblique cases this holds good in the modern dialect, *e. g.* ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬನ್ನಿ, come to my house!, and in the mediæval one wherein

e. g. a girl says: ಗುರುಮಠದೊಳ್ ಎಮ್ಮಯ್ಯಗಳ್, and: ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನು (*i. e.* ಈ ಚಲೋ ವಸ್ತುವೆಲ್ಲವನು) ತನ್ನ ಕೊಡುವರು ನಾಳೆಯೆಮ್ಮಯ ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಗಳ್ ಎನಗೆ, and: ಎಮ್ಮವರು (ಎಮ್ಮ ಅವರು, lit. 'of us they', *i. e.* our people, my parents) ಎನ್ನನಾಗಳೆ ಬೀರಿ ಸದಿದಸುವಂ ಕಳೆವರು. In the last three sentences the girl intends to honour her master and parents by using the plural of the pronoun (*i. e.* ಎಮ್ಮ for ಎನ್ನ) before them, a practice that obtains also in the modern dialect, *e. g.* ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳು, ask my mother! (Is § 354, II, 1 to be compared?).

In the Southern Mahratta country ನಮ್ಮವರು (ನಮ್ಮ ಅವರು, = ಎಮ್ಮವರು, our people, he that is mine) is often used by native women when speaking of their husbands. while the husband when speaking of his wife says ನಮ್ಮಾಕೆ (ನಮ್ಮ ಆಕೆ, of us she, she that is mine).

258. In the ancient dialect ನೀಂ, thou, is used, without the least savour of disrespect, in addressing a person of respectability, *e. g.* ನೀನರಸಂ; ನೀನರಸಿ; ನೀನಾರ ಮಗಳ್?

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ರಾಜ್ಯಂ;
ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣು, ಪೇಳಿಗೆಯುಣ್ಣು;
ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳ್ಳೊಡೆ;
ನೀನಿಲ್ಲದಿವೆಲ್ಲಮ್ ಒಳವೆ, ಭಾನುತನೂಜಾ? || (See translation in § 360)

and

ಕೂರ್ಮಯಿನಾ ಮುನಿಯಂ ಕ
ಣ್ಣಾರ್ಮ ನೀನಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ ಪೆಜತೆನ್ನರಸಂ |
ಮೂರ್ಮ ಬಲವನ್ನ, ನುತಿಸಿ, ಪ
ಲರ್ಮ ತುಡುಲೈಯ್ದು, ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂ ಬೆನೆಗೊಣ್ಣಂ. || the king having seen

that Muni and said "A venerable man (?) thou art, nothing else!", lovingly moved three times round (him) with the right side turned towards (him), praised (him), bowed several times, and worshipped (him) with devotion.

Regarding ನೀಂ, thou, such is often the case also in the mediæval dialect, *e. g.*

ಅರಸ ಕೇಳು !

ನಿನ್ನ ಚಾಳೋಕ್ಯಾನ್ವಯದವರು
ಮುನ್ನ ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಿದದೆವ್ವತ್ತೆಣ್ಣು ಕೊಟಿಧನಾ ; |
ನಿನ್ನ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದ ಕೆಳಗಿದೆ.

and

ಬಸವರಾಜಾ ! ನಿನ್ನನೆಲ್ಲಾ
ದೇಸಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮಿದೆಂ.

and

ಕಾರುಣ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪಾ !
ಇನ್ನು ನೀನೇ ಶಿವನಲಾ !

But the mediæval dialect, in accosting a single person, uses also the plural ನೀವು, *e. g.* ನೀವೆ ಬಿಜಯಂಗೈಯ್ವು, even thou having gone.

In the modern colloquial dialect the following distinction is made between ನೀನು and ನೀವು:—when addressing a person of some respectability, the plural ನೀವು (also in its oblique cases) is always used, followed by a verb in the plural (*cf.* ತಾವು in § 261); and when addressing a person of low rank, or a child, the singular ನೀನು is always used.

Further, in the modern dialect of conversation it is considered uncivil to say even to a little child *e. g.* ನಿನ್ನ ಅಕ್ಕ, ನಿನ್ನ ಅಪ್ಪ, ನಿನ್ನ ಅವ್ವ, and it is expected to say ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಕ್ಕ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಪ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅವ್ವ, etc., 'because the elder sister, the father, the mother, etc. require to be honoured by the pronoun in the plural; it becomes particularly uncivil, even abusive, if one says to another ನಿನ್ನ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿ, instead of ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಂಡತಿ. It is not unfrequent in such polite language to add ಅವರು to the words ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅವ್ವ, ತಾಯಿ, ಅಣ್ಣ, ತಂಗಿ, etc. (see §§ 119, *c*, 1; 131, *c*, 1), *e. g.* ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಪನವರು, ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿ ಯವರು, etc. (Plurals that are formed with ಅವರು are in themselves honorific, *e. g.* ಅಯ್ಯನವರು. Similar plural forms are met with also in the ancient dialect, *e. g.* ಬಿಟ್ಟೇದಿವರ್, he of the spear, literally 'they of the spear'.)

When addressing a deity (or God) in prayer, the singular ನೀಂ, ನೀನು, ನೀ, or one of its oblique cases is always used in the three dialects, *e. g.* ಎಲೆ, ಸರ್ವೇಶ, ನಿನ್ನ ನಿಜಮಂ ತೋದಿ!—ಎಲೆ, ಮಹಾದೇವಾ, ಮುನ್ನ ನೀ ಪಾಲನೀಣ್ಣು!—ಕಾಯಜನ ಪಿತನೆ (Vishnu), ನೀ ಸಲಹು ಎನ್ನ!—ದಯೆ ಗೆಯ್ ನೀನ್ ಎಮಗೆ ಸೌಖ್ಯಮಂ, ಜಿನರಾಜಾ!—The pronoun may also be omitted, *e. g.* ಎಲೆ, ದೇವ, ರಕ್ಷಿಸು!—ಮನದೊಲವಿಂ ಮಾಡು ನವ್ವದಂಗಳೆನ್, ಅರುಹಾ! *Cf.* § 355, I, 1, where ದೇವರು has its verb in the singular.

259. In the three dialects ತಾಂ, ತಾನು, ತಾ, he, he himself, etc., and their plural ತಾಂ (ತಾಮ್), ತಾವು, they, they themselves, are used

1, when they, in the nominative, refer to the subject mentioned in a sentence, *e. g.* ಮನುವುಂ ತಾನುಂ ಸಚ್ಚ ರಿತರ್ ಎನಿಪನ್ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ, of Udayāditya it is said "Manu and he (are) virtuous people".—ಒರ್ವಂ ಶಿವಾರ್ಚಕಂ ಶಿವದೇವನೆಮ್ಮಾತ ನಾರಿಯುಂ ತಾನುಂ ಕಪಿಲಕ್ಷೀರವೊಟ್ಟಳವಂ ಶಿವಂಗವಧಾರೆನ್ನುತರ್ಪಿಸಿ.—ಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮನುಜ ತಾನಿದ್ದು, ಫಲವೇನು?

2, when they, in the nominative, refer to a noun that is not mentioned in a sentence, but understood to be the subject, *e. g.* ತಾನ್ ಎಚ್ಚಂ.—ತಾನು ಹಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ (ದಣ್ಣನ್ನು) ಎತ್ತಿ ಹೋಹಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿನ್ನೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ ಉಪದ್ರವ ಮಾಡುವವನು.—

ತಾನೊನ್ನು ಎಣಿಸಿದರೆ ದೈವವೊನ್ನು ಎಣಿಸಿತು.—ತಾ ಕಳ್ಳನಾದರೆ ಪರರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ.—ನಾ ಬಲ್ಲಿದ, ತಾ ಬಲ್ಲಿದನೆನ್ನು, ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರಹಂಕರಿಸುಹಂ.—ತಾಮ್ ಇದರ್.—ತಾವು ಮಾಡುವದು ಗನ್ಧರ್ವರು ಮಾಡಿದರು.—ತಾವು ಮೂವರು ಸಕಲಭಕ್ತಗಣಾವಳಿಗೆ ಸೆಯ್ಗೆ ಡೆಯಲು.

3, when they, in the nominative, accompany the subject of a sentence and may occasionally be translated 'indeed', 'in fact', etc., *e. g.* ಬಹುಲತೆ ಯತ್ತ್ವ ವತ್ತದೊಳ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, for Samskrita (words used in Kannada) there is with regard to (the euphonic insertion of) ಯ್ and ವ್, in fact no muchness (*i. e.* ಯ್ and ವ್ are always inserted, ತಾನ್ referring to ಬಹುಲತೆ).—ಕಾವ್ಯಮಾರ್ಗದೊಳ್ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣು ತಾನ್ ಈ ತೆದಿದಿಂ (ತಾನ್ referring to ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಂ).—ದೇವಾರ್ಚನಕ್ಕಿದು ತಾನ್ ಅವಸರಂ.—ಸತ್ಯಮ್ ಇದು ತಾಂ.—ನರವುಂ ನೆರವುಂ . . . ತಾಮ್ ಅರೆಬರ ಮತದಿನ್ನದ್ದೈಲೋಪಮನ್ ಆಳ್ಗಂ.—ಭಕ್ತರು ತಾವು ಸರ್ವರು ಸನ್ನಣಿಸಿ, ನೋಡಲ್ಕೆ.

4, Instances by which the use of ತಾಂ, etc. is shown when these are in oblique cases, are:—ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ಆಕಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, he beats his cow.—ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಗೂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತವೆ, birds build their nests.—ತನ್ನ ಸುಖವೇ ಲೋಕದ ಸುಖ, ತನ್ನ ಕಷ್ಟವೇ ಲೋಕದ ಕಷ್ಟ, his own joy (is) the world's joy, his own trouble (is) the world's trouble.—ಕರ್ಣನೊಳ್ಳುಡಿ ತನಗದು ನಿಜಮಾಗೆ ನೆಗಟ್ಟಿನ್ ಆ ವಿಭುವಿಳೆಯೊಳ್, that ruler became famous on earth, when that true speech of Karna became his (ತನಗೆ) property.—ತನಗಿಲ್ಲದವನು ಪರರಿಗೇನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಾನು, who has nothing himself, what should he give to others?—ಪರರಿಗೆ ಕೇಡು ಮಾಡಿ ತನಗೆ ಲೇಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳುಹ, to cause evil to others and to cause welfare to himself.—ತಮ್ಮ ಕಲಹಕೆ ತಾವು ಅಯ್ಯರು, ಪರರ ಕಲಹಕೆ ನೂಡಿ ಅಯ್ಯರು, for their own quarrel (there are) they five, for the quarrel of others (there are) one hundred and five.—ತನ್ನ ದನತ್ತಾ ತಾನು ಮುಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಅನ್ಯನ ಮೇಲೆ ದೂಡಿ ಹೇರಿದ, he broke his tooth himself, and blamed another person (for it).—ತನ್ನ ಒಡಲ ಹೊರೆವಾತನು, he who nourishes (only) his own belly.—ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳ ಪತಿ, one's daughter's husband.—ತನ್ನಯೆ ವಧುವಿಲ್ಲದ ಲೀಲೆ, play at which one's own wife is not present.—ತನ್ನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ, one's own wife.—ತನ್ನ ಇಚ್ಛೆ, one's own will.—ತನ್ನ ಇಚ್ಛೆಕಾಡಿ, he who follows his own likings.—ತನ್ನಿರವು, one's state.—ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ, of one's own accord.—ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯಳು, a (sister) older than one's self.—ತನ್ನವರಿನ್ನಲೇ ತನಗೆ ಉಣ್ಣಾಗುವ ಭೀತಿ, fear that arises in himself (ತನಗೆ) even from his very own people.—ಕನ್ನಡದ ನುಡಿ ಯಲಿತಳಿದು, ತನ್ನೊಳು ತನ್ನ ಮೋಕ್ಷವ ಗಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣರೆ ಸಾಲದೇ, is it not enough, if one learns (the way to beatitude) in the Kannada language, and (thereby) acquires his beatitude in himself?—ತನ್ನ ತಾನ್ ಅಲಿತರೆ ಸುಜ್ಞಾನಿ,

if one knows himself, he (is) a wise person.—ತನ್ನ ತಾನು ಅರಿತರೆ ತಾನಾದಾ
ನು, ತನ್ನ ತಾನು ಮರಿತರೆ ತಾನು ಹೋದಾನು, if one knows himself, he is likely
to succeed; if one forgets himself, he is likely to go (without gain).
ತಾನು ಪರರಿಗೆ ಹಿತ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿ ದೇವರು ತನಗೆ ಹಿತ ಮಾಡುವನು, (he
ought to know that) if he bestows benefits on others, God will certainly
bestow benefits on him.

260. To ಆಂ, ನಾಂ, ನಾನು, ನೀಂ, ನೀನು, ತಾಂ, ತಾನು and thoir plural the
particles ಎ or ಏ (§ 212, 6) are often added in order to give them either
the meaning of emphasis or also to express the 'self' quite distinctly (*cf.* § 282).

Instances of the first kind are *e. g.* ಊರೊಡೆಯಂ ನಾನೆ, I (am) the
ruler of the town!—ನೀನೇ ಶಿವನಲಾ, verily, thou (art) Śiva!—ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ನೀನೇ
ಮಾಡಿದಿ, it is thou who hast done this business!—ತಾನೆ ಲೋಕದೊಳ್ ಲಾಕ್ಷ
ಣಿಕಂ, he (is) a distinguished teacher in the world!—ನಾವೇ ಇದ್ದೆವೇ, it is
we!—ಶಂಕರನು ನೀವೇ, thou (art) Śaṅkara!—ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಯು ನೀನೆ! ಬನ್ನ ಬಳ
ಗವು ನೀನೆ!

Instances of the second kind are *e. g.* ನಾನೇ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನೋದುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall
read the letter myself. ನಾನೇ ಮಾಡಿದೆನು, I made (it) myself. ಈ ಕೆಲಸ
ನಾನೇ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall see to this business myself. ಅಣ್ಣಾ, ನೀನೇ ನೋಡು,
brother, see thou thyself. ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ತಾನೇ ಉಣ್ಣಳು, she ate (it)
herself without giving (anything) to her children. ತಾನೆ ಮೇಲೆಮ್ಮುದು, to
say that one's self (is) superior (to others). ತನ್ನ ನೆಲಿಲಿಗೆ ತಾನೆ ಮುನಿವುತ,
ತನ್ನ ತಾನ್ ಅರಿಯದೆ, he (the mad elephant) being angry himself at his
(own) shadow, (and) not knowing himself (any longer). ತನ್ನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ತಾನೇ
ಸರಣು ಮಾಡಿ ಹರಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹಾಗೆ, (it is) as if one himself gave protection
to his own feet and blessed himself (this 'himself' being expressed some-
how by the verb ಕೊಳ್ಳ, see § 341). ಅಯ್ಯಳೇ, ಅಯ್ಯಳೇ, ಅಯ್ಯಲಿಂಕೆ ನೀವೇ
(you yourself) ಬರೆದರೆ ಚನ್ನ.

Occasionally ತಾನೆ or ತಾನೇ denotes also 'of itself', 'spontaneously', and
ತಾವೆ or ತಾವೇ, 'of themselves', 'spontaneously', *e. g.* ಯಾವ ಪದಾರ್ಥವಾದರೂ
ತಾನೇ ಆಗದು, no thing whatsoever comes of itself into existence. ಫಲವಾಗಿ
ಬಲಿಯಲೊಡನೆ ತಾವೆ ಕೆಡುವ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು, plants which die of themselves after
they have had fruit and have become ripe (ಒಷಧಿಗಳು).

The same meaning is not unfrequently expressed *e. g.* by ತನ್ನ ತಾನೆ, ತನಗೆ
ತಾನೆ, ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ ತಾನೇ, ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ ತಾವೇ, ತಮ್ಮಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೇ, as shown by the follow-
ing instances:—ತತ್ತನಯರೊಳ್ ತನ್ನ ತಾನೆ ದೊರೆ ಕೊಣ್ಣವಂ ತತ್ತನನ್ನನನ್ ಇವಂ
ತನಗೆನ್ನವಂ ಮುದದೊಳ್ ಎತ್ತಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, saying: "of those (ten) sons one who

has of himself (*i. e.* accidentally) been found, a genuine son (*is*) this one to me (ತನಗೆ)", he lifted (him) up with joy. ತನಗೆ ತಾನೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದು, that which grows of itself. ಈ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ತನ್ನಿನ್ನ ತಾನೇ ಆದದ್ದಲ್ಲ, this creation is not something that has come into existence of itself. ಆ ತತ್ತಿಗಳು ಬಿಸಲಿನ ಕಾವಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ ತಾವೇ ಒಡೆದು, those eggs having opened of themselves (*i. e.* having been hatched) by the heat of the sun. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ತಪೇಲಿ ಮಣಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಒಡವೆಗಳು ಉಣ್ಣು; ಅವೆಲ್ಲ ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ ತಾವೇ ಆಗಿವೆಯೋ? in your house there are cooking vessels, stools and other things; have they all come into existence of themselves? ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೇ ನಿಲ್ಲುವವು, the horses will stop of themselves.

Further, by suffixing ಆಗಿ (§ 166), 'having become', to ತಾನ್, ತಾನು, ತಾವು, they express 'of one's own accord', 'of their own accord', 'spontaneously', *e. g.* ತಾನಾಗಿ (of his own accord) ಬನ್ನನು.—ತಾನಾಗಿ ಬನ್ನ ಆತಿಥಿ.—ತಾನೆ ತಾನಾಗಿ ಯೊಡನೆ ಗುರುದಕ್ಷಿಣೆಯನ್ ಒನ್ನಂ ಕೊಡುವೊಡೆ, when he himself of his own accord at once gave a fee to (his) guru.—ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿನ್ನಲೂ ಬಿತ್ತಲ್ ಪಡದೆ ತಾನಾಗಿ (of itself, spontaneously) ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಯಜ್ಞಭತ್ತ —ತಾನಾಗಿ (of her own accord) ಓಡಿ ಹೋದಳು.—ತಾನಾಗಿ ಬೀಲುವ ಮರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಲೀ ಹಾಕಿದ ಹಾಗೆ.—ಆನೆಗಳು ತಾವಾಗಿ (of their own accord) ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಉಪದ್ರವ ಕೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ.—ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ತಾವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಣ್ಡಾಂತರ ತನ್ನ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬಾರದು.

261. In the modern dialect, when speaking to a superior, ತಾವು and its oblique cases are often used as a term of great respect (*cf.* ನೀವು in § 258) being equivalent to 'your honour', 'your lordship', etc., *e. g.* ಆಯ್ಯಾ, ತಾವು ಮಹಾ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಿಗಳು. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತಾವು ಆಡಿದ ಮಾತು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ತಾವು ಯಾವಾಗ ದಯ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ? (*i. e.* when did your honour come?). ಒಡೆಯಾ, ಈಗ ನಾನು ಕೇಳುವ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ ಉತ್ತರ ದೊರೆಯ ಬೇಕು. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಮ್ಮಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಕಟಾ ಕ್ಷದಿನ್ನ ಬದುಕುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾವು ಹೋಗಿರಿ! ತಾವು ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ!

262. The declension of the singular of the masculine demonstrative pronouns ending in ಅ appears in § 117, and that of their plural in § 119. The declension of the singular of the feminine demonstrative pronouns ending in ಅಳ and ಅಳು appears in §§ 120. 121, and that of their plural in § 134; the singular of ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಲೂಕೆ is declined in § 130, and their plural in §§ 131. 132. The declension of the singular of the neuter demonstrative pronouns is given in § 122, and that of their plural in § 136.

The declension of the singular of the masculine interrogative pronouns with final ಅ is given in § 117, that of the singular of their feminines in §§ 120. 121, and that of the plural of both masculines and feminines in § 135; the declension of the singular of the neuter interrogative pronouns appears in § 122, and that of their plural in § 136. ಎನ್ (ಎನು) is declined in § 125. [Regarding ಎನ್ the Śabdamanidarpana (s. sūtra 112) says that its nominative is also ಎತೌ (sic!), and gives a dubious instance.]

The gender of the demonstrative and interrogative pronouns is viśēshyādhīna (§ 102, 8) with the exception of ಎನ್ when it is not declined, which in that case is added to masculines, feminines and neuters in the singular and plural, e. g. ಅವನೇನ್, ಅವಳೇನ್, ಅದೇನ್, ತತ್ತ್ವರಿಜನಾಲಾಪಂಗಳೇನ್ (§ 271).

In the following verse

ಎನ್ ಎವ್ವು ಪೆವ್ವೊ ! ಮನುವುಂ
ತಾನುಂ ಸಚ್ಚ ರಿತರ್, ಅಮರಕುಜಮುಂ ತಾನುಂ |
ದಾನಿಗಳ್, ಅಮ್ಬೋನಿಧಿಯುಂ
ತಾನುಂ ಗವ್ಯಾರರ್ ಎನಿಪನ್ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ. ||

according to Kēśava ಎನ್ means ಎನ್ನಹವರ್ಗಲ್ (ಎನ್ನು ಅಹ ಅವರ್ಗಲ್), what persons! A translation, therefore, would be:—A greatness which speaks of what persons! Manu and he (are) virtuous men, the celestial tree and he (are) donors, the ocean and he (are) deep. (Thus) Udayāditya causes himself to be called (i. e. such is Udayāditya's fame).

263. The demonstrative pronouns are remote, intermediate, and proximate, viz. ಅವಂ (ಅವನು, ಅವ), that man, he; ಉವಂ, this intermediate man, he; ಇವಂ (ಇವನು, ಇವ), this man, he;—ಅವಳ್ (ಅವಳು), that woman, she; ಉವಳ್, this intermediate woman, she; ಇವಳ್ (ಇವಳು), this woman, she;—ಆತಂ (ಆತನು, ಆತ), that man, he; ಊತಂ, this intermediate man, he; ಈತಂ (ಈತನು, ಈತ), this man, he;—ಆಕೆ, that woman, she; ಊಕೆ, this intermediate woman, she; ಈಕೆ, this woman, she;—ಅವರ್ (ಅವರು), those men or women; ಉವರ್, these intermediate men or women; ಇವರ್ (ಇವರು), these men or women;—the neuters ಅದು, that, it; ಉದು, this intermediate; ಇದು, this;—and their plurals ಅವು, ಉವು, ಇವು. Cf. § 262.

The intermediate forms have mostly disappeared in the mediæval dialect except ಉದು for the third person singular of the verb (see § 193); the modern one has abandoned them altogether, if one does not consider its ಹೌದು, which stands for ಅಹುದು (§ 201).

Remark.

Regarding the occasional forms ಅತು, ಅತ್ತು, ತು, ತ್ತು, ದು, ಉತು etc. see § 122. 272, 2, remark.

264. When ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು become demonstrative adjective pronouns, their forms (without the final ದು and with the demonstrative vowels lengthened) are ಆ, ಈ, ಊ (this in the ancient dialect). Such adjective vowel-pronouns are used before masculine, feminine and neuter nouns in the singular and plural. The following are some instances:—ಆ ತನ್ನೆ, ಈ ತನ್ನೆ, ಊ ತನ್ನೆ, ಊ ಮಾನಿಸಂ; ಆ ಮಗಳ್, ಈ ಮಗಳ್, ಊ ಮಗಳ್; ಆಯೆರಲೆ, ಈ ಪುಲ್ಲೆ, ಆ ಬನಂ, ಈ ಬನಂ, ಊ ಬನಂ; ಆ ಮೊಲಿಲಿಚರ್, ಈ ಕವಿಗಳ್, ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥಂಗಳ್, ಆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು, ಈ ಕೋಣಗಳು, ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸರು (see § 253, 2, b).

265. Kêśava says that the demonstrative pronouns ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್, ಅವರ್, ಇವರ್, ಉವರ್, ಆತಂ, ಈತಂ, ಊತಂ, ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ (see § 263) and the interrogative pronouns ಆವಂ (ಆವೆ), ಆವಳ್, ಆರ್ (cf. § 270. 271) come from ಅದು, ಇದು, ಉದು, ಅವುದು.

This statement is rather unsatisfactory. Let it be said that the pronominal forms ಅಂ, he, ಅಳ್, she, ಅರ್, they, which especially in the ancient dialect were used in krillingas (§§ 177. 185. 254) and only in course of time were superseded by the demonstrative pronouns (ಅವಂ, etc.) and which appear as the personal terminations of the verb (§ 193), are, together with the demonstrative vowels ಆ, ಇ, ಉ and their lengthened forms ಆ, ಈ, ಊ, the elements of the remote, proximate and intermediate pronouns. Thus ಅವಂ is ಅ+ euphonic ವ್+ಅಂ, ಅವಳ್ ಅ+ವ್+ಅಳ್, ಇವಂ ಇ+ವ್+ಅಂ, ಇವಳ್ ಇ+ವ್+ಅಳ್, ಉವಂ ಉ+ವ್+ಅಂ, ಉವಳ್ ಉ+ವ್+ಅಳ್, ಅವರ್ ಅ+ವ್+ಅರ್, ಇವರ್ ಇ+ವ್+ಅರ್, ಉವರ್ ಉ+ವ್+ಅರ್.

ಅದು is ಅ+ದ್ (the primitive sign which in a general way points to an object, see § 122) + euphonic ಉ, ಇದು ಇ+ದ್+ಉ, ಉದು ಉ+ದ್+ಉ, ಅವು ಅ+ವ್+ಉ (see § 137, a under nominative plural), ಇವು ಇ+ವ್+ಉ, ಉವು ಉ+ವ್+ಉ.

ಆತಂ is ಆ+ತು (or ತ್+ euphonic ಉ)+ಅಂ (see § 122; § 138, d, 3), ಈತಂ ಈ+ತು+ಅಂ, ಊತಂ ಊ+ತು+ಅಂ.

Regarding ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ, ಊಕೆ so much may be stated that they are ಆ, ಈ, ಊ either with the suffix ಕೆ mentioned in § 109, a, 4, or perhaps with the suffix ಕೆ in § 243, A, No. 10.

The interrogative pronouns ಆವಂ (ಯಾವನು, ದಾವನು), ಆವಳ್ (ಯಾವಳು, ದಾವಳು), ಆವುದು (ಯಾವದು, ದಾವದು), ಆರ್ (ಯಾರು, ದಾರು), ಆವುವು (ಯಾವವು, ದಾವವು) rest on the interrogative ಎ, that becomes ಯಾ in the oblique cases of the mediæval and modern dialect, which is another form of ಆ (see §§ 41. 125. 138. 269). Thus ಆವಂ is ಎ+ euphonic ವ್+ಅಂ, ಯಾವನು ಎ+ವ್+ಅನು, ಆವಳ್ ಎ+ವ್+ಅಳ್, ಯಾವಳು ಎ+ವ್+ಅಳು, ಆವುದು ಎ+ವ್+ಉದು, ಯಾವದು ಎ+ವ್+ಅದು, ಆರ್ ಎ+ಆರ್, ಯಾರು ಎ+ಆರು, ಆವುವು ಎ+ವ್+ಉವು, ಯಾವವು ಎ+ವ್+ಅವು. The modern forms with initial ದಾ are in so far interesting as they show that initial ಯ್ may become ದ್ in Kannada (as in Tulu, wherein ಯೇನು occurs as ದಾನೆ, and also as ಜಾನೆ, initial ಯ್ having become ಜ್; cf. e. g. the Kannada tadbhava terms ದವಸ=ಯವಸ, ಜೋಗಿ=ಯೋಗಿ, and see § 141, 1, remark under dative). The remark may be made that in ಎಲ್ಲಿ, where? which comes from ಎ+ಅಲ್ಲಿ, the ಎ has become short (cf. § 138, c); ಎಲ್ಲಿ appears also as ಆವಲ್ಲಿ in the ancient and mediæval dialect.

The forms ಆವ, ಯಾವ, ದಾವ which appear in the so-called gamaka compounds (§ 253, 2, b, only before consonants in the ancient dialect, as it would seem according to the instances given there), are nothing but a substitute of ಎ (§ 269). Some additional instances are:— ಆವ ಜಗಮಂ ಸಾಧಿಸಲ್ ಪೋದಯ್?— ಆವ ದೇಶ ನಿಮ್ಮದು? ಇನ್ನಾವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಬಲ್ಲಿರ್? ಆವ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಬರ್ಕುಗುಂ (see § 203, remark)? ನೀವು ಪೇರೈ ಬೇಗದಿಂ!— ಯಾವ ಕಾಲ ತಸ್ಪಿದರೂ ಸಾಯುವ ಕಾಲ ತಪ್ಪದು.— ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಊರಿನವರು?— ಯಾವ ಊರಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರಿ?— ಇದು ಯಾವ ಊರು?— ಇದು ಯಾವ (ಅಥವಾ ಎನ್ನ) ಕಾವ್ಯವು?— ಯಾವ ಹುಡುಗರು ಇವರು?— ಸಿಂಧುನದಿಯ ಆಚೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಜನರು ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ?— ನಿನ್ನೆ ಯಾವ ವಾರ? ಸೋಮವಾರು.— ಯಾವ ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿ? ಕನ್ನಡಸಾಲೆಗೆ.— ಯಾವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ?— ಆವ ದೊರೆ?— ಆವ ಜನರು?— ಆಚಾರ್ಯರೇ, ದಾವ ಊರು? ಅಂದರೆ ದಾವಳಿ ಮೂಡು ಹಣ! ಅಂದ ಹಾಗೆ.— (ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) ಯಾವ ಕುದುರೆ ಚಲೋದು?— (ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ) ಯಾವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸುಂದರಿ? Regarding the meaning see § 271.

266. In §§ 102, 8, b; 255 it has been stated that ಪೆಲಿಂ, ಪೆಲಿಳ್, ಪೆಲಿತು, ಪೆಲಿದು and ಎಲ್ಲದು are classed with the (demonstrative) pronouns by the grammarians Kêśava and Nâgavarma.

ಪೆಲಿಂ is ಪೆಲಿ (the being on the outer side or foreign) +ಅಂ, another he or another man, ಪೆಲಿಳ್ ಪೆಲಿ+ಅಳ್, another she or another woman, ಪೆಲಿತು ಪೆಲಿ+ಅತು (see remark under § 263) or ಪೆಲಿದು ಪೆಲಿ+ಅದು, another it or another thing, ಪೆಲಿರ್ ಪೆಲಿ+ಅರ್, other men or women, ಪೆಲಿವು ಪೆಲಿ+

ಅವು, other things, *e. g.* ನರನೆಮ್ಮಾತಂ ಪೆದಿನ್ ಅಲ್ಲೀತನ್ ಆಗಲ್ವೇಲ್ಯಿಂ, he who is called Arjuna, is no stranger; he (*lit.* this man) must become (the leader?). ಆತಂ ಪೆದಿಳ್ಳೋತಂ, that man (is) one who is attached to a foreign (or another) woman. ಭುವನೈಕರಾಮಮಹಿಪಂಗಕ್ಕುಂ, ಪೆದಿರ್ಗಕ್ಕುಮೆ, it (the victory?) will be Râma's who has no equal in the world; will it be other persons'? ಪೆದಿವದಿ ಧರ್ಮಂಗಳನೆ ತೆದಿದಿನ್ದಂ ತನ್ನ, having mannerly introduced even laws of other things.—ಪೆದಿಂ (with an initial ಪ್) is ancient; the same form and ಹೆದಿಂ occur in the mediæval dialect; ಹೆದಿಂ is the only modern form.

ಎಲ್ಲದು (which is classed also with the nouns that express indefinite quantity, § 90, 278, 3. 4) is ಎಲ್ಲ+ಅದು, it all, ಎಲ್ಲರ್ ಎಲ್ಲ+ಅರ್, they all (men or women), ಎಲ್ಲವು ಎಲ್ಲ+ಅವು, all the things, etc. In ಎಲ್ಲವರ್ (=ಎಲ್ಲರ್) of the ancient dialect the ವ್ is euphonic like the ಷ್ in ಕೆಲಬರ್, etc. (see § 278, 4). ಎಲ್ಲಂ (nominative of ಎಲ್ಲ) is used also adverbially (see § 212, 7).

ಎಲ್ಲ, all (here without suffixes, see it with suffixes at the close of the present paragraph when it stands at the end of nouns), is used in karmadhâraya compounds wherein it may take also the form ಎಲ್ಲಾ (§ 247, *d*, 2)¹⁾, *e. g.* ಎಲ್ಲಕಾರ್ಯಂ; ಎಲ್ಲಪುರುಷರ್; ಎಲ್ಲಕಾಂತೆಯರ್. ಎಲ್ಲಂಗಮ್ (*i. e.* ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಗಮ್, in all ways) ಎಲ್ಲಧನಮುಮನ್ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯೊಳಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲತೆದಿ ದೊಳಂ ಕುಡುಗೆಮ! ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನೆ ಮಾಡುಗಳು. ಎಲ್ಲ ನಾಡುಗಳು. ಎಲ್ಲ ದೇಶಗಳು.—ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಂ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆವ ಭೂಮಿ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರತ್ನಮಂ ವಸುಮಣಿ ಯೆಮ್ಮುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವೇದಮನ್ ಓದಿದಾತನು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೋಷ ಬೆಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಣ್ಣಾ ಮಸಿ ನುಂಗಿತು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಸಗಳ ಮೇಲಣ ಉದಕವು.—The modern dialect uses also ಎಲ್ಲಾದು and ಎಲ್ಲಾರು for ಎಲ್ಲದು and ಎಲ್ಲರು.

In the modern dialect ಎಲ್ಲಾ by itself is used for the nominative and accusative, and then, at least often, conveys an emphatical meaning, *e. g.* ಎಲ್ಲಾ (*i. e.* the whole earth) ದೇವರ ಜಗಲಿಯಾದರೆ ನಿಲ್ಲೋ (=ನಿಲ್ಲುವ) ಸ್ಥಳವೆಲ್ಲಿ?. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಂಗಿ ನಟ್ಟ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ (the whole body) ಹೊಕ್ಕಿತು, ಬಾಲ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪ್ಪಿಯಿತು. ಹೇಲಿದ್ದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಿ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕರೇ ಬಣ್ಣದವು. ನನ್ನದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿನ್ನದೇ.—ಎಲ್ಲಾನು, as accusative of ಎಲ್ಲಾ, occurs also in that dialect.

Concerning the use of ಎಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ, etc. at the end of nouns observe the following instances:—ದವಸವನ್ ಎಲ್ಲವಂ. ಪೂಜೆಯನ್ ಎಲ್ಲವಂ. ಎಮ್ಮನ್

¹⁾ The compound-rule regarding ಎಲ್ಲ and ಎಲ್ಲಾ has been retained only in Kôṣava's instances.

ಎಲ್ಲರಂ. ಪರದೇಶಿಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೆಡಿದು.—ಅವರನ್ ಎಲ್ಲಂ. ಕುಡುಬರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಂ ಕೇಳಿಸುವಂತೆ. ಭೂಮಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಆರಸಾಗಿ.—ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಕರೆ! ಜೀವಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ ಸುಗತಿಯ. ಅವಯವಗಳೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ (see § 124 after No. 6). ವಿಶ್ವವೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ. ಪಾಳೆಕ್ಕುಂ ಜಗವೆಲ್ಲಮಂ ಕಮಲಭವಂ.—ವಿಶ್ವಯಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲಮ್ ಅಧ್ಯವಂ. ಭುವನಂಗಳೆಲ್ಲಂ. ಪೊರೆಯ ಶಬರಿಯರೆಲ್ಲ (ತಮ್ಮ) ಕರವೆತ್ತಿ ಪೊಗದ್ದಿರ್ ಅವನ. ನರರೆಲ್ಲಂ ಚನ್ನಸಾರೂಪ್ಯಮನೇ ಪಡೆದರ್. ಮನುಜರೆಲ್ಲರು. ಜನಂಗಳೆಲ್ಲರು. ಶಿಷ್ಯರುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರು. ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರು. ನೋಡುವವರೆಲ್ಲಾ. The Nudigatttu has: ಜನರೆಲ್ಲ, ಜನರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ, ಜನರಿನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ, ಜನರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ; ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರು, ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನು, ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರಿನ್ನ, ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ.

267. In § 174 it has been stated that there are no relative pronouns in Kannada, and their place is somehow supplied by the so-called relative participles; from the translation of the instances concerning these in §§ 179, 186 and 254 this peculiarity has already become evident. Occasionally, however, there occur sentences in the three dialects which might suggest the thought as if the interrogative pronouns were used as relative ones, *e. g.* ಅವನ್ ಅಧಿಕ ಪುಣ್ಯನ್ ಅವನೆ ಸೇವ್ಯಂ, who (is) a very righteous man, he indeed (is) venerable. But this translation is misleading; the correct literal translation is 'who (is) a very righteous man? he indeed is venerable'.

That the meaning of the above and similar sentences is thus to be explained by the interrogative pronoun followed by a demonstrative one becomes plainer in instances taken from the modern dialect, in which dialect the vowel ಓ of questioning (§ 212, 6) is often used, *e. g.* ಆನೆಯ ಮುಪ್ಪಾಗ ಯಾವದೋ? ಅದು ದಂತಭಾಗ, what (is) the fore-part of an elephant('s head)? it (is) the dantabhāga. ಯಾವವನು (ಓ. ಎ. ಯಾವ ಅವನು) ಹಗೆಯವನನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಾನೋ? ಅನ್ಥವನು ಅಭ್ಯಮಿತ್ರ, who does often march out with the very object of vanquishing an enemy? such a one (is) an abhyamitrya. ಯಾವನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವನೋ? ಅವನು ಉಣ್ಣುವನು, who does work? he shall have a dinner. ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ತಕ್ಕವರೋ? ಅನ್ಥವರನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾಗಿ ಆರಿಸು, who (are) the people whom thou canst trust? such people choose for thy friends! ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಎರಡನೆಯವರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೋ? ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಎರಡನೆಯವರನ್ನು ನಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು, in what manner do they wish that other people should treat them? in that very manner they should treat other people. Cf. § 271 (ಅವು ಪಿರಿಯವು etc.).

In § 330 this paragraph will be adverted to again.

268. In the present dialect of the Southern Mahratta country the singular of ಅವನು, ಇವನು, ಅವಳು, ಇವಳು is not used in speaking of grown up persons whom one considers respectable; the plural of the pronouns (ಅವರು, ಇವರು with the verb in the plural) or the singular of ಆತನು, ಈತನು, ಆಕೆ, ಈಕೆ being used instead (*cf.* § 354, II, and about ನೀನು § 258). In writing about such persons this custom is generally observed only (as it would appear), if they are still alive at the writer's time (see *e. g.* Bombay Fourth Book, Mangalore, Basel Mission Press, 1884, lessons 2.4.36.38.105).

In the modern dialect of the Mysore country (according to the Rev. Th. Hodson's Grammar § 209) "the singular ಅವನು, ಅವಳು is used when speaking of an equal or an inferior. The plural ಅವರು is used as an honorific singular when speaking of a superior. ಆತನು, ಆಕೆ, ಈತನು, ಈಕೆ are used of an equal or superior when respect is intended".

In the ancient dialect the use of the singular of the pronouns ಅವಂ, ಇವಂ, ಉವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಇವಳ್, ಉವಳ್ was apparently not connected in any way with disrespect, *e. g.* ಅವಂ ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, ಅವಂ ಹಿರಿಯಂ, ಅವನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ಅವಳ್ ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, ಅವಳ್ ಸಜ್ಜನವೆಣ್, ಅವಳ್ ಚದುರೆ; ಓದಾಳಿಯಿವಂ, ದೇವನ್ ಇವಂ, ಓದಾಳಿಯಿವಳ್, ಇವಳ್ ದೇವರ ತೊಲ್ಪಿ. Regarding a rather disrespectful use of ಆತಂ observe the sentence ಎರಡಂ ಬಗೆದಾತನುಂ ನರಕದೊಳ್ ಬೀಳ್ವಿಲ್ಲಗೆಂ ಸನ್ನಯಂ?

The mediæval dialect does not seem to differ in this respect from the ancient one (see *e. g.* the use of ಇವಂ in Basavapurāṇa 47, 38 and that of ಅವಳ್ in Jaimini 30, 1); ಆತಂ, ಈತಂ may be used therein also with a certain degree of disrespect, *e. g.* ಪೆರೀರ ಕಾಡುವಾತಂ. ಎಡಿಸುವಾತನು. ತನ್ನ ಒಡಲ ಹೊರೆವಾತನು. ಅವನೊಬ್ಬನು ಗುರಿಯನೆಚ್ಚು ತಪ್ಪಿದವನುಣ್ಣು? ಈತನು ಅಪರಾಧ ಪುಷ್ತನು. Likewise ಆಕೆ, ಅವಳು are found promiscuously in passages that smell of dishonour, *e. g.* ರಕ್ಕಸರ ವೃಂದಮಂ ಪಡದಾಕೆ. ಅಸುರರ ಪಡದಾಕೆ. ಇನ್ನಾರಿಯಂ ಪಡದವಳು. ಉರಗಸನ್ನೋಹಮಂ ಪಡದವಳು. When in Basavapurāṇa 5, 48-50 women speak to one another of Basava and use, six times, ಈತನೆ (for ಇವನೆ) regarding him, they may or may not do so on account of respect; they perhaps thought the term to be more expressive on account of the fullness of its sound.

269. In § 265 it has been stated that the origin of ಅವುದು is ಎ+ವ್ +ಉದು. Concerning this we remark that the Śābdānuṣāsaṇa says that ಅವುದರ್ಕೆ optionally appears as ಎಕೆ and ಎತರ್ಕೆ and ಅವುದು as ಎನ್ (sūtras 177. 178); (the Śābdamanidarpaṇa derives ಎಕೆ, ಎತರ್ಕೆ or

ಎತಕೆ directly from ಎನ್, sūtras 112. 114). ಎ is used ಅವ, e. g. ಎ ತೆಲಿ ದಿಂ for ಆವ ತೆಲಿದಿಂ (Śahdamanīdarpana); ಎ ಮಾತು for ಆವ ಮಾತು (Nāga-varma's Čandas); ಎವುದು for ಆವುದು (Abhinavapampa); ಎ ಪರಿಯೊಳ್ for ಆವ ಪರಿಯೊಳ್ (see Dictionary). The accusative ಎ is used for ಆವುದಂ or ಎನಂ, e. g. ಎವೇಲಿತ್ತಿಂ for ಆವುದಂ or ಎನಂ ಪೇಲಿತ್ತಿಂ; the dative ಎ for ಆವುದರ್ಕೆ, ಎತರ್ಕೆ or ಎಕೆ, e. g. ಎವನ್ದಂ for ಆವುದರ್ಕೆ, ಎತರ್ಕೆ or ಎಕೆ ಬನ್ದಂ. About the meaning of ಎನ್ see § 271.

270. The interrogative pronoun ಆರ್ (ಆರು, ಯಾರು), the plural of ಆವಂ, ಅವಳ್ (ಯಾವನು, ಯಾವಳು), has been mentioned in § 265 wherein Kêśava derives it from ಆವುದು, as does also Bhaṭṭākalanika, we have stated there that ಆರ್ is ಎ+ವ್+ಆರ್. (Cf. § 272 under No. 2).

It is used for the masculine and feminine gender singular and plural, e. g. ಕವಿಯಾರ್, who is a poet? ಇವನ್ ಆರ್, who (is) this man?

ನಾಳೆಯೊ ನಾಡಿದೊ ಕಾಲನ

ದಾಲ್ತಿಯವಂ ನುಂಗಿ ನೊಣೆಗುಗುಂ (§ 203) ಶರಣ್ ಆರ್ ಎ |

ನ್ದಾಳೋಚಂಗೆಯ್ಯದೆ ದಿಟ

ಬಾಲ್ತಿಸ್ತದಿತಿ ಬಿಲಿತು ಬೀಗುವರ್ಗೇಗೆಯ್ಯೆಂ || what shall I do

to people who do not reflect “will he of the inroad of Kâla swallow and devour (us) to-morrow or the day after to-morrow? who (will be our) preserver?”, say “destined life (there is for us)”, and are conceited and elated? ಇದನ್ ಆರ್ ತನ್ನರ್, who brought this? ತಾಯ್ ಆರ್ ನಿನಗೆ, who is thy mother? ನೀನ್ ಆರ್? ನಿನಗೆ ವಲ್ಲಭನ್ ಆರ್, who (art) thou? who (is) thy husband? ಈಶಾಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ ಬಲ್ಲನ್ ಆರ್, who knows Śiva's command? ನೀನ್ ಆರ ತನೂಭವೆ, whose daughter (art) thou? ಆರ್ತಿ ತುರಂಗಂ (=ಆರದೀ ತುರಂಗಂ), of whom (is) this horse (i. e. whose horse is this)? ಅಯ್ಯನ್ ಆರ್ ಎನಗೆ? ಅವೈಯಾರ್? ಪಿರಿಯಯ್ಯನ್ ಆರ್, who (is) my father? who (my) mother? who (my) grandfather? ಮಗನೇ, ನಾನು ಯಾರು, (my) son, who (am) I? ಎಲೋ, ನೀನು ಯಾರು, O, who (art) thou? ನೀನು ಯಾರ ಮಗನು, whose son (art) thou? ಇವರು ಯಾರು, who (are) these men (or women)? ಈ ಚೂರಿ ಬಹು ಚನ್ನವದೆ; ನಿನಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, this knife is very nice; who gave it to you? ಒಬ್ಬನು ಆ ಹಾರುವನ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು, ನೀನು ಯಾರಯ್ಯ? ಎನ್ನು, ಕೇಳಿದನು, somebody met the Brāhmaṇa and asked “who (art) thou, sir?” ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಯಾರು, who made the sun? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಹೋಗು ತ್ತಾರೆ, who goes there? ಅವು ಯಾರ ತೋಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತವೆ, in whose (in what

people's) gardens do they (the mangoes) grow? ಆ ಮನೆ ಯಾರದು, of whom (is) that house (i. e. whose house is that)? ಈ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಯಾರು, who (is) this man? ಆರು ಹಿತವರು ನಿನಗೆ ಮೂಲಿ ಮನ್ನಿಗಳೊಳಗೆ? ನಾರಿಯೋ? ಧಾರುಣಿಯೋ? ಬಲುಧನದ ಸಿರಿಯೋ, which of (these) three people (is) thy friend (ಹಿತವರು, honorific plural)? (is it) woman? (or) land? (or) the beauty of great riches? ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ಬೇಗ ಯಾರು ಹೋಗುವರು, which (what one) will go faster than all? ಈ ಹುಡುಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಈಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, which of these boys were swimming? ಪ್ರಮಥರ್ ಆರೋ? ಇವರೊಳಗೆ ಮದ್ರಮಣನ್ ಆವನೊ, which (are) Siva's attendants? (and) which of these (is) my lover?

From the instances given above it will be seen that the interrogative pronoun ಆರ್ (ಆರು, ಯಾರು) means 'who' and occasionally 'which'.

In a note under No. 8, b of § 102 it has been stated that the demonstrative pronoun ಅದು is occasionally used in combination with masculine terms. This occurs when ಅದು pleonastically precedes the interrogatives ಅವಂ and ಆರ್ (ಆರು), e. g. ಅದಾವನ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಂ? — ದೀರ್ಘಾ ಯುವಂ ಕೊಡುವವನ್ ಅದಾವಂ? — ಇತ್ತಲ್ ಅದಾರು ಹೋದವರ್? — ಸಿನ್ನ ಕೋಮಲ ತನುವನು ಪೊಯ್ದವರ್ ಅದಾರ್? In the modern dialect the question ಅದು ಯಾರು, who is that? (who is there?) is now and then heard. The Nudigatttu has: ಪತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಅದಾರು ಗತಿ? ದೇವರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನು ಅದಾವನು?

271. Regarding the interrogatives ಅವ, ಯಾವ, ದಾವ in the so-called gamaka compounds some instances have been adduced in §§ 253, 2, b; 265. From those instances it appears that their meaning is 'what', 'what kind', and 'which' according to circumstances.

The use of ಅವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಅವುದು; ಯಾವನು, ದಾವನು, ಯಾವಳು (ಯಾವಾಕೆ, ದಾವಳು), ಯಾವದು, ದಾವದು; ಅವುವು, ಯಾವವು (ದಾವವು) has been alluded to in § 267 where instances are given that might be supposed to be relative ones. Here follows a number of various instances:— ಅವಂ ಮುರನಂ ಕೊಂದಂ? ಅವಂ ಬಕಕಂಸಕೇಶಿಗಳನ್ ಅದಟಲೆದಂ, who killed Mura? who overwhelmed and disgraced Baka, Kamsa, (and) Kôsi? ನೀನಲ್ಲದಾವನ್ ಅಧಿಕನ್ ಇಳೆಯೊಳ್, ಜಿನಪಾ, except thee, Arhat, who (is) excellent on earth?

ಸವಣಂ ಬಳಪಂಗೊಳೆ, ಗಾ

ಣ್ಣಿವಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲೊಳೆ, ಬಲವಿರೋಧಿ ವಜ್ರಂಗೊಳೆ, ದಾ |

ನವರಿಪು ಚಕ್ರಂಗೊಳೆ, ಕಾ

ರವಾರಿ ಗದೆಗೊಳೆ ಪೊಣರ್ಕೆಗಾವಂ ನಿಲ್ಲಂ? || when a Jaina

seizes (his) pot-stone pencil, when Arjuna seizes (his) bow, when Indra seizes (his) thunderbolt, when Krishna seizes (his) discus, when Bhîma seizes (his) club, who will stand to fight? ನಿಷ್ಕಾಮಿಯಾವಳು, what woman (is) free from desire? ಇವರೊಳ್ ಮದ್ರಮಣನ್ ಅವನೊ, which of these (is) my lover? ಪಾಪ ಪುಣ್ಯಮ್ ಎಮ್ಮೆರಡದಿ ಬಣ್ಣಮ್ ಆವುದು? ಅದಂ ಬಲ್ಲವರಾರ್, what (is) the colour of sin (and) virtue? who know it? ಬನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಮ್ ಆವುದು, what (is) the business (you) have come (for)? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗುಣನಾಮಮ್ ಆವುದು, what (is) the substance of your qualities? ಅವನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಯಾವದು, what (is) his profession? ಆವುದು ಸಂಕಟಂ ನಿನಗೆ, what (is) thy distress?

ಆವು ಪಿರಿಯವು, ಭಾವಿಪೊಡಿ

ನಿವು ಕಿಡಿಯವೆನಿಪುದಿದುವೆ ಭೇದಂ. ನಿಮಗಾ |

ವುವು ಮನಕೇಲಿವುವವಟ್ಟಿಡುನ್

ಅವನ್ ಆಯ್ಕುಳಿಗೊಳ್ಳಿಮ್ ಎನ್ನು, ನವರತ್ನಮುಮಂ || “if (one) considers, those (pearls are) large and these make themselves to be called (i. e. are) small; even this (is) the difference. Which do suit you? them choose with pleasure”, (thus) saying (he exhibited) all the nine precious gems. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವನು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ, which of you goes? ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಕೆ (or ಯಾವಳು) ನಿಮ್ಮಕ್ಕು, which of these (is) your elder sister? ಇವರೊಳಗೆ ಯಾವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿಟ್ಟೆ, on which (person) of these didst thou fix (thine) eye? ಈ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವನು, which of these men? ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವದು ನಿನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, which of these books doest thou like? ನಿನಗೆ, ಅರಮನೆ ಯಾವದು? ಧರ್ಮಶಾಲೆ ಯಾವದು? ಎಮ್ಮುವದಿಷ್ಟು ಸಹ ತಿಳಿಯುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, doest thou even not know which (is) the palace (and) which (is) the building erected for the accommodation of travellers? ನಿನ್ನ ಎಡಗೈಯ ಯಾವದು? ಬಲಗೈಯ ಯಾವದು, which (is) thy left hand? (and) which (is) thy right hand? ಈ ಜೋಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನದು ಯಾವದು, which of these pairs of shoes (is) thine? ಈ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೆ ಯಾವದು, which of these houses (is) thy house? ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿಗಳು ಯಾವವು? ಪ್ರಾಣಿಕೋಟಿ, ಉದ್ಭಿಜಕೋಟಿ, ಖನಿಜಕೋಟಿ, which (are) the three principal branches of created things? the animal branch, the vegetable branch (and) the mineral branch. ಉತ್ತರಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು, ಅವು ಯಾವವು, in North India (there are) six divisions; what (are) they? ನಾಮಪದದ ಬಹುವಚನ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಯಾವವು, what (are) the chief rules for forming the plural of nouns?—From the instances quoted above it will be seen that the meaning of ಅವಂ, etc.

is 'who', 'what person', 'which person', and that of ಅವು, etc. 'what', 'which'. About ಆರ್, etc., the plural of ಆವಂ, etc., see § 270.

(ಏ, § 269), ಏಂ, ಏನು mean 'what', 'what kind or manner of'; 'why', 'how', when they might be taken also as exclamatory words (*cf.* § 262). ಏಂ ಸಂದಯಂ, what doubt (is there)? ತಡೆದನ್ನೇಂ ಕಾರಣಂ, what (is) the reason so that (thou) delayest (*i. e.* of thy delay). ಅದೇಂ, what (is) that? ಆತಂ ಮಾಡಿದ ದೋಷಮ್ ಏಂ, what (is) the fault he has done? ತಪಮ್ ಏಂ ಕಾರಣಂ, (your) religious austerity (for) what reason (*i. e.* why are you ascetics)? ಅವನೇಂ, what manner of man (is) he? ಅವಳೇಂ, what manner of woman (is) she? ತತ್ಪರಿಜನಾಲಾಪಂಗಳೇಂ, what (do) the discourses of those attendants (mean)? ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಆ ಕರ್ಣನನ್ನಿರೇಂ ಚಾಗಿಗಳ್, how (could) all (be) liberal persons like Karna? ನೀಹಾರಮಯೂಖಮಣ್ಡಲಮ್ ಅದೇನ್ ಎಸೆದಿರ್ದುದೊ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾದ್ರಿಯೋಳ್, O, how that mass of bright fog shines on the western mountain! ಏಂ ತುಲಿಗಿರ್ದುವೊ ತುದಿಗೋಡೊಳ್ ವಿಹಂಗಳ್, O, how the birds crowd on the highest branch! ಹಲವು ಮಾತೇಂ, why many words? ಇದಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು, what (is) the meaning of this? ಆ ಊರಿನ ಹೆಸರೇನು, what (is) the name of that town? ನೀನು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀ, what doest thou make? ನಿನಗೆ ಏನು ಬೇಕು, what doest thou want? ಅವನು ಏನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ, what does he ask? ಅವನಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವ್ವಳವೇನು, what (is) his monthly pay? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಏನು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು, what did he find there? ಅವನು ನಿನಗೆ ಏನು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ, what answer does he give thee?—The genitive of ಏಂ, ಏನು (ಏತಲಿ, ಯಾತಲಿ) is frequently used in the sense of 'of what', 'of what kind', 'of what substance, caste, etc.', 'what kind', 'what', *e. g.* ಏತಲಿ ಮಾತೋ ಭೂತಳದೊಳ್, what kind of word on earth! ಏತಲಿಾತನೇ, of what caste (is) he? ಎಲವೊ, ನೀನ್ ಎತರ ಭುಜಂಗನೊ, O, what kind of paramour thou art! ಅದೇತಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಗುಣಂ, what quality of devotion (is) that? ಉಲಿತೆ ಮೃಗಂಗಳನ್ ಅಸುಗಳೆವುದೇತಲಿ ಘನಂ, what greatness (is) the excessive killing of beasts? ಏತಲಿ ಸೀಮೆ, what kind of country? ಏತಲಿ ಮಾತು, what kind of word? ಈ ಕೊಡ ಯಾತಲಿದು, of what (is) this pitcher (made)? ಇದು ಯಾತಲಿ ಹಾವು, what kind of snake (is) this? ಇವನು ಯಾತಲಿವನು, of what caste (or profession is) he?—The dative (ಏತಕೇ, ಏತಕ್ಕೆ, ಏತಕೆ, ಏಕೆ; ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ, ಯಾತಕೆ, ಯಾಕೆ) means 'for what', 'wherefore', 'why', *e. g.* ಏತಕೇ ಮುನಿಸು, why passion? ಏಕೆನ್ನಲಿಯೆಂ, I do not know why. ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಯ್ದಪಿರ್ ಎನ್ನಂ, why do you beat me? ಪದವಿಗಳ್ ಗಿದವಿಗಳ್ ಇವೇತಕೆ, wherefore these various (high) ranks? ಇವನ ದುರ್ಗಮೋಳ್ ಇರಲದೇಕೆ, for what (is) the staying in this man's fort? ಈ ನುಡಿ ಯಾಕೆ, why this word (or speech)? ಇದು ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು, why (or for what) is this required? ಯಾಕೆಬಂದಿರಿ, why did you come?

272. In § 102, a, b, remark possessive pronouns have been mentioned. There are no distinct possessive pronouns in Kannada, but their place is supplied 1, by the genitive case of the personal pronouns, of the reflexive pronoun and of the demonstrative pronouns, and 2, by the addition of the demonstrative pronouns to the genitive case of the mentioned ones.

The first class corresponds to the English possessive pronominal adjectives—my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their; the second one represents the English possessive pronouns—mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs.

1, The possessive pronominal adjectives are formed by the genitives.

ಎನ, ಎನ್ನ, ನನ, ನನ್ನ, ಎಮ, ಎಮ್ಮ, ನಮ, ನಮ್ಮ, and a following noun, *e. g.* ಎನ ಮನೆ, ಎನ್ನ ಮನೆ, ನನ ಮನೆ, ನನ್ನ ಮನೆ, the house of me, *i. e.* my house; ಎಮ ಕುದುರೆ, ಎಮ್ಮ ಕುದುರೆ, ನಮ ಕುದುರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕುದುರೆ, the horse of us, *i. e.* our horse;

ನಿನ, ನಿನ್ನ, ನಿಮ, ನಿಮ್ಮ, and a following noun, *e. g.* ನಿನ ಮನೆ, ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೆ, thy house; ನಿಮ ಕುದುರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುದುರೆ, your horse;

ತನ, ತನ್ನ, ತಮ, ತಮ್ಮ (reflexive) and a following noun, *e. g.* ತನ ಮನೆ, ತನ್ನ ಮನೆ, his house; ತಮ ಕುದುರೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಕುದುರೆ, their horse;

ಅವನ, ಆತನ, ಇವನ, ಈತನ, ಉವನ, ಊತನ, ಅವರ, ಆತಂಗಳ, ಇವರ, ಈತಂಗಳ, ಉವರ, ಊತಂಗಳ (demonstrative masculine) and a following noun, *e. g.* ಅವನ ಮನೆ, ಆತನ ಮನೆ, ಇವನ ಮನೆ, ಈತನ ಮನೆ, ಉವನ ಮನೆ, ಊತನ ಮನೆ, his house; ಅವರ ಕುದುರೆ, ಆತಂಗಳ ಕುದುರೆ, ಇವರ ಕುದುರೆ, ಈತಂಗಳ ಕುದುರೆ, ಉವರ ಕುದುರೆ, ಊತಂಗಳ ಕುದುರೆ, their horse;

ಅವಳ, ಆಕೆಯ, ಇವಳ, ಈಕೆಯ, ಉವಳ, ಊಕೆಯ, ಅವರ, ಆಕೆವಿರ, ಇವರ, ಈಕೆವಿರ, ಉವರ, ಉವಳ್ಳಿರ (demonstrative feminine) and a following noun, *e. g.* ಅವಳ ಮನೆ, ಆಕೆಯ ಮನೆ, ಇವಳ ಮನೆ, ಈಕೆಯ ಮನೆ, ಉವಳ ಮನೆ, ಊಕೆಯ ಮನೆ, her house; ಅವರ ಕುದುರೆ, etc., their horse;

ಅದರಿ, ಇದರಿ, ಉದರಿ, ಅವರಿ, ಇವರಿ, ಉವರಿ, ಅವುಗಳ, ಇವುಗಳ (demonstrative neuter) and a following noun, *e. g.* ಅದರಿ ಮನೆ, etc., its house; ಅವರಿ ಕುದುರೆ, etc., their horse.

Remark.

Occasionally a possessive pronoun of the second class (*i. e.* one of No. 2) is used for the first class, *e. g.* in the following instance of the ancient dialect:—ವನೇಚರಂ ತನತ್ತು (his) ಬಿಲ್ಲಾನ್ ಅದನ್ ಅನ್ನೆ ಕೇಸುಗುಂ, the forester thus scraped his bow (*cf.* No. 2).

2, The possessive pronouns are formed by the genitives adduced above under No. 1 and a following demonstrative pronoun, *e. g.* ಎನ್ನದು (ಎನ್ನ+ಅದು), ನನ್ನದು (ನನ್ನ+ಅದು), of me it, *i. e.* mine (referring to a neuter singular), ಎನ್ನವಂ (ಎನ್ನ+ಅವಂ), ನನ್ನವಂ (ನನ್ನ+ಅವಂ), ನನ್ನವನು (ನನ್ನ+ಅವನು), of me he, *i. e.* mine (referring to a masculine singular), ಎನ್ನವಳ್ (ಎನ್ನ+ಅವಳ್), ನನ್ನವಳ್ (ನನ್ನ+ಅವಳ್), ನನ್ನವಳು (ನನ್ನ+ಅವಳು), of me she, *i. e.* mine (referring to a feminine singular); ಎನ್ನವು (ಎನ್ನ+ಅವು), ನನ್ನವು (ನನ್ನ+ಅವು), ನನ್ನವುಗಳು (ನನ್ನ+ಅವುಗಳು), of me they, *i. e.* mine (referring to a neuter plural), ಎನ್ನವರ್ (ಎನ್ನ+ಅವರ್), ನನ್ನವರ್ (ನನ್ನ+ಅವರ್), ನನ್ನವರು (ನನ್ನ+ಅವರು), mine (referring to a masculine or feminine plural), etc., etc. The following instances may show the use:—ಈ ಮನೆಯೆನ್ನದು, ಈ ಮನೆ ನನ್ನದು, this house (is) mine; ಈ ಮಗನೆನ್ನವಂ, ಈ ಮಗಂ ನನ್ನವಂ, ಈ ಮಗನು ನನ್ನವನು, this son is mine; ಆ ಮಗಳ್ ಎನ್ನವಳ್, ಆ ಮಗಳ್ ನನ್ನವಳ್, ಆ ಮಗಳು ನನ್ನವಳು, this daughter (is) mine; ಆ ಪುತ್ರರ್ ಎನ್ನವರ್, ಆ ಪುತ್ರರ್ ನನ್ನವರ್, ಆ ಪುತ್ರರು ನನ್ನವರು, those sons (are) mine; ಈಯಾಳ್ಗಳ್ ಎಮ್ಮವರ್, ಈಯಾಳ್ಗಳ್ ನಮ್ಮವರ್, ಈ ಆಳುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮವರು, these servants (are) mine; ಈಯೆಮ್ಮಿಗಳ್ ತನ್ನವು (reflexive), ಈ ಎತ್ತುಗಳು ತನ್ನವುಗಳು, these oxen (are) his; ಆ ಕುದುರೆಗಳ್ ಅವರವು, ಆ ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ಅವರವುಗಳು, those horses (are) theirs. ಆವೊಡಮೆಯವಳದು, ಆವೊಡವೆಯವಳದು, that ornament (is) hers. ಇವರೊಳ್ ಈತನ್ ಎಮ್ಮಾತಂ, of those men this man (is) ours. ನನ್ನದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿನ್ನದೇ, all mine (*i. e.* all that is mine, is) thine indeed.

The possessive pronouns ಎನ್ನದು, ನನ್ನದು, mine, ನಿನ್ನದು, thine, ತನ್ನದು, his, appear, in the ancient dialect, also as ಎನತು (ಎನ+ಅತು), ನನತು (ನನ+ಅತು), ನಿನತು (ನಿನ+ಅತು), ತನತು (ತನ+ಅತು), or as ಎನತ್ತು (ಎನ+ಅತ್ತು), ನನತ್ತು (ನನ+ಅತ್ತು), ನಿನತ್ತು (ನಿನ+ಅತ್ತು), ತನತ್ತು (ತನ+ಅತ್ತು), *e. g.*

ನಿನತು ಚಲಮ್, ಎನತು ಶೌರ್ಯಂ,

ತನತು ಮಹಾಧೈರ್ಯಮ್ ಅವನಿಪತಿಗೆನೆ | when (he) said
“Firmness of character (is) thine, valour (is) mine, to the king (belongs) his great courage” (*cf.* No. 1, remark),

or

ಮುನಿಸಿದು ನಿನತ್ತು, ಸಯ್ರಣೆಯೆನತ್ತು, ಕೆಳದಿಗೆ ತನತ್ತು ಸನ್ನಿಸುವೆಸಕಂ,
passion (is) thine, patience (is) mine, to the female companion (belongs) her conciliatory appearance.

Also ಎನ್ನು (ಎನ್+ತು, see § 122), mine, ನಿನ್ನು (ನಿನ್+ತು), thine, ತನ್ನು (ತನ್+ತು), his, are occasional, though undesirable, forms in that dialect,

as in the modern one ನನದು may appear as ನನ್ನ, ನಿನದು as ನಿನ್ನ, ತನದು as ತನ್ನ. The plural of ಎನತು, ನನತು, ನಿನತು, ತನತು is ಎಮ್ಮತು, ನಮ್ಮತು, ನಿಮ್ಮತು, ತಮ್ಮತು or ಎಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ನಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ನಿಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ತಮ್ಮತ್ತು.

There is, however, the rule in the ancient dialect that ಎಮ್ಮತು, ನಮ್ಮತು, ನಿಮ್ಮತು, ತಮ್ಮತು may take the forms of ಎಮ್ಮುತು (ಎಮ್ಮ+ಉತು), ನಮ್ಮುತು, ನಿಮ್ಮುತು and ತಮ್ಮುತು before the appellative nouns of number (see § 278, 4, except, of course, ಒಬ್ಬಂ, etc.) and before the numerals from two to nine, e. g. ಎಮ್ಮುತಯ್ವರ್ (ಎಮ್ಮುತು+ಅಯ್ವರ್), ಎಮ್ಮುತೇದ್ವಿರ್, ಎಮ್ಮುತೇಣ್ಣರ್, ಎಮ್ಮುತೊವ್ವದಿವ್ವರ್, ನಿಮ್ಮುತಿವರ್, ನಿಮ್ಮುತೇಣ್ಣರ್, ತಮ್ಮುತಯ್ವರ್, ತಮ್ಮುತಲಿವರ್, and ಎಮ್ಮುತೇಣ್ಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳ್, ನಿಮ್ಮುತಾಲಿ ಗಿರಿಗಳ್, ತಮ್ಮುತಯ್ವ ಮನೆಗಳ್. The affix ಉತು is the intermediate demonstrative pronoun used for ಉದು (cf. § 173). The meaning of the instances is 'we five (persons)', 'we seven (persons)', etc., and 'us eight children', etc. The same meaning may be expressed by the genitive, e. g. ಎಮ್ಮಯ್ವರ್ (ಎಮ್ಮ+ಅಯ್ವರ್) ಬನ್ನೆವು, we five came, ನಿಮ್ಮಯ್ವರ್ ಪೋದಿರ್, you five went, or by the nominative, e. g. ಆಮ್ ಅಯ್ವರ್ ಬನ್ನೆವು, ನೀಮ್ ಅಯ್ವರ್ ಪೋದಿರ್.

Instances with the suffixes ಅತು and ಉತು do not seem to occur in the mediæval dialect in which the forms with the genitive and nominative prevail, e. g. ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರ್ (ನಾವು+ಇಬ್ಬರ್), ತಾವಿಬ್ಬರ್, ತಾವು ಮೂವರ್, ನಮ್ಮ ನೂವರು. Regarding the declension we find therein e. g. ಎಮ್ಮನ್ ಇಬ್ಬರನು, ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ ಇಬ್ಬರಂ, ತಮ್ಮನ್ ಇಬ್ಬರಂ, ಎಮ್ಮಗಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ. In the modern dialect we have e. g. ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರು, ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರು, ನೀವಿಬ್ಬರು, ನಿಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರು.

It may be remarked that regarding the appellative nouns of indefinite quantity ಅನಿಬರ್, ಇನಿಬರ್ (§ 278, 4) a similar practice is observed; we find e. g. in the mediæval dialect ನೀವನಿಬರುಂ (ನೀವು+ಅನಿಬರುಂ); ನಿಮ್ಮಿನಿಬರ್ (ನಿಮ್ಮು+ಇನಿಬರ್); ನಿಮ್ಮಿನಿಬರಂ, ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ ಇನಿಬರನು.

'Whose', in questions like 'whose horse is this', 'whose ripe fruits are those', is expressed by ಆರದು (ಆರ+ಅದು), ಯಾರದು, ಆರವು (ಆರ+ಅವು), ಯಾರವುಗಳು, e. g. ಈ ಕುದುರೆಯಾರದು, ಈ ಕುದುರೆ ಯಾರದು? ಆ ಪಣ್ಣಳ್ ಆರವು, ಆ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಯಾರವುಗಳು? In the ancient dialect ಆರದು becomes also ಆರ್ತು (ಆರ್+ತು), e. g. ಆರ್ತು ತುರಂಗಂ? (See § 270.)

Remark with regard to ತು (see § 263, remark):—

'Of what, or in what, direction (is) it?' 'where (is) it?' may be rendered by ಎತ್ತಣದು (ಎತ್ತಣ+ಅದು), which appears also as ಎತ್ತಣ್ಣು (ಎತ್ತಣ್+ತು), e. g. ದೆಸೆಯೆತ್ತಣ್ಣುಗನಮ್ ಎತ್ತಣ್ಣುತುರ್ವಿಯೆನಿಸಿ, ಪರ್ವಿದುದು ತಮಂ, "in what direction (are) the points of the compass? where (is) the sky? where (is) the earth?" (thus) making

(people) say (i. e. in such a manner that people uttered the above questions) darkness spread about. ಎತ್ತಣ is the genitive of ಎತ್ತ, a declinable adverb of place (§ 212, 2; § 123).

XIV. On adjectives.

273. In § 90 adjectives or attributive nouns (guṇavačanas) are introduced as declinable bases, and their gender has been stated, in § 102, s, c, to be vācya or viśēshyādhīna, in which place it has also been remarked that they are formed from nouns by means of pronominal suffixes (see § 276).

In ancient Kannaḍa and other books thirty-three attributive nouns are usually employed; they are, in their singular neuter forms, the following:—

ಅಗಲಿತು or ಅಗಲಿತ್ತು, ಉದ್ಧಿತು or ಉದ್ಧಿತ್ತು, ಒಳ್ಳಿತು or ಒಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, ಕಮ್ಮಿತು or ಕಮ್ಮಿತ್ತು, ಕೂರಿತು or ಕೂರಿತ್ತು, ಗುಣ್ಣಿತು or ಗುಣ್ಣಿತ್ತು, ತಣ್ಣಿತು or ತಣ್ಣಿತ್ತು, ತೆಳ್ಳಿತು or ತೆಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, ತೋರಿತು or ತೋರಿತ್ತು, ದಟ್ಟಿತು or ದಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, ದೊಡ್ಡಿತು or ದೊಡ್ಡಿತ್ತು, ನುಣ್ಣಿತು or ನುಣ್ಣಿತ್ತು, ನೇರಿತು or ನೇರಿತ್ತು, ಬಟ್ಟಿತು or ಬಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, ಬಲ್ಲಿತು or ಬಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು, ಬಿಣ್ಣಿತು or ಬಿಣ್ಣಿತ್ತು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತು or ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು or ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು, ಸಣ್ಣಿತು or ಸಣ್ಣಿತ್ತು (see their declension in § 122);—ಅಸಿದು, ಇನಿದು, (ಇಮ್ಮಿದು), ಎಳೆದು (ಎಳೆದು), ಕಡಿದು, ಕರಿದು, ಕಿಡಿದು, ನಿಡಿದು, ಪಡಿದು (ಪಡಿದು), ಪಿರಿದು (ಹಿರಿದು), ಪೊಸದು (ಪೊಸತು), ಬಡಿದು, ಬಸಿದು, ಬಿಳಿದು (see their declension in § 122), of which four are tadbhavas (§ 370), viz. ಉದ್ಧಿತು, ಬಟ್ಟಿತು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು, ಸಣ್ಣಿತು.

As will be seen, they form two classes according to their finals.

The neuter plural of the first class is e. g. ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು, ಕೂರಿದುವು, ತೆಳ್ಳಿದುವು, ತೋರಿದುವು, ದಟ್ಟಿದುವು, ನೇರಿದುವು, ಬಟ್ಟಿದುವು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದುವು, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದುವು (see § 136); that of the second class is e. g. ಅಸಿಯವು, ಇನಿಯವು, ಕಡಿಯವು, ಕರಿಯವು, ಕಿಡಿಯವು, ನಿಡಿಯವು, ಬಸಿಯವು, ಬಿಳಿಯವು (see § 136).

The masculine singular of the first class is e. g. ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ಕಮ್ಮಿದಂ, ಕೂರಿದಂ, ತೆಳ್ಳಿದಂ, ತೋರಿದಂ, ನೇರಿದಂ, ಬಲ್ಲಿದಂ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದಂ, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದಂ (see § 117); that of the second class e. g. ಅಸಿಯಂ, ಇನಿಯಂ, ಎಳೆಯಂ, ಕಡಿಯಂ, ಕರಿಯಂ, ಕಿಡಿಯಂ, ನಿಡಿಯಂ, ಪಡಿಯಂ, ಪಿರಿಯಂ, ಪೊಸವ್ವಂ (cf. the formation of the appellative nouns of number in § 278, 4 and the modern ಹಲಬ), ಬಡಿಯಂ or ಜೊವಂ, ಬಸಿಯಂ, ಬಿಳಿಯಂ (see § 117).

The feminine singular of the first class is e. g. ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್, ಕಮ್ಮಿದಳ್, ಕೂರಿದಳ್, ನೇರಿದಳ್, ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದಳ್, ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದಳ್ (see § 120); that of the second class

e. g. ಅಸಿಯಳ್, ಇನಿಯಳ್, (ಇನ್ನಿದಳ್), ಎಳೆಯಳ್, ಕರಿಯಳ್, ಕಿಡಿಯಳ್, ನಿಡಿಯಳ್, ಪಪ್ಪಿಯಳ್, ಪಿರಿಯಳ್, ಪೊಸವ್ವಳ್, ಬದುವಳ್, ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್ (see § 120).

The epicene plural of the first class is *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದರ್, ನೇರಿದರ್, ಬಲ್ಲಿದರ್ (see § 119); that of the second class *e. g.* ಇನಿಯರ್, ಎಳೆಯರ್, ಕಿಡಿಯರ್, ಪಿರಿಯರ್, ಪೊಸವ್ವರ್, ಬದುವರ್, ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್ಳರ್ (see §§ 119. 134).

Some instances regarding their use in the ancient and mediæval dialect are the following (*cf.* § 276):—

ಬೆಟ್ಟತಂಗುಳಿ (ಬೆಟ್ಟತು ಅಂಗುಳಿ), a severe disease of the uvula. ಬೆಟ್ಟದುವು ಮೊಲೆ (for ಮೊಲೆಗಳ್, see § 354, I, 3, 6), round breasts. ಇನಿದು ಪಾಲ್, sweet milk. ಕರಿದು ಕತ್ತುರಿ, black musk. ಬಿಳಿದು ಮುತ್ತು, a white pearl. ಪಿರಿದಾಸೆ, great desire. ಪಿರಿದು ಚಾಗಂ, great liberality. ಪಿರಿದುರಿ, a large flame. ಕಿಡಿದು ಕೂಟಂ, a small quantity. ಹಿರಿದು ಸತ್ವಂ, great vigour. ತೋರಿದುವು ಜಘನಂ (for ಜಘನಂಗಳ್), big buttocks. ನೇರಿದುವು ಬೆರಲ್ (for ಬೆರಲ್ಗಳ್), straight fingers. ಇನಿಯಳ್ ಕಾದಲೆ, a sweet paramour. ಇನಿಯವು ವಿಷಯ ಸುಖಂ (for ವಿಷಯಸುಖಂಗಳ್) ನಂಜಿನ ಸವಿವೋಲ್, the sweet pleasures of the objects of sense (are) like the sweetness of poison.

But though such instances in which the so-called adjectives are immediately connected with nouns, not unfrequently occur in the mentioned two dialects, there is also another more common way of doing so, *viz.* by putting ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಹ, ಆಹ and ಆದ between them. ಅಪ್ಪ, ಆಹ, ಆಹ are the present relative participles of ಆಗು (§§ 183, remark after No. 7. 184. 223), 'becoming', 'being' (literally 'of the becoming or being', § 186), and ಆದ is the past relative participle of ಆಗು (§ 176), 'having become', 'being' (literally 'of the having become or being'; about the possibility of ಆದ being used also for the present tense see § 169). The translation of the participles into English is, according to circumstances, 'that is', 'who is', 'which are', 'who are', instead of which (the so-called Kannada) adjectives alone may be used in rendering.

Instances in the ancient and mediæval dialect are:—ಬೆಟ್ಟತಪ್ಪ ಧ್ವನಿ, a sound that is harsh or a harsh sound. ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದುವಪ್ಪ ಕಾಲ ತಳಮುಂ ಕಡು ವೆಟ್ಟಿದುವಪ್ಪ ಹಸ್ತವುಂ, soft soles of the feet and very rough hands. ಇನಿದಪ್ಪ ಧ್ವನಿ, a melodious tone. ಎಳೆದಪ್ಪ ಪಶು, a young cow. ಹಿರಿದಪ್ಪ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ, great supremacy. ಹಿರಿಯವಪ್ಪ ಮೀನ್, large fishes. ಎಳೆಯಳಪ್ಪ ಕುವರಿ, a young daughter. ಬಲ್ಲಿದರಪ್ಪ ರಕ್ಕಸರ್, powerful demons. ಒಳ್ಳಿತಹ ರತ್ನಂ, a precious

pearl. ಒಳ್ಳಿತಹ ಹಸು, a good cow. ಪಿರಿದಹ ಇಚ್ಛೆ, great desire. ಸಣ್ಣಿತ್ತುಂ ಕೂರಿತ್ತುಮ್ ಅಹ ಧಾನ್ಯದ ತುದಿ, the small and sharp point of corn. ಪಿರಿದಾಹ ದಾನ, an excellent gift. ಕೂರಿತ್ತಾದ ಗಂಧಂ, a sharp smell. ಕಡಿದಾದಾಶ್ಚರ್ಯಂ, extreme astonishment. ಸಮಾಸಂ ಹಿರಿದಾದ ಹಲವು ಪದಗಳು, various verses in which compounds are extensive.

It is to be remarked that also words which do not belong to the above-mentioned thirty-three so-called adjectives (as Sanskrita adjectives, etc.), may be made such in Kannada by the addition of ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಹ, ಆದ, e. g. ನಿರ್ಮಲಮಪ್ಪ ವಸ್ತು, ಅವ್ಯಕ್ತಮಪ್ಪ ಕಹಿನನೆ, ಪ್ರಿಯವಪ್ಪ ನುಡಿ, ಆತಿಶಯಮಪ್ಪ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಂ, ಲೇಸಪ್ಪ ಮನದವಂ, ಅಳಕಮಹ ಮೊಸರು, ಹ್ರಸ್ವಮಾದ ಎ ಒ, ದೀರ್ಘಮಾದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ.

Instead of ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಹ and ಆದ also ಆಗಿ, 'having become', together with a form of ಇರ್, to be, is used, e. g. ನಸುಗೆವ್ವಾಗಿದ್ದುದು (i. e. ನಸುಗೆವ್ವು ಆಗಿ ಇದ್ದುದು), that is brown; ಲೇಸಾಗಿರ್ಪುದು, that is excellent; ವಿದಗ್ಧೆಯುಂ ಮುಗ್ಧೆಯುಮ್ ಆಗಿರ್ಪವಳು, she who is shrewd and clever; ದೂರವಾಗಿಹ ಹಾಲು ಬಟ್ಟೆ, a long desolate road. ವಿಖ್ಯಾತಮ್ ಆಗಿಹ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಕುಂತಲಂ, the celebrated capital of Kuntala. ದಟ್ಟಮಾಗಿ ನಯಮಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾತನು, he who is stout and fine.

Also ಉಳ್ಳ, 'being', 'possessing' (literally 'of the being', etc., § 186), the present relative participle of ಉಳ್ (§ 180, remark after No. 6), which has been mentioned as one of the taddhita suffixes (§ 243, B, No. 20), may be introduced here again, as similar adjectives or attributive nouns are formed by means of it, in which it signifies 'who has', etc., e. g. ಧನಮುಳ್ಳಂ, a man who has riches or a rich man; ಓದುಳ್ಳಂ, a studying man; ಗುಣಮುಳ್ಳಂ, a man endowed with good qualities; ಧಾನ್ಯಮುಳ್ಳಂ, a man well supplied with grain; ಸೊಬಗುಳ್ಳವಳ್, a charming woman; ಅರಿಯುಳ್ಳರ್, wise men (see § 316 under 1; ಉಳ್ಳ in combination with the accusative see ibid.). The contrary may be expressed by ಇಲ್ಲದ, 'not being' (§ 175, 3), 'not having', e. g. ಓದಿಲ್ಲದಂ, a man in whom there is no studying, i. e. a not-studying man; ಜ್ಞಾನವಿಲ್ಲದಂ, a stupid man; ಕೈಯಿಲ್ಲದವನು, a crook-armed man; ದೊರೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಭಂಗಾರಂ, worthless gold. ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದುದು, that which has no terminations (see § 316 under 1). ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಊರು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಮನೆಯು ಅಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲದ ತವುರು ಇದ್ದು ಫಲವೇನು, though there be a village in which there are no tenants, a house in which there are no children, one's own people who have no love, what (is their) worth? (see § 275).

Prominently in the mediæval dialect ಇಹ, 'being', present relative participle of, ಇರ್ (§ 184), is used like ಉಳ್ಳ, when it is suffixed to one of the original forms of the thirty-three attributive nouns which will be adduced presently, *e. g.* ದೊಡ್ಡಹ ಎತ್ತು, a large ox; ದೊಡ್ಡಹ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು large stones; ಒಳ್ಳಹ ನುಡಿ, good speech; ತೋರಿಹ ಕೆಚ್ಚಲ್, swelling udders; ಬಟ್ಟಹ ತೊನ್ನು, round leprosy.

It remains to be stated that the above-mentioned thirty-three adjectives or attributive nouns possess what we may call original forms. Those of the first class are

ಅಗಲ (for ಅಗಲಿತು), ಉದ್ದ (for ಉದ್ದಿತು), ಒಳ್ (for ಒಳ್ಳಿತು), ಕಮ್ಮ (for ಕಮ್ಮಿತು; *cf.* § 102, 9), ಕೂರ್ (for ಕೂರಿತು), (ಗುಣ್ಣು, for ಗುಣ್ಣಿತು), ತಣ್ (for ತಣ್ಣಿತು), ತೆಳ್ (for ತೆಳ್ಳಿತು), ತೋರ (for ತೋರಿತು), ದಟ್ಟ (for ದಟ್ಟಿತು), ದೊಡ್ಡ (for ದೊಡ್ಡಿತು), ನುಣ್ (for ನುಣ್ಣಿತು), ನೇರ್ (for ನೇರಿತು), ಬಟ್ಟ (for ಬಟ್ಟಿತು), ಬಲ್ (for ಬಲ್ಲಿತು), ಬಿಣ್ (for ಬಿಣ್ಣಿತು), ಬಿಲು (for ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು), ಮೆಲ್ (for ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತು), ಸಣ್ಣ (for ಸಣ್ಣಿತು). (ಚಿಕ್ಕ is also ancient, though it would seem, as if its longer form did no longer exist.)

Those of the second class are

ಅಸಿ (for ಅಸಿದು), ಇನ್, ಇನಿ (for ಇನಿದು), ಇಮ್ (ಇನ್, for ಇಮ್ಮಿದು), ಎಳ್, ಎಳ (for ಎಳದು), ಕಟ್ಟು, ಕಡು (for ಕಡಿದು), ಕರ್ (for ಕರಿದು), ಕಿಲಿ, ಕಿಲಿ, ಕಿತ್, ಕುತ್, etc. (for ಕಿಲಿದು), ನಿಟ್ಟು, ನಿಡಿ, ನಿಡು (for ನಿಡಿದು), ಪಲಿ (for ಪಲಿದು), ಪಿರಿ, ಪೆರ್, ಪೇರ್ (for ಪಿರಿದು), ಪೊಸ (for ಪೊಸದು), ಬಲಿ, ಬಲಿ (for ಬಲಿದು), ಬಸಿ (for ಬಸಿದು), ಬಿಳಿ, ಬೆಳ್ (for ಬಿಳಿದು).

We have already met with these original forms in karmadhāraya compounds, in § 247, *d, e seq.*, where they are regarded as substitutes by native grammarians. *Cf.* also § 244 (ಮೆಲ್, ಕುತ್).

Regarding ಅಸಿ, ನಿಡಿ, ಪಿರಿ, ಬಿಳಿ there is the ancient rule (§ 253, 2, 1) that where they form so-called consecutive compounds (gamakasamāsas) they insert ಯ, *viz.* ಅಸಿಯನಡು, ನಿಡಿಯನಾಲಗೆ, ಪಿರಿಯಮಗಂ (o. r. ಕಿಲಿಯಮಗಂ), ಬಿಳಿಯಕರ್ವು, to which Kṛṣṇa adds also ಪಸಿಯಬಣ್ಣಂ, though there is apparently no ಪಸಿದು (but ಪಸು). It has been remarked already in § 253 that this ಯ is ಯ್+ಅ, *i. e.* the genitive. Instead of ಅಸಿಯನಡು the Jaimini Bhārata and the modern dialect have ಅಸಿನಡು; the Jaimini Bhārata has also ಅಸಿವೆರಲ್ for ಅಸಿಯ ಬೆರಲ್. The same Bhārata uses ನಿಡಿಗುರುಳ್ for ನಿಡಿಯ ಕುರುಳ್, and ಪಸಿದೊವಲ್ for ಪಸಿಯ ತೊವಲ್. For ಪಿರಿಯಮಗಂ the modern dialect uses ಪಿರಿಮಗ, and for ಬಿಳಿಯಕರ್ವು it has ಬಿಳಿ

ಕಬ್ಬು or ಬಿಳಿಗಬ್ಬು. ಅಸಿನಡು, ಅಸಿವೆರಲ್, ನಿಡಿಗುರುಳ್, ಪಸಿದೊವಲ್, ಬಿಳಿಗಬ್ಬು would be regular karmadhâraya compounds like the ancient ತಿಳಿಗೊಳ, ತಿಳಿನೀರ್; cf. ಕಹಿನನೆ in the Nâṭirâjia.

ಎಳೆ, ಒಳ್ಳೆ (both mediæval and modern) and ಹಲಿತಿ (ancient?, mediæval and modern) often follow the ancient rule regarding ಅಸಿ, etc., that is to say suffix the ಅ of the genitive by means of a euphonic ಯ್ (§ 130, b, c), e. g. ಎಳೆಯ (or ಎಳೇ) ಪಿಡಿಯಾನೆ, a young she-olephant; ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ (or ಒಳ್ಳೇ) ಕೆಲಸ, a good business; ಹಲಿತಿಯ (or ಹಲಿತಿ) ಸೀರೆ, the old garment of a female.

274. If attributive nouns do not precede the nouns or pronouns with which they are connected, but follow them, they appear e. g. as follows: ಕಬ್ಬಮ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿತಾಯ್ತು, the poetry became good. ಅವನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, he (is a) good (man). ಅವಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್, she (is a) good (woman). ಅವು ಪಿರಿಯವು, they (the pearls are) large. ಅವರ್ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರ್, they (are) able (persons).

It will be observed that in such a case the attributive noun agrees in gender with the nominative to which it is added.

Sanskṛita adjectives are used similarly, e. g. ಕಬ್ಬಂ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಂ, ಅವನ್ ಉತ್ತಮಂ, ಇವಳ್ ದೀನೇ, ಅವು ರಮ್ಯಂ, ಅವರ್ ಉತ್ತಮರ್, ಆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವನ್ತರ್.

275. Grammars and other books of the modern dialect adduce various adjectives or attributive nouns, e. g. ಅಂಜುಬುರುಕ, ಉದ್ದ, ಎತ್ತರ, ಎಳೆ, ಒಳ್ಳೆ, ಕಹಿ, ಕಿವಡ, ಕುಣ್ಣು, ಕುರುಡ, ಚನ್ನ, ಚಿಕ್ಕ, ಚೆಲುವ (ಚೆಲೋ), ಜಾಣ, ತಮ್ಮ, ದಡ್ಡ, ದಿಟ್ಟ, ದೊಡ್ಡ, ಪುಟ್ಟ, ಬಡ, ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತ, ಮುದುಕ, ಮೂಕ, ಸಣ್ಣ, ಸೀ, ಹಲಿತಿ, ಹುಚ್ಚು, etc. (Nudigattū p. 58; Anglo-Kanarese Translation Series I, pp. 39. 41. 42; etc.), of which several are known to be ordinary nouns (cf. § 277).

Their use may be learned from the following instances (cf. § 316, 2):—

ದೊಡ್ಡದೊನ್ನು (ದೊಡ್ಡದು ಒನ್ನು) ಗುದಿ, a large bunch. ದೊಡ್ಡದೊನ್ನು ನೆಲ ಮನೆ.—ಉದ್ದ ಕೂದಲು. ಎತ್ತರ ಗದ್ದೆ. ಕಹಿ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು. ಚಲೋ ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು. ಚಳಿ ನಾಡುಗಳು. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಊರು. ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ. ಚೆಲುವ ಮೋಟಿ. ತಮ್ಮ ನಾಡು. ದಡ್ಡ ಮಗ. ದಿಟ್ಟ ಪುರುಷನು. ದುಣ್ಣು ಪದಾರ್ಥವು. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನೆತನದವರು. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳು. ಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಗು. ಬಡ ಎತ್ತು. ಬಿಳಿ ಜಾಲಿ. ಸಣ್ಣ ಗೆರೆಗಳು. ಹುಚ್ಚು ಕುಲಿಮಲಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚು ಹುಡುಗನು. (The instances are taken from South-Mahratta school-books that were composed by natives.)

*ಅದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವದೆ, that is necessary. ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಎತ್ತರ ಇದ್ದನು. ಆ ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ಏಡು ಗೇಣು ಎತ್ತರ. ನೀಲಿಯ ಗಿಡವು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಎರಡುವರೆ ಮೊಟಿ ಎತ್ತರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕತ್ತೆಯ ಧ್ವನಿ ಕರ್ಕಶ. ಆನೆಗಳು ಕವ್ವು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಲವು

ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಕಸಕು ಇದ್ದವು. ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಕಹಿ ಇದ್ದವು. ಒನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣು ಕುರುಡ. ಹಡಗುಗಳು ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಅವೆ. ಎತ್ತುಗಳ ಕೋಡುಗಳು ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಪೃಥ್ವಿಯು ಗೋಲಾಕಾರವದೆ. ಹುಡುಗನು ಚೆಲುವನಿದ್ದನು. ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು ಚಲುವೆಯರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚಾಕು ಚಲೋಡು ಅದೆ, ಆ ಪಾತಗಳು ಚಲೋ ಅವೆ. ಅವನು ಚಲೋ ಹುಡುಗನು. ಅವನು ಚಿಕ್ಕವನು. ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ದಯೆಯುಳ್ಳವನಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಚಿಕ್ಕವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಬ್ಬು ಡೊಂಕಾ ದರೆ ಸವಿ ಡೊಂಕೇ? ಕಾಗದವು ದಪ್ಪ ಅದೆ. ಹುಡುಗರು ದಿಟ್ಟರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇವರು ದೊಡ್ಡವನಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನ ಮನೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದು ಅದೆ. ಕತ್ತೆಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡವು. ಆ ಹುಲಿಯು ಕಣ್ಣು ದೊಡ್ಡವು ಇದ್ದವು. ಗಿಣೀ ಬಣ್ಣವೂ ಹಸೀ ಹುಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಣ್ಣವೂ ಹಸರು. ಗಿಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ದೊಡ್ಡವು, ಕೆಲವು ಸಣ್ಣವು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆಕಾಶವು ನಿರಭ್ರ (cloudless) ಅದೆ. ನಾನು ಬಡವನಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವನು ಬಹಳ ಬಡವನಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನ ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳು ಬಡವರಿದ್ದರು. ಕುದುರೆ ಬಿಳೀದು ಅದೆ. ಆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಮಿದುವು. ಅರಬಿಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ಮೇಲು. ಅವನ ತುಬಾಕಿ ಸಣ್ಣದು. ತೆಂಗಿನ ಎಳೆಗಾಯೋಳಗಿನ ನೀರು ಬಹಳ ಸವಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ (see '§ 355, 3). ಹೂಗಳು ಹಸರು ಅವೆ. ತೋಟ ಹುರುಬುಕು ಇರುವದು. ಹಣ್ಣು ಹುಳಿಯದೆ. (Instances from S.-Mhr. school-books. It is to be remarked that there are instances among them in which other authors would perhaps prefer to use ಆಗಿ and a form of ಇರು, instead of ಇರು alone, after the attributive nouns, e. g. ಆಕಾಶವು ನಿರಭ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ; see further on in this paragraph, and cf. the forms with ಇಹ suffixed to the original forms of attributive nouns in § 273. In the mediæval Basavapurāṇa there occurs once ಬಡವರಿದರ್ಪೆವು, 29, 28.)

ಅಗಲವಾದ ಗೋಡೆಗಳು, broad walls. ಅಗ್ಗವಾದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು. ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಮಾತು. ಆಜ್ಞಾಧಾರಕನಾದ ಸೇವಕನು. ಆಲಿವಾದ ಬಾವಿ. ಇಮ್ಮಾದ ರಾಗ. ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ. ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಗಿಡಗಳು. ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ. ಕಿವಡಿಯಾದ ತಾಯಿ. ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳು. ಒನ್ನು ಚನ್ನವಾದ ತೋಟವು. ತುಣ್ಣನಾದವನು. ದುಷ್ಟನಾದ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸನು. ಧೀರನಾದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು. ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಹುಡುಗನು. ಭದ್ರವಾದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು. ಮನೋಹರವಾದ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು. ಮಿಕ್ಕಾದ ಇಲಿಗಳು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದೊನ್ನು ಕುದುರೆ. ಮೂರ್ಖರಾದವರು. ಮೇಲಾದ ಚಿತ್ರಗಾರನು. ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಮೇಲಾದ ವಸ್ತುವು. ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಪಕ್ಷಿ. ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾದವುಗಳು. ಬೆಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಹದನಾದ ಉಗುರುಗಳು. ಹದನಾದ ಕತ್ತಿ. ಹಿರಿಯನಾದ ರಾಮನು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಹಣವು. (Instances from S.-Mhr. school-books.)

ಕಪಟವುಳ್ಳ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನು, a false friend. ದೈವವುಳ್ಳ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನು. ದೈರ್ಯವುಳ್ಳ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನು. ಸಿಂಹದ ಹಲ್ಲು ಬಲವುಳ್ಳವು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಬುದ್ಧಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಹುಡುಗ. ಬೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಧಾತುಗಳು. ಹಟವುಳ್ಳವು. ಹಣವುಳ್ಳ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗನು.—ಗಿಡಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಡಿವೆಗಳು,

treeless deserts. ಫಲವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮರಗಳು. ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವ, ಬಾಯ ಸವಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ರಸಾಯನ. (Instances from the same.)

Instead of ಆದ also ಆಗಿ, 'having become', together with a relative participle of ಇರು, to be, is used, *e.g.* ಬಹಳ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿರುವದು (for ಅಧಿಕವಾದದು), (it is) excessive. ಆಭರಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಭಂಗಾರ, ornamental gold. ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ತರಾಗಿರುವವರು, illustrious persons. (Instances from the same and from a Mysore book.)

With reference to the remark made above in this paragraph that some authors would perhaps prefer to use ಆಗಿ and a form of ಇರು, instead of ಇರು alone, after attributive nouns, the following instances, taken from S.-Mhr. school-books, may be given:—ಇನ್ನ ದುರ್ಘಟ ರೋಗದಿನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉದಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆತನು ಆಡುವ ಮಾತು ವಿಪರೀತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾವಿನ ಮೆಯ ಉದ್ದವಾಗಿರುವದು. ಆಕೆಯ ತಲೆ ಬುಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಹುಡುಗರು ದನಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಎಣಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ಜನರು ಬಹಳ ನಮ್ರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಅರಬನು ಬಹಳ ಬಡವನಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಉಪ್ಪು ಬಹು ಶುದ್ಧವೂ ರುಚಿಕರವೂ ಆಗಿರುವದು. ನಾನು ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಿರುವೆನು. ಕಪ್ಪುರದ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಗುರಾಗಿಯೂ ನುಣುಪಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವದು. ಗಿಳಿಯ ಮೂಗು ಬಹಳ ಹದನಾಗಿರುವದು.

Occasionally ಅನ್ನ (*i. e.* ಅನ್ನು + ಅಹ, § 223) is suffixed to ಆದ and ಉಳ್ಳ, *e. g.* ಸುಂದರವಾದನ್ನ (beautiful) ತೇಜವುಳ್ಳನ್ನ ಒಡವೆಗಳು. (Instance from a S.-Mhr. school-book.)

Frequently this ಅನ್ನ appears as ಅನ್ನು (*cf.* §§ 223. 224) and ಅನ without ಆದ or ಉಳ್ಳ in the formation of so-called adjectives, *e. g.* ಉದ್ದನ್ನ ಕೂದಲು, long hair, ತಣ್ಣನ್ನ ಉಸುಬು, ತೆಳ್ಳನ್ನ ತಗಡು, ದಟ್ಟನ್ನ ಹವೆ, ದಪ್ಪನ್ನ ಅದುವೆ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿನ್ನ ಹೊಗೆ, ಮೆತ್ತನ್ನ ತುಪ್ಪದಿ; or ಉದ್ದನ ಕೂದಲು, etc. (Instances from S.-Mhr. school-books.) ಅನ occurs also as ಅನೆ, *e. g.* ದಪ್ಪನೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆ, and ಅನೆ, *e. g.* ದುಣ್ಡಾನೆ ಪದಾರ್ಥ.

Lastly also forms with ಅಗೆ (§ 212, remark 2) have been used as so-called adjectives, *e. g.* ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲಿಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, mineral coals are black. ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸಿನ ಕೂದಲು ಕಟ್ಟಿಗದೆ. ಪೃಥ್ವಿಯು ದುಣ್ಣಿಗದೆ. ಕಪ್ಪುರಗಿಡದ ಎಲೆಗಳು ದುಣ್ಣಿಗವೆ. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಡಿಕ್ಕಿಗಳು ಮೆತ್ತಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹುಲ್ಲು ಹಚ್ಚಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಿಳಿಗಳು ಬಹು ತರವಾಗಿ ಹಚ್ಚಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. (Instances from S.-Mhr. school-books.)

Also so-called relative participles have been called adjectives in modern grammars, *e. g.* ಹೊಳೆಯುವ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳು, bright stars, ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸೇವಕರು,

bad servants (Anglo-Kanarese Translation Series, Book I, pp. 39. 40), and even plain genitives, as ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನ, ಸೊಕ್ಕಿನ, ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ (Nudigattu, p. 58).

To express 'very' before an adjective, ಅತಿ, ಬಲು, ಬಹಳ and ಬಹು may be used, *e. g.* ಅತಿ ದಪ್ಪ, very thick; ಬಲು ಜಾಣ, very clever; ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ, very great; ಬಹು ಶುದ್ಧ, very clean. About another way of rendering 'very' see § 305, *a*. In the case of inferiority also ತೀರ is used for 'very', *e. g.* ತೀರ ಸಣ್ಣ, very small, which ತೀರ is employed also to express 'quite', 'wholly', *e. g.* ಮಂಗಳಗಳು ತೀರಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ, monkeys appear quite like men.

On comparison see §§ 343. 348, 7. 349, 8.

276. Looking back at § 273 we find that the so-called adjectives in the ancient and mediæval dialect consist of original forms (as ಒಳ್, ಕೂರ್, etc., ಅಸಿ, ನಿಡಿ, etc.) combined with certain suffixes. What are these?

They are the pronominal forms ತು, ತ್ತು, ದು of the neuter singular introduced in § 122, so that *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿತು or ಒಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು would be the original form ಒಳ್+ಇ+ತು or ತ್ತು, the ಇ being a euphonic addition (*cf.* § 168), and the primitive form being ಒಳ್ಳು. To assume that the ಇ is not euphonic, and ಇತು, ಇತ್ತು (for ಇದು) are the suffixes added to ಒಳ್, seems to be excluded on account of the absence of analogy, as ಅತು, ಅತ್ತು would have been the proper suffixes, and the neuter plural ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು and the masculine singular ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ would raise insuperable difficulties.

In ಅಸಿದು, ಇನಿದು, etc. there is no euphonic letter, but the pronominal suffix ದು is immediately joined to the original forms ಅಸಿ, ಇನಿ, etc.

In the masculine form ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ (originally, we believe, ಒಳ್ಳಂ) the ಇ and ದ್ are euphonic (about the euphonic ದ್ see § 119, *a*, §§ 132. 134. 136, and *cf.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು further on in the present paragraph); ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, therefore, is ಒಳ್+ಇ+ದ್+ಅಂ (or ಅ), the ಅಂ (or ಅ) meaning 'he' (see §§ 115. 177. 193, under remarks). The feminine form ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್ is ಒಳ್+ಇ+ದ್+ಅಳ್, the ಅಳ್ meaning 'she' (see *e. g.* § 177). (ಅಲ್ಲಿದಂ in § 243 might be explained similarly as ಅಲ್ಲಿ+ಇ+ದ್+ಅಂ, but the given explanation seems to recommend itself.)

In the masculines ಅಸಿಯಂ, ಇನಿಯಂ, etc. the neuter suffix ದು has been dropped, and ಅಂ has been joined, by means of the genitive (see § 130), to the original forms ಅಸಿ, ಇನಿ, etc. (see § 115). The feminine forms ಅಸಿಯಳ್, etc. are ಅಸಿಯು+ಅಳ್, etc.

The neuter plural *e. g.* of ಒಳ್ಳಿತು or ಒಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು is ಒಳ್ಳಿದುವು, and this consists of ಒಳ್ಳೆ+euphonic ಇ+euphonic ದ್+ಉವು (see § 136, *a*); the neuter plural *e. g.* of ಅಸಿದು is ಅಸಿಯವು, *i. e.* ಅಸಿಯ (the genitive of ಅಸಿ)+ಅವು (see *ibid.*), ಅವು having taken the place of ಉವು (*cf.* ಉವು and ಅವು in §§ 209, 210).

The epicene plural is *e. g.* ಒಳ್ಳಿದರ್, *i. e.* ಒಳ್ಳೆ+ಇ+ದ್+ಅರ್ and ಇನಿಯರ್, *i. e.* ಇನಿಯ (the genitive of ಇನಿ)+ಅರ್, the ಅರ್ meaning 'they' (see *e. g.* § 177).

Thus the pronominal suffixes of the mentioned so-called adjectives in the ancient and partly in the mediæval dialect are ತು, ತ್ತು, ದು, ಅಂ, ಅಳ್, ಉವು, ಅವು, ಅರ್.

In the modern dialect the suffixes are partly the pronouns ಅದು, ಅವನು, ಅವಳು, ಅವು (or ಅವುಗಳು), ಅವರು, *e. g.* ದೊಡ್ಡದು (ದೊಡ್ಡ+ಅದು), ದೊಡ್ಡವನು, ದೊಡ್ಡವಳು, ದೊಡ್ಡವು (or ದೊಡ್ಡವುಗಳು), ದೊಡ್ಡವರು; ಸಣ್ಣದು (ಸಣ್ಣ+ಅದು), etc.; ಚಿಕ್ಕದು (ಚಿಕ್ಕ+ಅದು), etc. (see § 124, 4), the pronouns being added to the short original forms (see § 273); partly the pronominal forms ದು, ಅನು (=ಅಂ), ಅಳು (=ಅಳ್), ಅರು (=ಅರ್), *e. g.* ಕಿಲಿದು, ಕಿಲಿಯನು, ಕಿಲಿಯಳು, ಕಿಲಿಯರು.

277. The so-called adjectives or attributive nouns in Kannada are partly ordinary nouns and partly pronominal nouns.

The first are represented by their short original forms (§ 273), *e. g.* ಅಗಲ; ಅಸಿ. At least some of the forms of the first class mentioned in § 273 are declined, *e. g.* ಅಗಲಕೆ, ಅಗಲದ, ಅಗಲದಲ್ಲಿ; ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ, ಉದ್ದದ, ಉದ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ; ತೋರದ, ತೋರದೋಳ್; ನೇರ್ಗಲ್; and some of the second class too, for instance ಅಸಿಯ, ಕಿಲಿಯ, ನಿಡಿಯ, ಬಿಳಿಯ.

The pronominal nouns are represented by the forms composed of the short original forms and the suffixes ತು, ತ್ತು, etc. They are used also just like ordinary nouns, as will be seen from the following instances:— ಕಿಲಿದದಿಲೊಳೆ ಪಿರಿದುವರ್ಥಮನ್ (for ಪಿರಿದುವರ್ಥಂಗಳನ್) ಅಲಿಪಲ್ ನೆಲಿವಾತನ್ ಆತನಿಂ ಜಾಣಂ, he who brings about to make known great things even in short (ಕಿಲಿದದಿಲೊಳೆ, *i. e.* in a few words, is) wiser than that man. ನೇರಿತ್ತಂ ಮಾಡುವುದು, to make right. ಒಳ್ಳಿತಂ ಮಾಡ್ಪಿವಂ, a man who causes welfare. ಇನಿದಂ ನುಡಿವವ, a man who utters pleasantness (*i. e.* pleasing words). ಒಳ್ಳಿದು ಕೆಡಕು good (and) bad. ಪಿರಿಯಂ, a Brāhmaṇa. ಜಡೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಹಿರಿಯರು, eminent persons who have (or wear) the jatā. ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಇದಿರಾಗಿ ಎಲುವುದು, rising (from a sitting posture) before elders. ಕಿಲಿದಂ ಪಿರಿದು ಮಾಡುವುದು, to make a small thing an extensive one. ಇನಿಯನೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲದಿನ್ನಿನಿಯಂ,

a paramour (is) indeed a man sweeter than jaggory. ಎನಗೆ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರ್ ಆಗ ಲಾರ್ಪರೆ ಗಾವಿಲರ್, can rustics become persons of (greater) ability than I?

Such compounds as ಒಳ್ಳುಣಿಸು, ಇನ್ನುಣಿಸು (§ 247, *d*, 11), ಬಿಣ್ಣಿನೆ, ಇಂಗಡಲ್ (ibid. 8) are, therefore, to be translated literally:—a goodness-food (*i. e.* a good food), a sweetness-meal (*i. e.* a sweet meal), a largeness-bunch (*i. e.* a large bunch), the sweetness-sea (*i. e.* the sweet or milk sea); and such as ಬೆಟ್ಟಿತಂಗುಳಿ, ಪಿರಿದಾಸೆ, ತೋರಿದುವು ಜಘನಂ (§ 273), a severity-it-disease (*i. e.* a severe disease) of the eyes, a greatness-it-desire (*i. e.* a great desire), bigness-they-buttocks (*i. e.* big buttocks). All these instances bear the character of karmadhāraya compounds, as do also the compounds of the three dialects: ಚಿಕ್ಕಚೋಬೆಗ, ದೊಡ್ಡಾನೆ, ಸಣ್ಣಗಾಳ, a littleness-wonder, a greatness-elephant, a smallness-fishing hook.

In § 275 it has been remarked that modern Kannada grammars and other books adduce and use several ordinary nouns as adjectives, *e. g.* ಅಂಜುಬುರುಕ, timid, ಎತ್ತರ, ಕಹಿ, ಕಿವಡ, ಚೆಲುವ, ತಮ್ಮ, ಮುದುಕ, ಸೀ, ಹುಚ್ಚು.

Occasionally a so-called adjective in its neutral form is used as an adverb, *e. g.* ಪಿರಿದುರಿ, to burn greatly; ಹಿರಿದು ಚೆನ್ನಿಸು, to be greatly disturbed in thought.

XV. On numerals.

278. Numerals are declinable bases, and comprise also appellative nouns of number and words that express indefinite quantity (§ 90). Their declension is given in §§ 122. 131 (*cf.* § 354, I, 5), their gender is indicated in § 102, 8, *g*, and their figures appear in § 44.

1, The not compounded cardinal numbers up to ten are:—ಒನ್ನು 1, ಎರಡು 2, ಮೂರು 3, ನಾಲ್ಕು 4, ಅಯ್ಯ (ಅಯಿದು, also mediæval) 5¹⁾, ಆಯಿ 6, ಎಯಿ 7, ಎಣ್ಣು 8, ಪತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತು, also mediæval) 10. ಒವ್ವತ್ತು 9, is a compounded cardinal number, consisting of ಒಮ್ (another form of ಒನ್ನು) and ಪತ್ತು or ಹತ್ತು (see further on in the present paragraph).

When, up to nineteen, the mentioned cardinal numbers are compounded with a preceding ಪತ್ತು or ಹತ್ತು 10, this ಪತ್ತು or ಹತ್ತು takes the forms ಪನ್ or ಹನ್, ಪದಿ or ಹದಿ, ಪದಿನ್ or ಹದಿನ್ (§ 248, 10), except before ಒವ್ವತ್ತು. Thus we get ಪನ್ನೊನ್ನು (*cf.* § 215, 7, *d*; ಹನ್ನೊನ್ನು, also mediæval) 11, ಪನ್ನೆರಡು (ಹನ್ನೆರಡು, also mediæval) 12, ಪದಿಮೂರು (ಹದಿಮೂರು) 13, ಪದಿನಾಲ್ಕು

¹⁾ The numbers in parenthesis are such as occur, partly as additional forms, in the modern dialect alone, if 'also mediæval' is not added.

(ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು) 14, ಪದಿನಯ್ದು (ಹದಿನಯ್ದು, also mediæval) 15, ಪದಿನಾಯಿ (ಹದಿನಾಯಿ; also mediæval) 16, ಪದಿನೇಯಿ (ಹದಿನೇಯಿ, also mediæval) 17, ಪದಿನೇಣ್ಣು (ಹದಿನೇಣ್ಣು, also mediæval) 18, ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು) 19.

From twenty up to twenty-nine the compounds (a kind of gamaka compounds or tatpurushas, § 253, 2, a) have as their first member ಇರ್ (§ 248, 2) or ಇಪ್, which are other forms of ಎರಡು. Thus: ಇರ್ಪತ್ತು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು, also mediæval) 20, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತೊನ್ನ (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊನ್ನ) 21, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತಿರಡು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತಿರಡು) 22, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತುಮೂರು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುಮೂರು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುಮೂರು, occasionally ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುಮೂರು) 23, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತುನಾಲ್ಕು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುನಾಲ್ಕು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುನಾಲ್ಕು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುನಾಲ್ಕು) 24, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತುಯ್ದು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುಯ್ದು) 25, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತಾಯಿ (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತಾಯಿ) 26, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತೇಯಿ, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತೇಯಿ (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೇಯಿ) 27, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತೇಣ್ಣು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೇಣ್ಣು) 28, ಇರ್ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು; South-Mahratta also ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು) 29.

From thirty up to ninety-nine the compounds have as their first members ಮೂ (§ 248, 3), ಮು (cf. 248, 3, other forms of ಮೂರು), ನಾಲ್ (§ 248, 4), ನಲು (other forms of ನಾಲ್ಕು), ಅಯ್ (§ 248, 5), ಅಯಿ (other forms of ಅಯ್ದು), ಅಯಿ (§ 248, 6), ಅಯಿ, ಅಯಿ (other forms of ಅಯಿ), ಏಯಿ (§ 248, 7), ಎಯಿ, ಎಪ್ (other forms of ಎಯಿ), ಎಣ್ (§ 248, 8), ಎಮ್ (other forms of ಎಣ್ಣು), and ತೊಮ್ (§ 248, 9, about which see further on); their second member is ಪತ್ತು or ಹತ್ತು, joined according to the rules of euphony (see § 215, 7, a. b). The forms produced are the following:—ಮೂವತ್ತು (ಮುಂವತ್ತು) 30, ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತು (ನಲುವತ್ತು) 40, ಅಯ್ವತ್ತು (ಅಯಿವತ್ತು, also mediæval) 50, ಅಯಿವತ್ತು (ಅಯಿವತ್ತು, also mediæval, ಅರ್ವತ್ತು) 60, ಏಯಿವತ್ತು, ಎಯಿವತ್ತು (ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತು) 70, ಎಣ್ವತ್ತು (ಎಂವತ್ತು, also mediæval) 80, ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು 90, to which the cardinal numbers from one to nine are added in the same way as to ಇರ್ಪತ್ತು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು, e. g. ಮೂವತ್ತೊನ್ನ 31, ಮೂವತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು (ಮೂವತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು) 39, ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು (ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, the ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು being the genitive, see further on under ನೂರು) 99.

100 is ನೂರು, to which the other cardinal numbers are suffixed in the manner indicated above, e. g. ನೂರೊಂದ 101, ನೂರೊರಡು 102, ನೂರುಪತ್ತು 110, ನೂರಿಯತ್ತು 150; but this manner has been generally given up in the modern dialect, wherein ನೂರು becomes ನೂರಿ (the short genitive of ನೂರು, § 120, a, 6, instead of ನೂರಿದಿ+ಅ), e. g. ನೂರಿ ಒಂದ 101, ನೂರಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು 104, ನೂರಿ ಹನ್ನೊಂದ 111, ನೂರಿ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು 120,

ನೂರಿಯಾ ಮೂವತ್ತಾಲ್ಕು 134, ನೂರಿಯಾ ಅಯ್ಯತ್ತು 150, ನೂರಿಯಾ ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು
or ನೂರಿಯಾ ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು 190.

If ನೂರು is preceded by not compounded numbers, these numbers for the greatest part appear in another form. The other forms are ಎರಲಿ (§ 248, 2), ಇನ್ (for ಎರಡು), ಮೂ (§ 248, 3), ಮುನ್ (for ಮೂರು), ನಾಲ್ (§ 248, 4), ನಾ (for ನಾಲ್ಕು), ಅಯ್ (for ಅಯ್ಯು, § 248, 5), ಅರು (248, 6), ಅಲಿ (for ಆರು), ಏಲಿ (for ಏರು, § 248, 7), ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ (§ 248, 8), ಒಮ್ಮಯಿ (for ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು), e. g. ಒನ್ನ ನೂರು, one 100, ಎರಲಿರು (ಇನ್ನೂರು) 200, ಮೂನೂರು (ಮುನ್ನೂರು, also mediæval) 300, ನಾಲ್ಕುನೂರು (ನಾಲ್ಕೂರು, ನಾನೂರು) 400, ಅಯ್ಯೂರು 500, ಆರುನೂರು (ಅರ್ನೂರು) 600, ಏಲಿರು (ಏರುನೂರು, also mediæval) 700, ಎಣ್ಣುನೂರು 800, ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ಯೂರು (ಒಮ್ಮಯಿ ನೂರು) 900, ಪತ್ತುನೂರು 10,00. Observe also e. g. ಇನ್ನೂರಿಯಾ ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತೆಣ್ಣು 248, ಮುನ್ನೂರು (for ಮುನ್ನೂರಿಯಾ, Basavapurāṇa) ಅಲಿವತ್ತು 360, ಅಯ್ಯೂರಿಯಾ ಅಲಿವತ್ತು 560.

The Kannada language has no own special word for 1,000; the ancient dialect uses ಸಾಸಿರ and ಸಾಯಿರ, the mediæval one ಸಾಸಿರ and ಸಾವಿರ, and the modern one ಸಾವಿರ, ಸಾವರ and ಸಾವಿರು. All those terms are corrupted from Sāṃskṛita ಸಹಸ್ರ. When not compounded numbers precede it, these numbers (mostly) change their form in the ancient dialect, viz. ಒರ್ (for ಒನ್ನ), ಎರಲಿ, ಇರ್ (for ಎರಡು), ಮು (for ಮೂರು, see § 248, 3), ನಾಲ್ (for ನಾಲ್ಕು), ಆಯ್ (for ಅಯ್ಯು), (ಆಲಿ, only mediæval), ಏಲಿ (for ಏರು), ಎಣ್ (for ಎಣ್ಣು), ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ (for ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು), ಪಯಿನ್ (for ಪತ್ತು), ನೂರಿ (for ನೂರು, § 248, 11). Thus we have, together with the (mediæval and) modern forms, the following:—ಒರ್ಫಾಸಿರ (see § 215, 7, 8), (ಒನ್ನ ಸಾವಿರ) one 1000, ಇರ್ಫಾಸಿರ (§ 215, 7, 8), ಎರಲಿರ್ಫಾಸಿರ (ಎರಡುಸಾವಿರ, also mediæval) 2000, ಮುಚ್ಚಾಸಿರ (cf. § 215, 7, 8; ಮೂರುಸಾವಿರ) 3,000, ನಾಲ್ಕಾಸಿರ (ನಾಲ್ಕುಸಾವಿರ) 4,000, ಅಯ್ಸಾಸಿರ (ಅಯ್ಯುಸಾವಿರ) 5,000, (ಆರ್ಸಾವಿರ, mediæval, ಆರುಸಾವಿರ) 6,000, ಏಲಿರ್ಫಾಸಿರ (ಏಳುಸಾವಿರ) 7,000, ಎಣ್ಣಾಸಿರ (§ 215, 7, 8; ಎಣ್ಣುಸಾವಿರ) 8,000, ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ಸಾಸಿರ (ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತುಸಾವಿರ, also mediæval) 9,000, ಪಯಿಂಫಾಸಿರ (ಹತ್ತುಸಾವಿರ) 10,000, (ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತುಸಾವಿರ, also mediæval) 90,000, ನೂರ್ಫಾಸಿರ (§ 215, 7, 8; ನೂರುಸಾವಿರ) 100,000. Some instances of the modern dialect regarding the use of the genitive of ಸಾವಿರ will prove useful:—ಒನ್ನ ಸಾವಿರದ ಒನ್ನ 1,001; ಒನ್ನ ಸಾವಿರದ ಒನ್ನನೂರಿಯಾ ಹನ್ನೊನ್ನ 1,111; ಮೂರುಸಾವಿರದ ಎರಡುನೂರಿಯಾ ಮೂವತ್ತಾಲ್ಕು 3,234; ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತೆರಡು ಸಾವಿರದ ಅಯ್ಯೂರಿಯಾ ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತೆಣ್ಣು 42,548.

100,000 is very frequently expressed in Kannaḍa by Samskrita ಲಕ್ಷ, *e. g.* ಏಳುಲಕ್ಷದ ಅಯ್ಯ ಸಾವಿರದಾ ಮೂವತ್ತಾಯಿ 7,05,036, or by its tadbhava ಲಕ್ಷ, *e. g.* ನಾಲ್ಕುಲಕ್ಷದ ಮೇಲೆ ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತಾಯಿಸಾವಿರ ಗೀತಂಗಳ್, 4,96,000 songs; ಲಕ್ಷಮುಂ ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತುಸಾವಿರದಚಲಶಿವಲಿಂಗಂಗಳ್, 4,90,000 immoveable śivaliṅgas.

As shown above, the short forms for ಒನ್ನು, ಎರಡು, ಮೂರು, ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಅಯ್ಯ, ಆಯಿ, ಏಳು, ಎಣ್ಣು, ಪತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತು) and ನೂರು are ಒಮ್, ಒರ್; ಇನ್, ಇಪ್, ಇರ್, ಎರಲಿ; ಮು, ಮುಚ್, ಮುನ್, ಮೂ; ನಾ, ನಾಲ; ಅಯ್, ಅಯಿ; ಅದಿ, ಅಲಿ, ಅಯಿ, ಅಲಿ; ಎಪ್, ಎಲಿ, ಏಲಿ; ಎಣ್, ಎಮ್; ಪದಿ (ಹದಿ), ಪದಿನ್ (ಹದಿನ್), ಪನ್ (ಹನ್), ಪಯ್, ಪಯಿನ್.

ಒರ್ before a vowel gets its vowel lengthened, *e. g.* ಓರೊನ್ನು, each, ಓರೊರ್ವಂ, each man, as does ಇರ್, *e. g.* ಈರಯ್ಯ 10, ಈರಾಯಿ 12, ಈರೇಯಿ 14, ಈರೇಣ್ಣು 16; ಮೂರು before a vowel becomes ಮುಯ್, *e. g.* ಮುಯ್ಯಿರ್, ಮುಯ್ಯೆರಡು, 6, ಮುಯ್ಯೇಲಿ 21 (see § 248, 1. 2. 3). Such compounds do not occur in the modern dialect.

ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು, 9, literally means 'one-ten', *i. e.* one to ten or one before ten. Regarding ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು ancient grammars state that ತೊಮ್ is a substitute (ādhêṣa) of ಒಮ್ (Śabdmanidarpana sūtra 190; Śabdānuṣāṣana sūtras 90. 361; Nāgavarma sūtra 166, formed in order to distinguish 90 from 9; see § 248, 9); according to them ತೊಮ್ probably signifies 'the ninth', and ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು 'the ninth ten'. But one may think that ತೊಮ್ is another form of ತುದಿ or ತುತ್ತ (§ 253, 3, which appears also as ಜೊಚ್), meaning 'point', 'upper', 'first', 'prior', so that ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು would signify 'the upper ten', or 'the ten that is foregoing' (one hundred).

The compounded numbers from 11 to 19, having ಪತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತು) at their beginning, might be called dvandva compounds (§ 250), as they are formed by means of addition, requiring an 'and' between; but Kêṣava terms them dvigu compounds (§ 248, 10). In those from 20 to 100,000 the first member of the compounds denotes that the second member is to be added to itself as many times as it (the first member) indicates. This too is a sort of addition which in course of time was called multiplication. Kêṣava classes the numerals from 20 to 100,000 also with the dvigu compounds.

The mentioned multiplication is used likewise *e. g.* in ಎರಡೆರಡು 4, ಎರಡಯ್ಯ (=ಈರಯ್ಯ) 10, ಮೂಡೆರಡು 6, ಅಯ್ದೆರಡು 10, ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು 36 (see ಈರಯ್ಯ, etc. above); ಎರಡಯ್ಯ, however, in an additional way, means also 7 (2+5) and ಅಯ್ದಾಯಿ 11 (5+6). Further when the meaning of 'or'

is expressed, ಎರಡೊಂದು denotes also 2 or 3, ಎರಡಯ್ಯ 2 or 5, ನಾಲ್ಕೊಂದು 4 or 8, ಆದಿಕೊಂದು 6 or 7; ಪತ್ತೊಂದು 10 or 8. Besides, compounds like ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನು, ಎರಡೆರಡು, ಮೂವಿಮೂವಿ, ಹತ್ತುಹತ್ತು mean also 'one and one' 'two and two', 'three and three', 'ten and ten' in a distributive sense: each one, etc. (§ 306 a; cf. § 303, 8).

If a number is added to ನೂವಿ, it may be done by means of the genitive in the ancient dialect too, as would appear from Kêśava's instance, ನೂವಿ ಪತ್ತು (110) that forms the compound ನೂವಿಪತ್ತು (§ 244), a gamakasamâsa (§ 253, 2, a), instead of this full form of the genitive its abbreviated form ನೂವಿ (i. e. ನೂವಿ + ಆ) came into use, as we have seen above under ನೂವಿ. The genitive ಸಾವಿರದ or ಸಾವಿರದಾ of ಸಾವಿರ is similarly used; see above under ಸಾವಿರ. That the genitive may be used also when a number is added to ಪತ್ತು (ಹತ್ತು) follows from the instances of the modern dialect quoted above:—ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, 29, ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು, 99.

That cardinal numbers were optionally used in the singular and plural (§ 131) in the ancient dialect appears from the following instances:—ಒನ್ನುನಾಲ್ಕು or ಒನ್ನುನಾಲ್ಕುಗಳ್, ಎರಡಯ್ಯ or ಎರಡಯ್ಯಗಳ್, ಪತ್ತು ನೂವಿ or ಪತ್ತುನೂವಿಗಳ್.

In connection with nouns of any gender the cardinal numbers remain unchanged, e. g. ಸಾಯಿರ ಗಣ್ಣರ್, ಸಾಯಿರ ಪೆಣ್ಣರ್, ಸಾಯಿರ ಮನೆಗಳ್; ಎರಡು ಬಗೆ; ಎರಡುಸಾವಿರ ಬೌದ್ಧರ್; ಮೂವಿ ಲೋಕಂ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಯುಗಂ, ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ಯುಗಂಗಳು (cf. § 102, 8, g).

Concerning the occasional place of cardinal numbers observe e. g. ದಿನವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ, for one day, (daily, cf. § 303, 1, a, foot-note), ದಿನವೊಂದಿನಲ್ಲಿ, in one day, ವರುಷ ನೂವಿ, a hundred years.

The modes of expressing 'times' in the multiplication-table (ಮೊಗ್ಗಗಳ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ, ಮಗ್ಗಗಳ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ) nowadays are two. The first mode, used in Mysore, is done by putting the multiplicand in the nominative and the multiplier in the locative formed from the short genitive (without the augment ಆದಿ) by means of ಅಲು (see e. g. § 109, a, 7), for instance:

ಎರಡೊಂದಲು	ಎರಡು,	$2 \times 1 = 2$
ಎರಡೆರಡಲು	ನಾಲ್ಕು,	$2 \times 2 = 4$
ಎರಡು ನಾಲ್ಕಲು	ಎಣ್ಣು,	$2 \times 4 = 8$
ಆಳು ಏಳಲು	ನಾಲ್ಕತ್ತೆರಡು,	$6 \times 7 = 42$.

The second mode, used in South-Mahratta, is done by giving a final ಅ (i. e. the form of the short genitive instead of ಅದಿ) to the multiplicand and putting the multiplier in the locative formed by ಅಲೆ or ಲೆ, i. e. ಅಲು+ಎ, ಲು+ಎ, exceptionally in its fuller form of ಅಲಿಲೆ, i. e. ಅಲಿಲಿ+ಎ. For instance:

ಎರಡೊನ್ನಲೆ	ಎರಡು
ಎರಡೆರಡೆ	ನಾಲ್ಕು
ಎರಡ ಮೂಜಿ	ಆರು
ಎರಡ ನಾಲ್ಕಲೆ	ಎಣ್ಣು
ಎರಡ ಹತ್ತಲೆ	ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು
ಮೂಜೊನ್ನಲೆ	ಮೂರು
ಮೂಜೆರಡೆ	ಆರು
ಮೂಜ ಮೂಜಿ	ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು
ಮೂಜ ಆಜಿ	ಹದಿನೆಣ್ಣು
ನಾಲ್ಕೆರಡೆ	ಎಣ್ಣು
ಆರು ಅಯ್ದು	ಮೂವತ್ತು
ಏಳು ಏಜಿ	ನಾಲ್ಕತ್ತೊಮ್ಮತ್ತು
ಎಣ್ಣು ಅಯ್ದು	ನಾಲ್ಕತ್ತು
ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತು ಅಯ್ದು	ನಾಲ್ಕತ್ತಯ್ದು.

It is to be remarked that in South-Mahratta also such forms as ಮೂದಿ ಎರಡೆ, ನಾಲ್ಕಾ ಎರಡೆ, ನಾಲ್ಕಾ ಎರಡಲೆ, ಅಯ್ದಾ ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಅಯ್ದಾ ನಾಕಲು, ಅಯ್ದಾ ನಾಕಲು are used.

2. The ordinal numbers are formed by suffixing ಅನೆಯ to the cardinal numbers in the three dialects, e. g. ಒನ್ನನೆಯ, first, ಎರಡನೆಯ, second, ಮೂದಿನೆಯ, third, ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ, ಪದಿನಾದಿನೆಯ (ಹದಿನಾದಿನೆಯ), ನೂದಿನೆಯ, ಅಯ್ಯೂದಿನೆಯ. In the modern dialect ಮೊದಲನೆಯ, of the noun ಮೊದಲು, is frequently used instead of ಒನ್ನನೆಯ. Instances are:—ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯಕ್ಕರಂ, ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ವರ್ಣಂ, ಎಣ್ಣನೆಯ ವರ್ಣಂ, ಪತ್ತನೆಯ ಮನೆ (ಹತ್ತನೆಯ ಮನೆ), ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಭಾಗ.

In the ancient dialect 'he', 'she', 'it', 'they', expressed by suffixing ಅಂ (ಅ+ಂ, e. g. § 115), ಅಳ್ (e. g. § 177), ಅದು (e. g. § 122), ಅರ್ (e. g. § 177), ಅಳ್ವಿರ್ (§ 134), ಅವು (§ 136), e. g. ಒನ್ನನೆಯಂ, the first man, ಎರಡನೆಯಂ, the second man; ಒನ್ನನೆಯಳ್, the first woman, ಎರಡನೆಯಳ್ the second woman, ಮೂದಿನೆಯಳ್, ಪತ್ತನೆಯಳ್; ಒನ್ನೆನ್ನೆಯದು, the first thing, etc., ಎರಡನೆಯದು; ಎರಡನೆಯರ್, the second persons, ಪತ್ತನೆಯರ್; ಎರಡನೆಯಳ್ವಿರ್, the second women, ಮೂದಿನೆಯಳ್ವಿರ್, ಪತ್ತನೆಯಳ್ವಿರ್; ಒನ್ನನೆಯವು, the first things, etc.

In the (mediaeval and) modern dialect the pronouns ಅವ, ಅವನು, ಅವಳು, ಆಕೆ, ಅದು, ಅವರು, ಅವು are used as suffixes, *e. g.* ಮೂರನೆಯವ, ಮೂರನೆಯವನು, the third man; ಮೂರನೆಯವಳು, ಮೂರನೆಯಾಕೆ; ಮೂರನೆಯದು; ಮೂರನೆಯವರು; ಮೂರನೆಯವು (ಮೂರನೆಯವುಗಳು).

The modern dialect often changes the suffix ಅನೆಯ into ಅನೇ (*cf.* § 130, *c*, genitive), *e. g.* ಒಂದನೇ ಮನೆ, ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಎರಡನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಮೂರನೇದು, ಆಯ್ದನೇದು, ಆದಿನೇದು.

Examining the meaning of ಅನೆಯ we come to the conclusion that the original form was ಅನಿ, *i. e.* ಅನ (of ಅಗು § 176) and the formative taddhita syllable ಎ (§ 243, A, 2), originally meaning 'a state of having become or being', to which ಅ, the sign of the genitive (§ 130), was suffixed.

3, The declension, in the singular, of the nouns ಅನಿತು, ಇನಿತು, ಉನಿತು, ಎನಿತು which express indefinite quantity or are ಪವಣಂ ಪೇಲ್ವಿ ನಿರ್ವಿಶೇಷಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್ (to which ಎಲ್ಲದು also belongs, see § 90. 266), appears in § 122. See the epicene plural of the appellative nouns of indefinite quantity derived from them, under No. 4.

ಅನಿತು, that much, so much as that (ತಾವತ್), ಇನಿತು, this much, so much as this (ಇಯತ್), ಉನಿತು, so much as this (in an intermediate sense, ಎತಾವತ್), ಎನಿತು, how much (ಕಿಯತ್) occur in the ancient and mediaeval dialect; in the mediaeval one ಅಷ್ಟು, ಇಷ್ಟು, ಎಷ್ಟು are often substituted for them, as is generally done in the modern one (§ 122, *b, c*). The substitutional forms ಅಯ್ಯು, ಆಸು; ಈಸು; ಏಸು are also frequently used in the two last mentioned dialects. In the modern one there are likewise ಅಟ, ಅಟು, ಅಟ್ಟು, ಆಟು; ಇಸ, ಈಟು; ಎಟು. The Śabdānu-śāsanā introduces (under its sūtras 238. 441) ಅಷ್ಟು, ಇಷ್ಟು, ಉಷ್ಟು, ಎಷ್ಟು; ಅಯ್ಯು, ಈಸು, ಊಸು, ಏಸು as belonging to the ancient dialect. Some instances are:—ಅನಿತು ಕಾಲಂ, so much time as that; ಎನಿತು ಮಹಿ, how much land; ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು, so much time as this; ಅಷ್ಟು ಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್, so many terms as those; ಎಷ್ಟು ಮನೆ or ಎಷ್ಟು ಮನೆಗಳು, how many houses.

ಅನಿತು, ಇನಿತು, etc., like the cardinal numbers (see No. 2), also suffix ಅನೆಯ, *e. g.* ಅನಿತನೆಯ, ಇನಿತನೆಯ, ಎನಿತನೆಯ, ಅಷ್ಟನೆಯ, and to this (besides any noun) the same pronominal forms and pronouns in the singular and plural, *e. g.* ಅನಿತನೆಯಂ, a man of that or such a place, or state, or degree; ಇನಿತನೆಯಂ, a man of this or such a place, or state, or degree; ಉನಿತನೆಯಂ, a man of this intermediate place, etc.; ಎನಿತನೆಯಂ, a man of what place, or state, or degree; ಅನಿತನೆಯಳ್; ಅನಿತನೆಯರ್; ಅಷ್ಟನೆಯವನು,

ಇಷ್ಟನೆಯವನು, ಎಷ್ಟನೆಯವನು; ಎಷ್ಟನೆಯವಳು; ಎಷ್ಟನೆಯದು or ಎಷ್ಟನೇದು; ಅಷ್ಟನೆಯವರು.

4, Ancient appellative nouns of number of which a few instances in their epicene nominative plural have been given in § 119, are *e. g.* ಒಬ್ಬಂ or ಒಬ್ಬಂ, one man; ಒಬ್ಬಳ್ or ಒಬ್ಬಳ್, one woman; ಇಬ್ಬರ್ or ಇಬ್ಬರ್, two men or women; ಮೂವರ್ or ಮೂವರ್, three men or women; ನಾಲ್ವರ್ or ನಾಲ್ವರ್, four men or women; ಅಯ್ವರ್, five men or women; ಅಠಿವರ್, six men or women; ಎಠಿವರ್ or ಎಠಿವರ್, seven men or women; ಎಣ್ಣಿರ್; ಒಮ್ಮದಿಮ್ಮರ್; ಪದಿಮ್ಮರ್ or ಪಯಿಮ್ಮರ್; ನೂವರ್; ಸಾಸಿವರ್; — ಮೂವ ತಿವರ್, ಮೂವತ್ತುಮೂವರ್, ಅಠಿವತ್ತುಮೂವರ್ (*cf.* § 272, 2).

The mediæval dialect uses *e. g.* ಒಬ್ಬಂ, ಒಬ್ಬಳ್, and also ಒಬ್ಬಂ, ಒಬ್ಬಳ್; ಇಬ್ಬರ್ and ಇಬ್ಬರ್; ಮೂವರ್; ನಾಲ್ವರ್; ಅಯ್ವರ್; ಅಠಿವರ್; ಎಠಿವರ್; ಪದಿನೆಣ್ಣಿರ್. The modern dialect has ಒಬ್ಬನು, ಒಬ್ಬಳು, ಇಬ್ಬರು, ಮೂವರು or ಮುವ್ವರು, ನಾಲ್ವರು, ಅಯ್ವರು or ಅಯ್ವರು, ಅಠಿವರು or ಆವರು, ಎಠಿವರು. See also §§ 310, 1; 311, remark.

Frequently the modern dialect, and occasionally also the mediæval one, express such appellative nouns of number by adding ಮನ್ನಿ (or ಜನರು), persons, to cardinal numbers, *e. g.* ಮೂಟಿ ಮನ್ನಿ, three persons ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮನ್ನಿ, ಅಯ್ರು ಮನ್ನಿ, (ಎಣ್ಣು ಜನರು).

Other ancient appellative nouns of number are ಕೆಲಬರ್, ಕೆಲಮ್ಮರ್, ಕೆಲರ್ (of ಕೆಲವು), some men or women; ಪಲಬರ್, ಪಲಮ್ಮರ್, ಪಲರ್ (of ಪಲವು, *cf.* § 90; § 248, 12, and as to form ಪೊಸಮ್ಮರ್ in § 273), many or several men or women. In the mediæval dialect they are ಕೆಲಬರ್, ಕೆಲಮ್ಮರ್, ಕೆಲರ್; ಪಲಬರ್, ಪಲರ್, ಹಲಬರ್, ಹಲರ್, and in the modern one ಕೆಲವರು; ಹಲವರು, ಹಲವರು. In the modern dialect ಕೆಲವು ಮನ್ನಿ or ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು, ಹಲವು ಮನ್ನಿ or ಹಲವು ಜನರು may be used instead of ಕೆಲವರು, etc.

The ancient appellative nouns of indefinite quantity in their epicene plural, derived from ಅನಿತು, ಇನಿತು, ಉನಿತು, ಎನಿತು, ಎಲ್ಲದು (see under No. 3), are ಅನಿಬರ್, so many men or women as those, ಇನಿಬರ್, so many men or women as these, (ಉನಿಬರ್), ಎನಿಬರ್, how many men or women, ಎಲ್ಲವರ್ (the ವ್ being euphonic, see § 266), ಎಲ್ಲರ್, all men or women, all of which are found also in the mediæval dialect with the exception of ಎಲ್ಲವರ್ (*cf.* § 272 under No. 2). Only ಎಲ್ಲರ್, in the forms of ಎಲ್ಲರು and ಎಲ್ಲರು, appears in the modern one.

The epicene nominative plural of ಅಷ್ಟು and ಇಷ್ಟು (see above under No. 3) in the modern dialect is ಅಷ್ಟರು, so many men or women as those, and ಇಷ್ಟರು, so many men or women as these. Instead of ಎಷ್ಟರು, how many persons, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ or ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರು is used.

279. By suffixing ಮೆ to the short form of a cardinal number (§ 278, 1) words are formed in the ancient dialect that express 'time' or 'times', e. g. ಒಮ್ಮೆ, one time or turn, once; ಇಮ್ಮೆ, two times, twice; ಮೂಮ್ಮೆ, ಮೂಮೆ, ಮುಮ್ಮೆ, ಮುಯ್ಯೆ, three times, thrice; ನಾಲ್ಕೆ; ಅಯ್ಯೆ; ಅರಿಯೆ; ಏರಿಯೆ; ಎಣ್ಣೆ; ಒಮ್ಮಯ್ಯೆ; ಪಯ್ಯಮ್ಮೆ; ನೂಮ್ಮೆ; ಸಾಸಿಮ್ಮೆ. For instance ಮಕಾರಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ವಕಾರಮಕ್ಕೊ, for the letter ಮ once the letter ವ is used.

In the mediæval dialect we find ಒಮ್ಮೆ, ಒಮ್ಮೆ (for ಒಮ್ಮೆ) and ಇಮ್ಮೆ (for ಇಮ್ಮೆ), and in the modern one ಒಮ್ಮೆ. (See § 212, 1; cf. § 306, b.)

In the ancient dialect there are formed also ಕೆಲಮ್ಮೆ (from ಕೆಲರ್ of ಕೆಲವು, see 278, 4), some times, and ಪಲಮ್ಮೆ (from ಪಲರ್ of ಪಲವು), many or several times, e. g.

ಕೂಮ್ಮೆಯಿನ್ ಆ ಮುನಿಯಂ ಕ

ಣ್ಣಮ್ಮಂ ನೀನಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ ಪೆಪ್ಪೆನ್ನರಸಂ |

ಮೂಮ್ಮೆ ಬಲವನ್ನು, ನುತಿಸಿ, ಪ

ಲಮ್ಮೆ ತುಲಾಯ್ತೆ, ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಣ್ಣಂ || (See translation in § 258.)

The ಮೆ is one of the taddhita suffixes (§ 243, A, 10), and only in course of time got the meaning of time or turn.

In the ancient and mediæval dialect 'time' or 'times' used to be expressed also by ಸೂರ್ತಿ (ಸೂರ್ತಿ) or ಬಾರಿ, e. g. ಒನ್ನ ಸೂರ್ತಿ, ಎರಡು ಸೂರ್ತಿ, ಒನ್ನ ಬಾರಿ, ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ; in the modern one the terms used are ಅವರ್ತಿ, ಬಾರಿ, ಸರತಿ, ಸರದಿ, ಸರ್ತಿ, ಸಲ, ಸಾರಿ, ಸಾರೆ, etc., e. g. ಒನ್ನಾವರ್ತಿ, ಎರಡು ಸರ್ತಿ.

280. To form words expressing 'fold' the ancient dialect frequently used ಮಡಿ, a fold, suffixed to the short forms of cardinal numbers (§ 278, 1), e. g. ಇಮ್ಮಡಿ, two-fold, twice as much, ಮೂಮ್ಮಡಿ or ಮೂವಡಿ (i. e. ಮೂ+ಮಡಿ), three-fold, three times as much, ನಾಲ್ವಡಿ (i. e. ನಾಲ್+ಮಡಿ), ಅಯ್ವಡಿ (i. e. ಅಯ್+ಮಡಿ), ಅರಿಯವಡಿ (i. e. ಅರಿಯ+ಮಡಿ, § 215, 7, b), ನೂಮ್ಮಡಿ, ಸಾಸಿಮ್ಮಡಿ.

Instances are:—

ಧರೆಯೊಳ್ ಬೀರದ ಪೆವ್ವಿನ

ನರನಿನ್ನಿಮ್ಮಡಿ, ಬಕಾರಿಯಿಂ ಮೂವಡಿ, ಭಾ |

ಸ್ವರಸುತನಿಂ ನಾಲ್ವಡಿ, ಮುರ

ಹರನಿನ್ನಯ್ವಡಿ ನೆಗಟ್ಟಿಯದಟರ ಭೀಮಂ || a terrible man of the heroes

of fame on earth (he was): twice as much as Arjuna of eminent valour, thrice as much as Bhîma, four times as much as Karna, five times as much as Krishna. (Cf. § 343, 3.)

ಇಮರಡಿ ಬಲಿಗೆ, ದಧೀಚಿಗೆ

ಮೂರ್ಮಡಿ, ಜೀಮೂತವಾಹನಂಗಂ, ಬಗೆಯಲ್, |

ನೂರ್ಮಡಿ, ಶಿಬಿಗಂ ದಿಟ ಸಾ

ಸಿರ್ಮಡಿ ಮಿಗಿಲ್ ಇಳಿಗೆ ಚಾಗದೊಳ್ ಸ್ವಪತುಂಗಂ || Nripatunga (was) in liberality on earth surpassing Bali two times, Dadhîçi three times, also Indra, if one considers, a hundred times, (and) indeed also Sibi a thousand times. (Cf. § 343, 1.)

In the mediæval and modern dialect we find ಇಮ್ಮಡಿ (for ಇಮರಡಿ), ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ (for ಮೂರ್ಮಡಿ), in the mediæval one ನೂರ್ಮಡಿ, ನೂರಿಯುಮಡಿ, ಎಣ್ಣುಮಡಿ, and in the modern one ಹತ್ತುಮಡಿ.

To form multiplication numbers in the modern dialect ಅಷ್ಟು and ಇಷ್ಟು (§ 278, 3) are frequently used, *e.g.* ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು (ಮತ್ತು+ಅಷ್ಟು), again so much as that, ಮತ್ತಿಷ್ಟು, again so much as this, or ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು (ಇನ್ನು+ಅಷ್ಟು), ಇನ್ನಿಷ್ಟು; ಎರಡಷ್ಟು (ಎರಡು+ಅಷ್ಟು), twice as much as that, ನಾಲ್ಕುಷ್ಟು, four times as much as that; *e.g.* ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಅಗಲ or ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಅಗಲ, as broad again, ಮೂರುಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದ, thrice as long (cf. § 310, 1).

XVI. On adverbs.

281. In § 212 lists of adverbs (particles, avyaya and nipāta) have been given, and in § 102, 9 their so-called gender has been adverted to. Kêśava calls such as are particularly used to modify the action of a verb 'kriyāviśēṣhaṇas', and gives the instance ತಿಬ್ಬಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, explaining it by ತಿಬ್ಬಮೆಹಗಹುದು ಅಹಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂ. In § 277 it has been remarked that some adjectives or attributive nouns in their neuter forms are used as adverbs.

It remains to be stated that in the ancient, mediæval and modern dialect adverbs are frequently formed by adding ಅಗಿ, 'having become'¹⁾, *e.g.* ಅಮಲಿನಮಾಗಿ or ನಿರ್ದೋಷಮಾಗಿ, faultlessly; ಸ್ಥಿರಮಾಗಿ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಮಾಡ್ಪಿ

¹⁾ The author thinks that this ಅಗಿ originally was, at least often, ಅಗೆ, 'so that it becomes or became or is' (cf. § 212, remark 2). This, certainly, is the case in our present Śabdamaṇidarpana's ಚಿಕ್ಕಣಮಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he made (a thing) level (by crushing), and ಸಣ್ಣಮಾಗಿ ತುಡಿದಂ, he trampled (a thing) into a mass of small particles, wherein the forms ಚಿಕ್ಕಣಮಾಗಿ and ಸಣ್ಣಮಾಗಿ only give the required meaning. Observe also the modern instance ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಅಪಾನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, in which only ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ can give the meaning intended, *viz.* it is proper to keep the books and clothes so that they be (or remain) very clean.

ವನು, one who loves constantly; ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ನುಡಿಯಲಿರಿಯದಾತ, one who cannot speak distinctly; ಹಿರಿದಾಗಿ ಪೀಡಿಸುವುದು, to distress greatly; *ಗಿಡಗಳು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಫಲಿಸುತ್ತವೆ, the trees bear fruit abundantly; ನಮ್ಮ ಒಡೆಯನು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸಾಕುತ್ತಾನೆ, our master fosters us very well; ಒಳಿತಾಗಿ ಮಾತಾಡುವುದು, to speak properly; ಅವನನ್ನು ಒಳಿತಾಗಿ ತಳಿಸಿದನು, he beat him soundly; ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೂಗಿದನು, he cried out loudly; ನೀನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತೀ, thou walkest quickly; ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಗನು ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, your boy writes correctly; ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಓದ ಬೇಕು, (you) must read distinctly; ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಳು, she walked becomingly. Others are ಮಲಿಯಾಗಿ, covertly; ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ, chiefly; ವೆಗ್ಗಳವಾಗಿ, exceedingly; ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ, generally; ಹೇರಳವಾಗಿ, abundantly; etc.

From the foot-note of § 166 it appears that in the ancient dialect ಅಯ್ (=ಅರಿ) and ಆಯ್ (=ಆರಿ) were once suffixed to nouns of direction, *e. g.* ತೆಂಕು and ಮೂಡು, in order to make them adverbs, became ತೆಂಕಯ್, ತೆಂಕಾಯ್, meaning 'southward, toward the south', and ಮೂಡಯ್, ಮೂಡಾಯ್, 'eastward, toward the east'.

Adverbs are expressed in the three dialects also by the instrumental, *e. g.* ಎಕಲ್ಪದಿಂ, optionally; ಸಂತಸದಿಂ, ಸನ್ನೋಷದಿನ್, gladly, willingly; ಬೇಗದಿಂ, quickly; ಉಲ್ಲಾಸದಿನ್, merrily; ಮೂಢತನದಿನ್, foolishly; ಸುಖದಿನ್, happily.

To express 'very', 'in a high degree' before adverbs ಅತಿ, ಬಲು, ಬಹಳ, ಬಹು may be used (*cf.* § 275), *e. g.* ಅತಿ ದೂರವಾಗಿ, very far; ಬಲು ಭಯಂಕರವಾಗಿ, in a very formidable manner; ಬಹಳ ಕ್ರೂರವಾಗಿ, very cruelly; ಬಹು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ, very nimbly. About the use of repetition of adverbs to express 'very' see § 307, *a*.

Keśava calls adverbs also avyayalingas (§ 90, likewise avyayapadas), adverbial declinable bases, his reason for doing so being the circumstance that in a few instances adverbs show case-terminations, as ಮತ್ತಿನ (genitive of ಮತ್ತೆ), ಅನ್ನಲಿಂ (ablative of ಅನ್ನಲಿ).

When adverbs are in connection with verbs, they generally precede the verb immediately or the subject and its predicate, undergoing no change of gender and number, *e. g.* ತಿಬ್ಬಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ; ದೋಷರಹಿತಂ ಪೇರ್ದಿಂ (see § 327); ನಿರ್ನೇರಂ ಬಂದಂ; ಚೆಚ್ಚರಂ ನುಡಿದಂ; ಮಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಲ್ಲಂ, ಮಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಲ್ಲಳ್, ಮಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಲ್ಲದು; ಮತ್ತೆ ನೋಡಿದಂ, ಮತ್ತೆ ನೋಡಿದಳ್, ಮತ್ತೆ ನೋಡಿದುದು; ಭೋಂಕನೊರ್ವಂ ಬಂದಂ; ಮೆಲ್ಲನಿರ್ವರ್ ನುಡಿದರ್; ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ಪೋದರ್. If something is put between the subject and predicate, it is to be done so that the adverb stands where it clearly modifies the sense of the predicate, as in the following instance:—

ಭೋಂಕನೆ ದೇವಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ ಅನ್ನಾರತಿಯನ್, ಉಘೇ ಎನ್ನು, ತನ್ನೆತ್ತುತ್ತಿದರ್. In a stanza, however, the position may be sometimes chosen at the convenience of its author, as ತಗುಳ್ಳಂ ಸಮಸನ್ನಾ ಯುಗಂಗಳೊಳ್ ಅಮಲಿನಮ್ ಆಗೆಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ ಸವರ್ಣ ವಿಧಾನಂ, homogeneousness takes place faultlessly everywhere in those well-known couples (of vowels, e. g. ಅ ಅ). ಸನ್ನ ಪಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಕಾರಂ ದೊರೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುಂ ವಿಕಲ್ಪದಿಂ, instead of the generally known letter ಪ the letter ಹ may be optionally used.

282. Regarding the adverbs which have been called postpositions by us and regarding the adverbs of place and time (§ 212, 2. 3. 6) the following instances may be given in which they govern the genitive:— ಮರದತ್ತಣಿಂ (ಮರದ ಅತ್ತಣಿಂ), from the tree; ತಮ್ಮತ್ತಲ್ (ತಮ್ಮ ಅತ್ತಲ್), to their side; ಕರ್ಣನನ್ನಿರೆ (ಕರ್ಣನ ಅನ್ನಿರೆ), like Karna; ಗಿರಿಯನ್ನೆ (ಗಿರಿಯ ಅನ್ನೆ), like a hill; ತಳಿರನ್ನೆ (ತಳಿರ ಅನ್ನೆ), like young shoots; ನನ್ನನ್ನೆ, like me; ಬಲಿಯನ್ನೆವೊಲ್, like Bali; ಅರ್ಥದಲ್, in the meaning; ಮರದಲ್ಲಿ, in the tree; ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ, in him; ನುಡಿಗಳಹಗೆ, like (one's) words; ಊರಿಂ (ಊರ ಇಂ), from the village; ತನ್ನೆ ದುರಿಗೆ, in front of him; ಭಯದೆ (ಭಯದ ಎ), from fear; ಗಿಳಿಯೊಡನೆ, with a parrot; ನಿನ್ನೊಡನೆ, with thee; ಮನೆಯೊಳ್, in the house; ನೀರೊಳಗೆ, in the water; ಪೇರಾಲದ ಕೆಳಗೆ, under a large banyan tree; ಅವನ ಪಿನ್ನೆ, after him; ಊರ ಹೊರಗೆ, outside the village; ಅರಮನೆಯ ಮುನ್ನೆ, before the palace; ಆನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ, on an elephant; ಜಲನಿಧಿಯ ವೊಲ್, like the ocean; ಅವನ ಹಾಗೆ, like him; ತೊಡಿಯಾಚೆ, on the other side of a stream; ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ಸುತ್ತ, round a ripe fruit; ಕೆಲವು ವರುಷಗಳ ಮುಂಚೆ, some years ago; ಸೈನ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ, with the army; ಅದರಿ ತುಸುಕ, on account of that; ಅವನ ಕೂಡ, with him; ತನ್ನೆಯ ಸಂಗಡ, with the father; ದೇವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, concerning God; ಇದರಿ ಹೊರ್ತು, except this; ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ, near me, about me; ಬಾಗಿಲ ಹತ್ತರ, near the door; ಕಾನ್ನನ ಹತ್ತಿರ, near a lover; ಇನ್ನಿನ ವರೆಗೆ, till to-day; ಇನ್ನಿನ ತನಕ, till to-day; ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳ ತರುವಾಯ, after some days.

Instances in which some of them govern the dative, are:— ಬಿನ್ನುವಿಂಗಿ ದಿರ್, in front of a hindu; ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಇದಿರಾಗಿ, before elder people; ತನ್ನ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಆಚೆಯ ದೇಶ, the country beyond his country; ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧದ ಧಾತುಗೆ ಮುನ್ನೆ, in front of the theme of the negative; ಕೆಲವು ವರುಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, some years ago; ಈಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, before bringing forth; ಪಾದಪ್ರಕ್ಷಾ ಲನೆಗೋಸುಗ, on account of washing the feet; ಕಾಳೆಗಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ, on account of battle; ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸುಗರ, on account of that; ಪರ್ವತಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತರ, near the mountain.

Instances in which some of them govern the instrumental (*i. e.* ablative), are:—ಮಿತ್ರಮಣ್ಣಲದಿನ್ನೆ ಆಚೆಯ ಮಣ್ಣಲಂ, a province beyond the province of an ally; ಉಡಿಯಿನ್ನ ಕೆಳಗೆ, below the waist; ಅದರಿಂದ ಮುನ್ನೆ, from that (time), more remote than that; ಅದರಿಂದ ಮುನ್ನ, from that (time); ಅತ್ತಲಿಂ ಮುನ್ನ, before that time; ನಾಮಾಖ್ಯಾತವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂ ಪಿನ್ನೆ, behind the noun- and verb-suffixes. See § 352, 4 a.

Instances in which one of them is used with the dative of verbal nouns combined with ಇನ್ನು (another form of ಇನ್ನ, the termination of the instrumental *i. e.* ablative; *cf.* 343, 2), are:—ಅವನು ಬರುವದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನು ಮುಂಜೆ, (lit. he of the coming-to it-from before), before he comes. ತಾನು ಹಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನು ಮುಂಜೆ, (lit. he of the jumping-to it-from before), before he jumps. ಯಾರೂ ತಿಳಿದದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನು ಮುಂಜೆ, (lit. any one of the having known or knowing-to it-from before), before anybody knew or knows. ಅವನು ಬಾರದದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನು ಮುಂಜೆ, (lit. he of the not having come or not coming-to it-from before), as long as he did not or does not come.

Instances in which they are used immediately in connection with nouns, pronouns, so-called adjectives, adverbs, inflected forms of the verb, imperatives, infinitives (§§ 187. 188), past participles (§ 154 *seq.*), and the so-called relative participles (§§ 175-186), are:—

a) ಇನ್ನವ್ಯೋಲ್, like Indra. ಇನ್ನೆವರಂ, up to this time. ಮೂರುದಿನ ತನಕ, for three days. ವಾರ್ಧಿಮುಟ್ಟಿ, as far as the sea. ದೆಸೆಗಳಿರ, O directions of the compass! ರಾಮಾ, O Rāma! ಪೆವ್ವೊ, grandeur indeed! ಆನೆಯೊ, (is it) an elephant? ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೇ, even that manner. See § 287, 8 regarding numerals.

b) ಆತನೆ, even he. ನೀವೇ, even you! ಆತನಯೆ, even of him. ಅದೇ, that very thing. ಇದೇನೋ, what (could) this (be)? ಚಿಂತೆ ಯಾತಕೋ, why sorrowful thoughts? *Cf.* §§ 260. 283. 312. About ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಉ, ಲೂ see §§ 284. 285.

c) ಕಪ್ಪೊ, (is it) black? ಬಿಳಿದೆ, (it is) even white! ಕಠಿಣವೇ, difficult indeed! ಉಚಿತವೇ, (could it be) proper?

d) ಹಾಗೇ, just so; (or could it be) thus? ಹೀಗೆಯೇ, in this very manner; (or could it be) thus? ಅಂತೇ=ಹಾಗೇ. ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲೊ, am not I ruined? *Cf.* § 299, 1. 2. 3; § 300, 3. 4.

e) ನಿಮಗೀಯಡದಾಯಿತೆ, could this poverty have befallen you? ಕೇಳಿರೆ, do you not ask? ಎಡದಿಂದನೋ, did he behave dishonestly? ಬಿದ್ದನೋ, did he fall? ಹೊಡೆದೆನೋ, did I beat? ಬಂದಿರಾ, have you come (in questioning

politely)? ಹೋಗುತ್ತೀರಾ, do you go? ಮಥನಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಥೆ ಕೇಳುವುದುಣ್ಣೆ, would (one) ask for a tale at the time of churning? ಮೂಢ ಬಲ್ಲನೆ ಚ್ಚಾನದೃಢ ಭಕ್ತಿಯ, does a fool know the firm devotion of wisdom? ದಡ್ಡಿಗೇ ಹೋದೇನೆ? ಅದು ದೂರ ಉಲಿಯಿತು, should I go to the fold? that remained far behind.

f) ನೋಡ ಬನ್ನಿರೊ, come to see! ಹೇಳಿಲೋ, shall I say? ವಾಲಿನೊ, ಜಗ ದೀಶ, protect, lord of the universe! ಕೇಳೊ, ಕೇಳೊ, ಮನುಜನೇ, hear, hear, O man! ಅಕ್ಕಾ, ತಟಕುಜೇನುತುಪ್ಪಾ ಕೊಡೇ, O elder sister, give me a drop of honey (the ಎ being here used in addressing a female, cf. 283). ತಂಗೀ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರೇ, O younger sister, come here!

g) ವಾಡೆ (ವಾಡು+ಎ), when (he, she, it) sings or sang, when (they) sing or sang. ನುಡಿಯೆ, when (he, she, it) speaks or spoke, when (they) speak or spoke. ಉಣಲ್ (ಉಣ್+ಅಲ್), when (he, she, it) eats or ate, when (they) eat or ate. ಆಡಲೇ ಬಾರದು, it is not allowed to speak at all. ಕಿಡಲೊಡಂ, when (it) was destroyed; ನುಡಿಯಲೊಡಂ, when (he) spoke; ಬರಲೊಡನೆ, directly when (he) came (see § 365).

h) ನವ್ವಿಸಿಯೆ, having even caused to confide. ಆಗಿಯೇ, having indeed become. ನಿಲ್ಲದೇ, not standing (or waiting) at all. ನೋಡದಲೇ, not seeing at all (about the ಅಲ್ see the end of this paragraph). About ಉಂ and ಲೂ see §§ 286. 287, 5.

i) ಮುತ್ತುಂ ಮೆಲಿಸುಂಗೋದನ್ನಿರೆ, (lit. pearls and pepper corns of the having been threaded thus) as if pearls and pepper corns were threaded (together). ಗೆಲ್ಲ ಬಲಿಕ್ಕ, (lit. of the having won or of the winning after), after having won or after winning. ಅರ್ಚಿಸಿದಿಂ (ಅರ್ಚಿಸಿದ+ಇಂ) ಬಲಿಕ್ಕ, (lit. of the having worshipped-from after), after (he, etc.) had worshipped. * ಮನಸಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನ ಹಾಗೆ, (lit. of the having been or of the being fit thus), as was or is fit (about ಹಾಗೆ, cf. §§ 298, 5; 300, 2). ಬನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ, (lit. of the having come or of the coming after), after coming. ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ, after going; ಕಣ್ಣಾಗ, (lit. of the having seen then), when (he, etc.) saw. ಆದನ್ನ, (lit. of the having become or of the coming then), when (he, etc.) became or when (he, etc.) becomes. ಮಾಡಿದ ವೋಲ್, as if (he, etc.) made or makes. ಪರೆವುದುಂ, when (it, etc.) dispersed (see § 365). ಪುಗುವಿನಂ, when (he, etc.) enters or when (we, you, they) enter (see § 365). ಈವನ್ನೆಗಂ, till (or so that he, etc.) might give (see § 365). ಮುಗಿಯುವಾಗ್ಗೆ, when (it) is finished. ಬರ್ಪನ್ನ = ಬರುವಾಗ. ಬರುವಾಗ, when (he, etc.) comes or when (we, you, they) come. ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತಾನೆ, he is likely to be ruined. ಮನಮ್ಬುಗುವನ್ನೆ, so that (it) enters the mind. ಪಡೆವನಕ, till (he, she, it) obtains or till (we, you, they) obtain. ಆಗುವ

ತನಕ, till (he, etc.) becomes or till (we, etc.) become. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ; in order to drink. ಲಾಲಿಸುವ ವೋಲ್, so that (he, etc.) listens or so that (they) listen. ಸಿಕ್ಕದ ಹಾಗೆ, (lit. of the not having found or of the not finding thus), so that (he, etc.) was not found or so that (we, etc.) were not found. ನೋಯಿಸದಂತೆ, so that (it) did not or does not pain. ಅಜ ಹರಿ ಜನಿಸದತ್ತ, at the time that Aja and Hari had not been born. ಬಾರದ ಮುಂಚೆ, as long as (he, etc.) does not come or (we, etc.) do not come or as long as (he, etc., we, etc.) did not come. ಉಳ್ಳೊಡೆ, if (he, etc.) is (or be), if (we, etc.) are (or be). ಅಳದರೆ, if (he, etc.) measures (or measure), if (we, etc.) measure. ಬೇಡಿದ ಹೊರ್ತು, unless (he, etc.) prays (or pray), unless (we, etc.) pray. ಮಾಡದ ಹೊರ್ತು, unless (he, etc.) does or makes (or do or make), unless (we, etc.) do or make. Cf. §§ 363. 364. Regarding the subjunctive see §§ 287, 5; 314.

About the different meanings of the adverbs of question as specified in ancient grammars see Dictionary, and also § 283.

Occasionally a euphonic ಲ್ is used in the mediæval and modern dialect to suffix the ಎ or ಏ of emphasis, e. g. ಬಲಿಕ್ಕಲೆ, ಸಹಿತಲೆ, ಅಕ್ಕತೆಯಿನ್ನಲೆ, ಎನುತಲೆ, ಕೂಡಲೆ, ಕೂಡಲೇ (cf. the ಲ್ before ಊ in §§ 285. 286). In the negative participle of the modern dialect this ಲ್ appears also as ಅಲ್, e. g. ನೋಡದಲೆ (i. e. ನೋಡದ+ಅಲೆ), ಕೂಡದಲೇ (i. e. ಕೂಡದ+ಅಲೇ). The ಎ of emphasis in combination with euphonic ಅಲ್ may take the form of ಇ in modern poetry, e. g. ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿನ್ನಲಿ, ಒಡಮ್ಪಡುತ್ತಲಿ (cf. § 109, b, c, instr.; § 362, after c).

283. Some peculiar instances of the modern dialect regarding the use of the adverbial suffixes ಏ and ಓ, added to the interrogative pronouns ಏನು, ಯಾವದು, ಯಾವನು, ಯಾವಳು and the interrogative noun of indefinite quantity ಎಷ್ಟು (§ 278, 3), are:—ಏನೇ, what? eh? (used in calling to a female or asking a female, e. g. ಏನೇ, ಅವ್ವಾ? ಏನೇ, ತಂಗೀ? cf. § 282, f); what, eh? i. e. whatsoever (e. g. ಮಾವಾ, ಏನೇ ಇರಲಿ);

ಏನೋ, what? (used in asking males contemptuously); O! (used in addressing males, e. g. ಏನೋ, ಗೋವಿನ್ನೆ?); O what? what could it be? (e. g. ಒನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹಲುವೋ? ಏನೋ? ಅನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಆ ಆಲದ ಮರವು ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ); O what? I do not know (e. g. question: ಹೇಲಿದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಯಿತೋ? answer: ಏನೋ? or question: ಕೂಸಿಗೆ ಏನಾಯಿತೋ? answer: ಏನೋ?); O what? one does not know what? i. e. something one does not know (e. g. ಏನೋ ಆಗಿ ಸತ್ತನು; ಆ ಮೂಕಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ಏನೋ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು; ಏನೋ ಒನ್ನು ಕಾರಣದ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ);

ಯಾವದೋ, O what? *i. e.* something one does not know, a certain (object, with or without ಒನ್ನು, *e. g.* ಯಾವದೋ ಆಟ, a certain play; ಯಾವದೋ ಒನ್ನು ದೇವಾಲಯ); ಯಾವನೋ, ಯಾವಳೋ, O who? *i. e.* a certain man, a certain woman (generally with ಒಬ್ಬನು, ಒಬ್ಬಳು, *e. g.* ಯಾವನೋ ಒಬ್ಬನು, ಯಾವಳೋ ಒಬ್ಬಳು; see remark under § 292);

ಯಾರೋ, O who? *i. e.* a certain person, somebody (with or without ಒಬ್ಬರು, *e. g.* ಆ ಮಾಂಸವನ್ನು ಯಾರೋ ಕದ್ದುಕೊಂಡನು. ಯಾರೋ ಅತ್ತ ಹಾಗೆ. ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೊಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು);

ಎಷ್ಟೋ, O how many? how very many! very many! (*e. g.* ಕೆಲವು ಮಂಗಳಗಳು ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಹಾಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಆ ಹುತ್ತಿನೊಳಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಇಲಿವೆಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನರು ಅಡ್ಡಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ); O how much or many! one does not know how much or many (*e. g.* ಆ ವರ್ತಕನಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿವಸ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೂಯಿ ದೊರೆಯದಾಗ ಕಾಡ ನಾಯಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿವಸ ಉಪವಾಸವಿರುತ್ತವೆ).

Concerning questions in general in the same dialect it may be stated here that in such questions as ಇದು ನಿನ್ನದೋ, is this thine? ಇದು ನಿನ್ನದೇನು may be used. The suffixed ಏನು may also become ಏನೋ, *e. g.* ನಾಲ್ಕಾಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟನೋ, did he give four Annas? ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಎದ್ದಳೋ, did she rise early in the morning? At the same time, in common conversation, the sign of question is sometimes entirely omitted and the question shown by the tone of the voice, *e. g.* ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ, does he go to the garden? ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, does he give the (promised) money? ನಾಳೆ ಬರುವರು, will they come to-morrow? If there is an interrogative in the question, the question simply is *e. g.* ಹುಚ್ಚಾ, ನಿನ್ನ ಮನಸಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಆಟ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, O Huččā, what play do you like? See ಎಲ್ಲಿದಂ in § 243, remark; regarding ಅವ, ಯಾವ, etc. §§ 265, 271; regarding questions in general § 356, II, 12.

284. Of the conjunctions mentioned in § 212, 5, four, *viz.* ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಉ, ಲಾ, are postpositions (§ 212, 6).

First they serve to unite words, which uniting is called samuččaya. The way of doing so is called also umuvidhi (*i. e.* um + vidhi, the u after um being euphonic), 'the copulative method or rule'.

In this respect ಅಂ and ಉಂ are suffixed to case-terminations of words except in the genitive (see § 351, remark). In the nominative and instrumental ಉಂ alone is used; and again ಉಂ alone is suffixed to the accusative, in which case it is inserted before the case-termination. In

the locative ಅಂ is generally preferred to ಉಂ. These rules about ಅಂ and ಉಂ* apply to the ancient and mediæval dialect.

ಅಂ and ಉಂ express 'and', the first ಅಂ or ಉಂ being not translated into English.

Instances regarding the nominative are:—ನರನುಂ ನರನನ್ನನನುಂ ಗುರುವುಂ, Arjuna and Abhimanyu and Dîrṇa. ಹರಿಯುಂ ಹರನುಂ, Hari and Hara. ಜಿನೇಂದ್ರರುಂ ಗಣೇಂದ್ರರುಂ, Jinêndras and Gaṇêndras. ಕೇವಲಿಗಳುಂ ಶ್ರುತಕೇವಲಿಗಳುಂ, Kêvalis and Śrutakêvalis. ಅದುಮ್ ಇದುಂ, that and this. ಅರಸರುಮ್ ಅರಸಿಯರುಂ ಕೂಡಿ ಇಹ ಬನಂ, a pleasure ground where king and queen are together. ಆಲಿವರಲ್ಲಳುಮ್ ಇನ್ನಗೋಪಮುಂ ಸೂಸಿದವಭ್ರದಿಂ, hail-stones and fire-flies showered from the sky. ಮೇಲೆಯುಂ ಕೆಳಗೆಯುಂ, above and below. ಆನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆಯುಮ್ ಆಳ ಮೇಲೆಯುಂ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆಯುಂ ಪರಿದುದೊನ್ನೆ ಗಜಂ ಭುವನೈಕರಾಮನಾ, on the elephants and on the soldiers and on the horses rushed the one elephant of Bhuvanaikarâma.

Instances regarding the accusative are:—ಒನ್ನೆಡೆಯೊಳ್ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದೆ ಪಿರಿಯ ವುಲಿಯುಮಂ ಕವಿಲೆಯುಮಂ, must one tie a large tiger and a brown cow in the same place? ಅವನುಮಮ್ ಆಕೆಯುಮಂ, him and her. ಫಲಮುಮಂ ಪುಷ್ಪಮುಮಂ, fruit and flower. ಅವರುಮಮ್ ಆಕೆಗಳುಮಂ, them (the males) and them (the females). Occasionally the first ಅಂ is omitted, as in ಜಲನಿಧಿ ಜಲಚಯಮಂ ರತ್ನಚಯಮುಮಂ ಧರಿಸುವ ವೊಲ್, like the ocean containing a mass of water and a mass of pearls.

Instances regarding the instrumental are:—ಕಾಲಿನ್ನೆಯುಂ ಕೆಯ್ಯಿನ್ನೆಯುಂ ಘಟ್ಟಿಸಿದಂ, he struck with his feet and hands. ಫಲದಿನ್ನಮುಂ ಪುಷ್ಪದಿನ್ನಮುಂ ವೂಜಿಸಿದಂ, he worshipped with fruits and flowers.

Instances regarding the dative are:—ದ್ರೋಣಂಗಂ ನಿನಗಂ ಬಿಲ್ವಾಣಿಕೆ ಸಕ್ಕಸಮನೆ, are Drôṇa and you quite equal in the skill of archery? (cf. § 321) ವಂಚಿಸುವುದವಂಗಿಯುಂ ನಿನಗೆಯುಂ ಸಹಜಂ, cheating naturally belongs to him and you. ಆತಂಗಮ್ ಅರಸಿಗಂ ವಿಖ್ಯಾತಿಯಶಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ ಕುಲಕಂ ಚಲಕ್ಕಂ ಭೂತಲದೊಳ್ ಆರ್ಗಮ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, Vikhyâtiyaśa was born to him and the queen, superior to all in the world as to family and firmness of character (cf. § 343, 1, b). ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕುಂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಕ್ಕುಂ ಸಮಾಸಮಿಲ್ಲ, (generally there) is no composition for (i. e. of) Kannada and Samskrita words.

An instance regarding the ablative is:—ಜಾದಿಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆಯುಂ ಕೇದಗೆಯೆತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆಯುಂ ಕಮ್ಮು ಬನ್ನದು, fragrance proceeded from the great-flowered jasmine and the screw-pine.

Instances regarding the locative are:—ಚಲದೊಳಮ್ ಆಚಾರದೊಳಂ ಕಲಿತನ
ದೊಳಂ, in firmness of character, and in good behaviour, and in valour.
ಎಲ್ಲಂಗಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲ ಧನಮುಮನ್ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯೊಳಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲ ತೆಲಿದೊಳಂ ಕುಡುಗೆಮ, O, in
every wise may he give (us) all kinds of riches in all places and every
manner. To ಅಲ್ಲಿ (also when case-termination in the locative), ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ
ಉಂ uses to be suffixed, as ಅಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ. The Śābdānu-
śāṣana has ಅವನೊಳುಂ and ಅವನೊಳಂ.

ಉಂ is sometimes omitted in the nominative of the ancient dialect
(see § 348, 8; 354, II, 4 foot-note; 357, 2, d) and in its instrumental or
ablative (see the verse quoted in § 352, 4, α ಮತ್ತೆಹಸ್ತಿಗಳ etc.); and (ac-
cording to Nudigaṭṭu, p. 185) likewise ಉ in the locative of the modern
dialect, e. g. ಎಜ್ಜದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಢನಿದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ದೇವರು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಾನೆ,
(according to the same), at the end of past participles, e. g. ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಪ್ನ
ವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಓದು (cf. § 286), and in the nominative, when a series
of nouns is introduced, which last practice appears also in the other two
dialects (see § 354, II, remarks α. b).

285. ಅಂ and ಉಂ appear, as stated in § 284, only in the ancient
and mediæval dialect.

In addition to them the mediæval dialect uses ಉ and ಲೂ, e. g. ಲಜ್ಜೆಯುಂ
ನಾಚಿಕೆಯು ಮೊಳೆವುತಿರೆ, when embarrassment and shame were arising.
ಉಣಲುಡಲು ತಮಗಿಲ್ಲ, they have nothing to eat and to put on. ಸಾಲವ
ಕೊಡುವವನೂ ಸಾಲವ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವನೂ, a lender of money and a borrower of
money. See the close of this paragraph.

In the modern dialect ಲೂ alone is generally used. As the two other
dialects it does not suffix it to the genitive; to the other cases it
immediately (sometimes with the application of euphonic elision, § 215)
adds 'it, except to the instrumental and ablative in which it puts a
euphonic ಲ್ between (cf. the close of § 282, and ಎನ್ನಲೂ in § 286).
Instances are:—ರಾಮನೂ ಕೃಷ್ಣನೂ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ, Rāma and Kṛishṇa come.
ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಸುವವನೂ ಅನ್ನ ಕೊಡುವವನೂ ಕಷ್ಟದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಕಾಯುವವನೂ, he who
teaches knowledge, and he who gives food, and he who saves from
trouble. ಹೋಗುವದೂ ಬರುವದೂ, going and coming. ಆಡಿನ ಮಲಿಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನ
ಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನಂತೆ ತಿರಿಗಾಡುವದೂ ಹಾಲಿಾಡುವದೂ ಬೇಕು, to walk and jump about
at pleasure is the desire of young goats. ದೊಡ್ಡದೂ ಕಸವುಳ್ಳದೂ, that (is)
large and powerful. ಹಗಲೂ ಇರುಳೂ, day and night. ಅನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕುನ್ನೀ
ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, in that way and in this way the children of Kuntī do

not get a kingdom. ದನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಡೆದದೂ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೂ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, cattle know when they are beaten and know when they are treated kindly. ತಾಯಿ ತನ್ನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೂ ಬನ್ಧವಿನ ಮೇಲೆಯೂ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಬಹಳ, on (my) parents and relatives my love (is) abundant (i. e. I love them abundantly).—ಹೆದಿರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಉಪಕಾರವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, (we) must show love and kindness to others. ತೋಳಗಳು ಹನ್ನಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಯ್ಯುವವು, wolves use to carry off pigs and dogs.—ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ದಲೂ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿನ್ದಲೂ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸು, serve God with love and devotion. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿನ್ದಲೂ ಊರುಗಳಿನ್ದಲೂ ಜನರು ಬನ್ನರು, (there) came people from villagos and towns.—ಹಿನ್ನಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಆ ದ್ವೀಪಕ್ಕೂ ನಡುವೆ, between Hindusthân and that island. ನಿಂಗಪ್ಪನಿಗೂ ಅವನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಭೋಜನ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದನು, he gave Ningappa and his children to eat. ಒಡೆಯನ ಮೋಡಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಮಾತಿನ ಕಡೆಗೂ ನಾಯಿಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ, the attention of dogs is (directed) towards the face and towards the words of (their) master. ಮನೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಹೊದಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚುವರು, doors are put for coming into a house and for going out.—ಎಚ್ಚರಿದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಗಾಢನಿದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದೇವರು ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, God preserves thee in waking and deep sleep. ದಂತದಲ್ಲೂ (=ದಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ) ಒಷ್ಠದಲ್ಲೂ, in the teeth and lips. ಔಷಧಗಳೊಳಗೂ ಪಕ್ವಾನ್ನಗಳೊಳಗೂ ಬಹುತರವಾಗಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ, they frequently put sugar into medicines and dishes.

Instances of the conjunction ಉ being exceptionally used also in the modern dialect will be drawn attention to in § 295.

286. ಉಂ and ಉ are in a copulative sense suffixed, also to past participles, the first 'and' disappearing in an English translation, e. g. ವಿನಾಗಿಯುಮ್ ಎಸಡಿಯಾಗಿಯುಮ್ ಎನಾಗಿಯುಂ ತಾನೆಲ್ಲಂ, he is a fish and a crab and all (whatever it may be). ತರುವಾಯಿಂ ಸನ್ನಿಯೆನ್ನಂ ನಾಮಮ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ಸಮಾಸಮ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ತದ್ಧಿತಮ್ ಎನ್ನಮ್ ಆಖ್ಯಾತಮ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ಧಾತುವೆನ್ನಮ್ ಅಪಭ್ರಂಶಮ್ ಎನ್ನಮ್ ಅವ್ಯಯಮ್ ಎನ್ನಮ್ ಈ ಶಬ್ದಮಣಿದರ್ಪಣದೊಳ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಮ್ ಎಣ್ಣಕ್ಕುಂ, in successive order there are eight topics in the Śabdamanidarpana (viz.) sandhi (literally 'and sandhi a having said'), and nāma (lit. 'and nāma a having said'), and samāsa, and taddhita, and ākhyāta, and dhātu and apabhramśa, and avyaya. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ವ್ಯಂಜನಾಂತಲಿಂಗಂಗಳ್ ಅತ್ವಮಂ ಪಡೆದುಂ ದ್ವಿತಂ ಬೆರಸಿದುತ್ವಮಂ ಪಡೆದುಮ್ ಅನ್ವಯೋಪಮಂ ಮೇಣ್ ಬಡೆದುಂ ಲಿಂಗಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ, Samskrita nominal themes ending in consonants become declinable bases (in Kannada) when they receive an ಅ, and when they receive an ಉ

with doubling of the final consonant, and, further, when they receive end-dropping (*i. e.* when their final is dropped). ರಥರ ಕಾವಲವನ್ನಿರ ಹೆಸರು ಸವ್ಯೇಶ್ಠ ಎನ್ನೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಸ್ಥ ಎಂದೂ ಉಣ್ಣು, the names of the guards of champions are savyêshthā and dakshināsthā. ಅನ್ನುಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆಯೂ, thus and further. ಶುಧ್ಧವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೇಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಓದು, read so that thou canst be heard in a pure manner and in an intelligible manner. ಆ ಕಾಗದ ದವ್ವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹುರುಬರಕಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, that paper is thick and rough. ನೀನು ಬಹಳ ಚಿಕ್ಕವನಾಗಿಯೂ ತಿಳಿಗೇಡಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದೀ, thou art very little and stupid. ಗಾಳಿಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿಯೂ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಸಲುವಾಗಿಯೂ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಿಡಿಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚುವರು, they use to furnish a house with windows on account of air and on account of light. ಈ ಹಡಗುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಳಿಯಿನ್ದ ಸಾಗುವ ಹಡಗು ಎತ್ತಲೂ ಉಗಿಯಿನ್ದ ಸಾಗುವ ಹಡಗು ಎತ್ತಲೂ (in the modern dialect ಉ is suffixed to ಎತ್ತ by means of a euphonic ಳ, *cf.* the ಳ of the instrumental and ablative in § 285 and the ಳ in § 362 after *c*; about ಎತ್ತ see § 198, remark 1) ಎರಡು ತರಗಳುಣ್ಣು, of these vessels there are two kinds (*viz.*) vessels that move forwards by wind and vessels that move forwards by steam. ಕೆಲವರು ಆ ಹುಡುಗನನ್ನು ಊರ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹಾಕ ಬೇಕೆತ್ತಲೂ ಕೆಲವರು ಅವನನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆದೆತ್ತಲೂ ಹೇಳಿದರು, some said "it is necessary to remove the boy from the village and cast (him) out", and some "it is good, if one puts him into prison". ಹೆಣ್ಣುಬೆಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಕಾಮಿ ಎನ್ನೂ ಗಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಬಾವುಗೆ ಎನ್ನೂ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ, they call a female cat kāmī and a male one bāvuga.

In the ancient dialect this copulative sense holds good also when ಉಂ is added to the infinitive with final ಎ (§ 187, 4), *e. g.* ಪ್ರಥಮಾರ್ಥಂ ತೋರಿಯುಂ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾರ್ಥಂ ತೋರಿಯುಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಷಷ್ಠಿ ದೊರೆ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಇರ್ಕುಂ, when the sense of the nominative appears and when the sense of the accusative appears, the genitive may be used there (instead; see § 352, 1 *a.* 1 *b*). ಕ್ರಮಗಣನಮ್ ಇರೆಯುಮ್ ಒಲ್ಲನೆ ಇರೆಯುಂ ಯುಗಪದುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮವುರುಷಂ ಪರಂ, when (in a sentence) they (the three pronouns) are enumerated together in their order (as ಆತಂ, ನೀಂ, ಆಂ) and when they are (enumerated together) ad libitum (as ನೀಂ, ಆತಂ, ಆಂ), the first person follows (them, see § 355, II, 1).

The same meaning obtains also when ಅಂ is suffixed to the postposition ಒಡೆ, 'if', this being at the end of a relative participle, *e. g.* ಪೂರ್ವದೀರ್ಘಮ್ ಆದೊಡಮ್ ಅವ್ಯಯಮ್ ಆದೊಡಮ್ ಅನೇಕಾಕ್ಷರಮ್ ಆದೊಡಂ ದ್ವಿತ್ವಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, if there is a preceding long (letter), and if the word is an avyaya, and if it is polysyllabic, there is no doubling (of the final consonant). ಪ್ರತಿ

ಷೇಧಾರ್ಥದೊಳೆ ಧಾತುವಿಗೆ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಪರಮ್ ಆದೊಡಂ ಭೂತಕಾಲಕ್ರಿಯೆಯೊಳ್ ಪ್ರತಿ
ಷೇಧಮನ್ ಉಸಿರ್ವ ಅದೆಯೆಮ್ಮುದು ಪರಮ್ ಆದೊಡಂ ನ ಣ ಲ ಯ ಳಂಗಳಿಗೆ ದ್ವಿತ್ವ
ವೃತ್ತಿ ನಿತ್ಯಂ, if in the very sense of the negative a personal termination
follows the verbal theme, and if ಅದೆ which in the past participle expresses
negation, follows, (the letters) ನ ಣ ಲ ಯ ಳ are always doubled. A
similar way of expression we meet with in the modern dialect when ಲಾ
is suffixed to ಅರೆ (=ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ) and this stands at the end of a relative
participle, e. g. ನಾಯಿಯು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮಿಗೆಯ ನೇವಕನೆನ್ನರೂ ಜೀವದ ಗೆಳೆಯ
ನೆನ್ನರೂ ಸಲ್ಲುವದು, dogs are well known as faithful servants and as true
friends of man.

It may be remarked here that if ಅಂ in the last-mentioned connection
occurs but once, it may occasionally be translated 'furthermore', 'and',
e. g. ದೋಷಮ್ ಇದದೊಳೆ ಎನಾನುಮ್ ಉಳ್ಳೊಡಂ ಪ್ರಿಯದಿಂ ತಿರುವುದು, further-
more if (there) is any mistake in this (Śabdamanidarpaṇa), correct (it)
with friendly disposition. The same takes place sometimes when in the
modern dialect ಅರೂ (ಅರೆ+ಲಾ) is added to a relative participle and
occurs but once, the meaning being 'and', 'also', e. g. ಬೇಡುವದೇ ಕಷ್ಟ,
ಬೇಡಿದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವದು ಅತಿಕಷ್ಟ, begging (is) affliction indeed; and if
(somebody) begs, to say "no (I do or can not give you anything)" is an
excessive affliction. ನನಗಾದರೂ ಅದೇ ಬೇಕು, also I want the very same
thing. ಅರಳಿ ಹಾಲು ಇವಾದರೂ ಬಿಳೇ ಬಣ್ಣದವು, cotton (and) milk also these
(are) of a white colour. ಈ ನಾಡೊಳಗಾದರೂ ಬಲ್ಲನ್ ತೋಟಗರು ಮರದ ಬುಡಕ್ಕೆ
ಮಣ್ಣು ಎದಿಸಿ ಮಸಾಲೇ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ, also in this district intelligent gardeners
lift up the soil at the bottom of mango trees and put seasoning drugs.
ಕುದುರೆಗಳನ್ನೆ ಕತ್ತಿಗಳಾದರೂ ತುಸು ನಿದ್ರೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ, like horses also donkeys
sleep (but) little. (About the general meaning of ಒಡಂ and ಅರೂ in the
mentioned combination see § 287, 5, b; cf. also § 287, 6. 7. 8).

Also when in such a case ಅಂ is suffixed to ಒಡೆ by the insertion of
ಅಲ್ (ಅಲ್+ಒಡಂ) to the verbal theme, the meaning of 'and' seems to
remain in force, e. g. ಪಾವಸೆ ಕಿಡಲೊಡಂ ನೀರ್ ತಿಳಿವುದು (o. r. ತಿಳಿದುದು), and
if the duck-weed is destroyed (lit. and if the duck-weed a being destroyed),
the water becomes clear, though Kêṣava says that ಅಲೊಡಂ is a substitute
of the ಎ of sātisaptami and means 'when' (§§ 187, 4; 188; see § 365).

The conjunction ಉದುಂ which Kêṣava adduces as a suffix with the
meaning of the above ಅಲೊಡಂ, 'at the time that', is in fact the personal
termination of the present-future in the neuter singular and ಉಂ, 'and'.

This third person neuter singular, as we have seen in § 200, 1, is used as a *krillīṅga* or *bhāvaṇāna*. Kōśava's instances are the following (see § 365):—ಬರವೇಲಿ ಎಮ್ಮುದುಮ್ ಅಂಜನಾಚಲದ ವೊಲ್ ಕಣ್ಣೊಪ್ಪಿ ಬರ್ಪಮ್ಮುಜೋದ ರನಂ, and a saying (i. e. and when he said) “tell Vishṇu to come (him) who appears and is coming (there) like the Anjanācāla!” ಓಲಗಂ ಪರೆವು ದುಮ್ ಆಲೋಚನಕ್ಕೆ ಪೊಕ್ಕಂ, and the assembly a dispersing (i. e. and when the assembly dispersed), he began to consider. ನಿನ್ನಿನಿಯನ ಪಡ್ವಿಯೊಳ್ ಇರು! ಎನ್ನ ಸಖಿ ತೊಲಗುವುದುಂ, and the female companion a going away (i. e. and when the female companion went away) having said “remain near thy sweetheart”. Similar instances are frequently met with in ancient narration.

287. If ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಉ and ಊ do not join two or more words, they have the following meanings:—

1, ‘also’, ‘likewise’, ‘too’, ‘and’, *e. g.* ಅವರುಮನ್ ಅನ್ತಕನ್ ಒರ್ಮೆಯೆ ಸವಿ ನೋಡಲ್, when Yama all at once tasted also them. ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗದೊಳಂ ಪುಲ್ಲಿಂಗದಹಗೆ ಸಪ್ತವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲಂ ಪತ್ತುಗುಂ, all the seven case-terminations are joined also in the feminine gender in the same manner as in the masculine gender. ಗಣ್ಣಾದ ನಪುಂಸಕಲಿಂಗದಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ ಸಪ್ತವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲಂ ಪುದಿಗುಂ, also in (originally) neuter terms when they are used as masculines, all the seven case-terminations join (in the same manner as in the masculine gender). ರೇಖಿ ರಾಜಿ ಎನ್ನೊಡೆ ವೃಕ್ಷಾದಿಗಳ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮಧ್ಯವೆನ್ನೊ ಎವ್ವರು, *rēkhī* and *rāji* denote likewise the middle of a row of trees and other things. ಅವನೂ ಬಂದನು, also he came. ಅದೂ ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕು, I want that too. ನೀನೂ ಹೋಗ ತಕ್ಕವನೋ, are you also fit to go? ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳ ಮಾತು ಮೀರಿ ಬಾರದೆಂತಲೂ ಅದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದದೆ, it is also written therein (in the book) “one must not transgress the words of one's parents”. ಗುರುಗಳೂ ಪಾಪಕ್ಕಂಜದಿದ್ದರೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಅಂಜುವರು, if religious teachers too do not fear sin, how shall (their) disciples fear it? ಎರಡನೆಯವರು ನಮಗೆ ಸೇರದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವೂ ಎರಡನೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, if others are not agreeable to us, we too are not agreeable to others. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ನಕ್ಕರೆ ಹುಚ್ಚ ತಾನೂ ನಕ್ಕ, when all without exception laughed, the fool too laughed. ಜಾತಿಯಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ, also where (there) are no collective nouns. ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧಮಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ, also where (there) is no negative sense. ಅಂತುಂ, and thus. ಇಂತುಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, in this manner and further. ಅಂತಲ್ಲದೆ ಯುಂ, thus and further. ಮತ್ತೂ, and besides, *e. g.* ಮತ್ತೂ ಯಾರ ಯಾರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಪಾಲಿಸ ಬೇಕು, and besides whose commands have (we) to obey? ಮತ್ತೂ, also other, *e. g.* ಯಾವದಾದರೊನ್ನು ಪದಾರ್ಥವು ಒನ್ನು ಇದ್ದಿವಿಗೆ ಬಾರದ

ಹಾಗೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತೂ ಕೆಲವು ಇಲಿವಿಗಳು ಕೂಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಎಲಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, if anything becomes too much for one ant, also some other ants join, drag it, etc. ಮತ್ತೂ, and still, *e. g.* ಎತ್ತು ಮಾದಿ, ಮತ್ತೂ ಗಂಜಿ, he sold even (his) oxen, and still (there was only) rice gruel. ಹಾಗೂ, and likewise. ಇನ್ನೂ, also up to the present time, *e. g.* ಅವರೊಳ್ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಾದುತ್ತಿರ್ಪಂ, he is fighting with them also up to the present time. ಅವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ, they did not come also up to the present time. ನಾನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆನು, ಆದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ನನಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವೇ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ, I sent him two letters, but up to the present time indeed no answer was received by me. ಇನ್ನೂ, and yet, *e. g.* ಇನ್ನೂ ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, (they had made various endeavours), and yet he had not become better. Occasionally the meaning of 'and' disappears, and ಇನ್ನೂ may be translated 'still', *e. g.* ಅವನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿತ್ತು, he knew still more than what he said. ಅವನು ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಗಲಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಗಲಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವದೆ, there is still (one) galigē, or two galigēs, of time till he comes. ನೀನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಂಸಾರವೆವ್ವು ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ದಾಟಿ ಹೋಗಿ ತಕ್ಕವನು, thou hast still to get over the ocean of mundane affairs. ಯಾವತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟೇನೋ? ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಉಣ್ಣು, are these all the arguments? No, there are still some (or some more).

2, 'even', 'indeed', *e. g.* ಮೊದಲೆರಡು ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯೊಳಂ ಪೊದಟ್ಟಿಮ್ ಅಲ್, even in the two first cases ಅಲ್ is used (ಮೂಡಲ್, etc.). ಈ ಎರಡು ಸಮಾಸ ಪದಕ್ಕಮ್ ನಿಕಲ್ಪಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, even regarding these two compound words (*i. e.* ಪಾಣಿಯಬಾರಂ and ಕಣ್ಣಿಯಬಾರಂ, there) is no option (allowed). ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಮ್ ಎರಡರೊಳಂ ಸ್ವರಮ್ ಇದಿರೊಳ್ ಇರೆ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಸ್ವರಕ್ಕಂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಸ್ವರಕ್ಕಂ ಲೋಪಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕಂ, when even in both, Samskrita and Karnāṭaka, a vowel follows, elision takes place regarding the vowels of the case-terminations and regarding the vowels of uninflected words. ಈ ಪೇಟ್ಟಿಣ್ಣುಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕರಮ್ ಉದಯಿಪ ತಾಣಮ್ ಆದುವು, (the throat, the palate, etc., § 33) even these mentioned eight are the places where the letters originate. ಒಮ್ಮತ್ತುಮ್ ಅವರ್ಗಂ, even nine (letters are) not classified. ಅದು ನಾಲ್ಕುಂ ಭೇದವನ್ ಆಳ್ವಿಕ್ಕುಂ, it (the karma or objective noun) is (first) even of four kinds (see § 346). ತೋಳ್ ನಾಲ್ಕುಂ ಕರಮ್ ಎಸದಿಕ್ಕುಂ ಪದೋದರಂಗಿ, even four arms appear nicely on Viṣṇu. ಅಮ್ ಉಮ್ ಎವ್ವಿವೆರಡುಮ್ ಅಮರ್ಗುಂ ಸಮುಚ್ಚ ಯಾರ್ಥದೊಳ್, ಅಂ ಉಂ, even these two are used in the senso of conjunction. ಪಾದ ದೇವ ಭಟ್ಟಾರಕ ಈ ಮೂಯಿಂ ವೆಸರ ಕಡೆಯೊಳು ಪೂಜಾವಚನಂ, pāda, dēva, bhāṭṭāraka, even these three, are titles of respect at the end

of names. ಅರಸೂರಿಗವು (=ಅರಸೂರಿಗವೂ, mediaval) ಭಕ್ತಿಯುಮ್ ಇನ್ನೆರ
ಡುಮಂ ಕೂಡಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದೆನ್ನಹುದು, how is it possible to perform together a
king's service and devotion (to a deity), thus even two? ಎರಡುಮನ್ ಈಸಿ
ಕೊಣ್ಣು, having taken even the two (cadian leaves). ಪರವನಿತೆಯರನ್
ಒಮ್ಮೆಯು (=ಒಮ್ಮೆಯುಂ, mediæval) ನೀ ನೋಡದಿರು, do not even once look on
the wife of another. ಕುತರ್ಕದಿಂ ಮಜ್ಜರಿಪ ಪರವಾದಿಗಳನ್ ಒಮ್ಮೆಯು ಸೋಲಿಸುವ
ಭಾಷೆ, the oath of even at once defeating controversialists who show
(their) enmity by sophistry. ಎತ್ತು ಮಾಲಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಜಿ, he sold even
(his) oxen, and still (there was only) rice gruel. ಚತುರ್ವರ್ಗವೆನ್ನು ಮೋಕ್ಷ
ದೊಡಗೂಡಿದ ಧರ್ಮ ಕಾಮ ಅರ್ಥಗಳು ನಾಲ್ಕಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೇ ಹೆಸರು, Çaturvarga is the
one name for mōksha, dharma, kâma and artha, even (theso) 'four.
ಬಲನಾರಾಯಣರಿವರೂಂ, Bala (and) Nârâyaṇa, even both. ಪೋಲಿಸುವೊಡಿ
ವರೂಂ ತಕ್ಕರ್, if (one) compares (them), even both (are) good men.
ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ, even both of them. ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ, even to both of them.
ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರೂ, even both of us. ನೀವಿಬ್ಬರೂ, even both of you. ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ
ಮನುಷ್ಯರೂ ತೋಳಗಳ ಕೆಯ್ಯೊಳಗೆ ಸಿಗುವದುಣ್ಣು, sometimes it happens that
even men get into the power of wolves. ಕಡೆಗೂ, to the very end.
ಕೊಣ್ಣಾಡಿ ಬೇಡಿದರೆ ಕೊಡರೊನ್ನೂ ರುವ್ವಿಯನ್ನು, if (one) praises and solicits
(them), they do not give even one ruvi. ದೇವರು ತಿಳಿಯದ್ದು ಒನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ,
(there) is not even one thing that God does not know. ನಾನು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ
ಹೊಕ್ಕೆನು, ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರೂ ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, I entered the house, but (thero) was
not even one person inside. ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬನೂ ಮಾತಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, not oven
one of us two spoke.

3, the meaning of a peculiar emphasis, namely emphasis to express
that the whole of a definite number of things which either naturally belong
together or are considered to belong together, is understood, e.g. ಹಸ್ತಂಗಳೆ
ರಡುಂ, both arms, the two arms (that a person has; if we say ಹಸ್ತಂಗಳೆ
ರಡು, it means 'two arms', 'two of the arms', for instance of Çaturbhujā
or Viṣṇu who is considered to have four arms). ಎರಡುಂ ಕಣ್ಣಳ್, both
eyes, the two eyes (that a man or animal has; if we say ಎರಡುಂ ಕಣ್ಣಳ್,
it means 'two eyes', for instance of Çaturākṣa or Brāhmā who is
considered to have eight eyes). ಅಡಿಗಳೆರಡುಮಂ ಕಡಿ ಕಡಿದು, having cut off
the two feet (he had). ಹತ್ತನೆಯ ತಲೆಯುಮಂ ನೇರ್ವಾರ್ಗಳ್, when (he) cut off
the tenth head (of Daśaśirṣā or Rāvaṇa, who is considered to have had
ten heads). ಇವದುದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಂ ಸೊಲ್ಲಿಸುವೆನ್ ಎರಡು ಮೆಯ್ಯಂ, I shall utter
instances of them (of tadbhavas and their compounds) with regard to
the two forms (Samskrita and Kannaḍa). ಮೂರು ವೇದಂಗಳುಂ, the three

vēdas (omitting the Atharva vēda). ಮೂವಿಂ ಲೋಕಂಗಳ್, the three worlds (heaven, earth and the lower region). ಆವಿಂ ರುತುಗಳ್, the six seasons (which Hindus accept). ಎಣ್ಣು ದೆಸೆಗಮ್ ಒಡೆಯರು, the guardians for the eight cardinal points of the compass. ಎರಡು ಕೆಯ್ (for ಎರಡೂ ಕೆಯ್, medial), the two hands (he had). ಆ ಟೊಂಗಿಯನ್ನು ಎರಡೂ ಕೆಯ್ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಿಡು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, having firmly seized the branch with both (his) hands. ಎರಡೂ ಎತ್ತು ತಾ, bring the two oxen (which are in the shod, etc.; ಎರಡು ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಾ would mean 'bring two oxen'). ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಡೆ, the four directions (north, south, east, west) or the four sides (of a thing). ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಡೆಗೂ, to or on the four sides (of a country, etc.).

4. 'together', 'without exception', 'in concert', e.g. ಎನಿತುಮ್ ಅನಿತುಮಂ ಧರ್ಮಜಂ ಸೂದಿತಿಗೊಟ್ಟಂ, how much soever, Dharmaja gave (it) altogether away (cf. § 321). ಕೊಪ್ಪರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ ಅನಿತುಮಂ ತರ ಹೇಟು, tell to bring all the boilers without exception. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಭಾವವಚನಂಗಳನ್ ಆಯ್ದನಿತರ್ಕಮ್ ಇಸು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಮನೆ ಪತ್ತಿಸಿ, having chosen Sanskrit abstract verbal nouns (e.g. ಭಾವ, ಭಂಗ, ಭಾಗ) and having added even the suffix ಇಸು to all (of them) without exception. ಗೌಳ ತಪಸಿಗಳು ಅನಿತು (for ಅನಿತುಂ, medial) ಗುಗ್ಗುಳವಂ ಮಡಗಲೊಡನೆ, when the Gauḷa religious mendicants put away all the frankincense without exception. ಅನಿಬರುಮ್ ಒನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಾಗುವಂ ಫಲ್ಲನನೊಳ್, let us altogether in union attack Phalguna! ನೀವನಿಬರುಂ ಹೇಟುವುದು, all of you without exception tell! ನೆರೆದರಸುಗಳನಿಬರುಮಂ ಕಾದಿ ಗೆಲ್ಲನ್ ಒರ್ಬನೆ ಸಾರ್ಥಂ, Arjuna overcame alone all the gathered kings w. e. in fight. ಆದಂ ಸಾರ್ಥಂ ಪೋದಂ . . . ಎನ್ನೊಡಂ ತಾವನಿತುಂ ಗುರೂಪಧೆ, furthermore ಆದಂ ಸಾರ್ಥಂ ಪೋದಂ . . . all these w. o. have a long penultimate. ಇನಿ ಬರುಂ ನೀವು, all you here w. e. ಅಷ್ಟರ್ಕಯಂ, to all (of the abstract verbal nouns) without exception. ಜೇನುತುಪ್ಪ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸವಿ ಅದೆ, all honey w. e. is sweet. ಅದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕು, all that w. e. is wanted. ಅಷ್ಟರೂ ಬನ್ನರು, they came all w. o. ಅರಣ್ಯಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲಮುಂ ನೆಲಸರಿಯಪ್ಪಿನಂ, till the whole forest together became level with the ground. ತುಪ್ಪ ಮೊಸರು ಮೊದಲಾದವೆಲ್ಲವೂ, ghee, curds, and all the other things (made of milk) w. o. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇನೆಯುಂ ತೆರಳುವುದು, a moving forward of the whole army together. ಎಲ್ಲರುಂ ಪೋದರ್, all of them w. o. went. ಎಲ್ಲರುಮ್ ಆ ಕರ್ಣನನ್ನಿರೇಂ ಚಾಗಿಗಳ್, are all w. e. liberal persons like that Karna? ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಪಾಲಕೀಲಿ ಕೂತರೆ ಹೊದಿಲೋರು ಯಾರು, if all w. e. sit in a palanquin, who will be the bearers? ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ, all of you w. e. ಪಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಜದವರು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಂಜುತ್ತಾರೆ, who are not afraid of sin (i. e. to commit sin) are afraid of all persons w. e. ಆರೋ

ಗೃವೇ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೌಖ್ಯವು, health indeed (is) happier than exceeds all
w. e. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, on all sides w. e.

5, 'though', 'although' (§ 314), when they are suffixed

a, to past participles, e. g. ಅಪತ್ಯಕಲತ್ರಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್ ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾಚಕಮ್ ಆಗಿಯುಂ
ಜನಶಬ್ದಲೋಕಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್ ಪುರುಷವಾಚಕಂಗಳಾಗಿಯುಂ ನಪುಂಸಕಂ, though the terms
ಅಪತ್ಯ, ಕಲತ್ರ are feminine nouns (and) the terms ಜನ, ಲೋಕ are masculine
nouns, (they are used as) neuters. ಪಳಿಕಂ ಪೇಳಿಗೆ . . . ಟಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪುಟ್ಟಿಯುಂ
ಕುಳಂಗಳ್ ಆದುವು, though ಪಳಿಕಂ, ಪೇಳಿಗೆ . . . have arisen of the letter ಟ,
they are terms with the ಕುಳ (§§ 15, 229). ಕಾದಲರ್ಗಲೆವ್ವು ಪದನಾದಿ ದೀರ್ಘಮ್
ಆಗಿಯುಂ ಶಿಥಿಲಮ್ ಆಯಿತು, though the initial of the term ಕಾದಲರ್ಗಲ್
is long, 'slackness' occurs (§ 240, 1). ಎನಿತುಂ ಕಾಯ್ವುಂ ಬೆನ್ನೀರ್ ಮನೆ ಸುಡದು,
though hot water gets however so hot, a house does not take fire (on
account of it) ನೃಪಂ ಬೆವ್ವಿಟ್ಟುಂ ದೂದಟ್ಟಿಯುಂ ಬಾರಂ, although tho king
followed and the female messenger pursued, he did not come. ಕಚ್ಚುವನ್
ಅರಿಸಿಯು (=ಅರಿಸಿಯುಂ, mediæval) ಕಾಣದೆ, not seeing the tuck, though he
sought (it). ಶರೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇತರ ಸೌಖ್ಯಗಳು ಇದ್ದೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗೆ
ಸರಿ, if (there) is no health in the body, though (there) are other comforts,
it is in fact so as if they did not exist.

b, to relative past participles in connection with ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ,
e. g. ಅನ್ನೆ ವೋಲ್ ಎಮ್ಮೆರಡುಮನ್ ಒನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಪೇಟಿಕ್ಕೊಡಂ ಪುನರುಕ್ತದೋಷಮ್
ಇಲ್ಲ, though the very two (words) ಅನ್ನೆ (and) ವೋಲ್ are uttered together,
(there) is not the fault of tautology. ಮಧುವನ್ ಎರಿದೆರಿದೊಡಂ ಬೇವಿನೊಳ
ನಾರು ಕಡೆಗೆ ತಾನ್ ಇನಿದಡುದೆ, though (one) repeatedly drops (or drop)
honey (thereon), could the fibres in the neem become sweet at last?
ಧನವನಿತ್ತಾದೊಡೆಯು (=ಇತ್ತಾದೊಡೆಯೂ, mediæval) ಸಹಭೋಜನವನುಣ್ಣಾದೊಡೆ
ಯು, though (he) gives (or gave) riches and eats (or ate) together (with
you). ಕರಗಸದ ನಡು ಬಡವಾದರೆಯು (=ಆದರೆಯೂ, mediæval) ಕೊಯ್ವಿಕ್ಕದೇ
ತರುವ, though the middle of a saw is weak, does it not cut a tree? ಕಾಗೆ
ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯ ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ರಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲವೇ, though the crow is like the
cuckoo, is there no difference in (their) sound? ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ನೋಡ
ದಿದ್ದರೂ ದೇವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ, though men do not
see us, God sees us always. ವೇದಾ ತಿಳಿದವನಾದರೂ ವೇದನೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟೀತೇ, though
he knows the vêdas, does pain leave him? ಹಾಡುವನ ಮೋಡಿಯಾದರೂ ನೀರಿ
ನಿನ್ನ ತೊಳೆಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾಡಿದೇ ಇದ್ದೀತೇ, though it is (or be) a Brâhmana's face,
does it not stink, if it is not washed with water. ನೀರಾದರೂ ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ, ಮರು-

ಳಾದರೂ ತಾಯಿ, though diluted, (it is) buttermilk, though stupid, (it is) the mother. ಹೆಣ ಸುಟ್ಟರೂ ರುಣ ಸುಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, though the corpse is burned, doots are not burned.

Regarding the meaning of 'furthermore', 'and', 'also' which ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಲಾ may have in the same combination, see § 286.

6, 'at least', 'at any rate' in combination with ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ added to a relative past participle, e. g. ಒನ್ನು ತೆರಿನ ಮಗನಾದೊಡಂ ಬೇಕು, (of the ten kinds of sons) at least a son of one kind is required. ನಮಗಾದರೆಯು (=ಆದರೆಯೂ, mediaval) ಕಣ್ಣದ ನಡಿಯ ಬೇಕು, at least us (you) must tell what you have seen (i. e. the truth). ಇನ್ನಾದಡೆಯು (=ಇನ್ನಾದಡೆಯೂ, mediaval) ಬಿಡು ಚಲವ, hence at any rate give up (your) obstinacy. ಆ ಆರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಮರವಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿವ್ವನೈ, it is as if (somebody) said to one who does not know a ಂ (the first letters of the alphabet), "repeat at least the Amarakôṣa" (as you certainly know still more). ನೀನಾದರೂ ಕೃಪೆಯನಿಡು ಬೇಗ, ಹರಿಯೇ, thou at least be merciful quickly, O Hari!

7, 'even', 'so much as', 'as was not to be expected' in connection with ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ, ಅರೆ suffixed to a relative past participle, e. g. ಬಸವನೆನ್ನು ಸುರಿದಡೆ ಸಾಲದೆ? ಪಸುವಿಗಾದಡು (=ಆದಡೂ, mediaval) ಭಕ್ತಿ ದೊರಕುಗು, is it not enough? if one utters "Basava"? even a boast will (thereby) obtain devotion. ಭಾವಿಯೆನಿಸಿದುದು ಪರಿಭಾವಿಸಿ ಕಳೆಯಲ್ವೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವ್ ಆಗದು ಜಗದೊಳ್ ದೇವಂಗಾದೊಡಂ, it is impossible in the world to remove by scorn what is called predestination, even for a king (or a god). ಉದ್ಭಿಜ್ಜಗಳ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವಾದರೂ ಹಲವು ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ವ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತವೆ, like plants even they (stones, earth, water, etc.) are useful in various ways to living beings. ಆಗಾದರೂ ಈಗಿನಂತೆಯೇ ನಾವಿನೊಳಗೆ ಕೂತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೊಲಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಟ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, even at that time, just as nowadays, it was necessary to cross the river in a boat. ಅವನು ನನಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಕಾಸಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, he did not give me even one farthing (see remark under No. 8).

8, 'whether—or' in combination with ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ, ಅರೆ suffixed to a relative past participle, e. g. ಆ ಪತ್ತಕ್ಕರಂಗಳೊಳ್ ಎರಡೆರಡಕ್ಕರಂ ತಮ್ಮೊಳ್ ಅನುಲೋಮ ದೊಳ್ ಇದೊಡಂ ವಿಲೋಮದೊಳ್ ಇದೊಡಂ ಸರ್ವಸಂಜ್ಞೆಯಂ ಪಡೆಗುಂ, those ten letters (ಅ ಆ ಇ ಈ ಉ ಊ ಋ ೠ ಳ ಴ ಱ), whether they two by two among themselves are in regular order or out of the usual order, bear the sign of the same class (§ 21). ಅಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸರಿ, ದಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸರಿ, (it is) the same whether a useless man is in a town or in an army. ಕಬ್ಬು ಕೊನೆಯಿನ್ವ ಮೆದ್ದರೂ ಬುಡದಿನ್ವ ಮೆದ್ದರೂ ಸವಿ ಒನ್ನೇ, whether

(one) eats sugar-cane from the top or eats (it) from the bottom, (its) sweetness is the very same. ಮಾಡುವದಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯೇ, ಬಿಡುವದಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯೇ, (it will) be right whether you do it or let it alone (Hodson). Cf. § 319.

Remark.

It seems to be a grammatical anomaly, if ಅದೊಡಂ, ಅದಡಂ, ಅದಡೆಯು, ಅದಡು, ಅದರೂ, literally 'a having become or a being if and', are combined with the accusative; but there are sentences like the following:—ಕುಡುವುದು ಕೂರ್ಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮನ್ನಿಸ ಪೆಣ್ಣೇನನ್ ಅದೊಡಂ, (one) has to give whatsoever to a woman whom (one) respects deceitlessly (Śabdamanidarpaṇa Mdb. Ms.). ಹಾಗವನ್ ಅದಡಂ ಕಳದು ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ, (he) taking not even a hāga (from the devotees; in a śāśana of about A. D. 1200). ಏನನಾದಡೆಯು (= ಏನನಾದಡೆಯೂ) ಮುನ್ನೆ ಕೊಡುವೆವು, ಬೇಡು, hereafter we shall give (thee) whatsoever; pray! (Basavapurāṇa). ಎನ್ನನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸತತಂ, ಬಯ ಕೆನ್ನ ಪದವಿಯನ್ ಅದೊಡಾತಂ ತನ್ನ ಮನದೊಳು ನೆನೆವುದಿಲ್ಲ, except always upon me, he does not think even upon (my) high rank (Bp.). ನಾನು ಪುಣೆಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡ ಬೇಕು, I must burn up even Poona (South-Mahratta schoolbook). ನಾನು ವೇದವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಪುರಾಣವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಓದಲಿಲ್ಲ, I have not read either Vēda or Purāṇa (Hodson's Grammar; about either—or see § 292. 317). (A similar seeming anomaly is found in the use of ಅಲ್ಲ, § 300, 1, remark b, in that of ಆಗಲಿ, § 317, and in that of ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, § 338 under ಅಲ್ಲದೆ).

In No. 7 of the present paragraph there is, however, the instance ಅವನು ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಸಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, he did not give me even one farthing, and a similar instance is:—ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ತಿನ್ನುವ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಯಾದರೂ ದೇವರು ನನಗೆ ಅಡವಿಯ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಫಲಗಳನ್ನೂ ಎಲೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ, though at times the desire arises to eat whatsoever, God has abundantly given me roots and fruits and loaves of the junglo. The first instance no doubt requires the accusative, which may be ಕಾಸು or ಕಾಸ (see § 122, c); the second instance one might translate 'though at times the desire arises to eat — whatsoever it may —, God etc., the 'whatsoever it may be' being not governed by 'to eat', but being an insertion standing by itself. But ಏನಾದರೂ may be, and most probably is, ಏನು or ಏನ (accusative, see § 125, c) + ಅದರೂ.

One is, therefore, constrained to think that when ಅದೊಡಂ, etc. are preceded by an accusative, they have lost their original meaning and become mere adverbs.

288. When in the modern dialect ಆಗ್ಯೆ, then, receives the suffix ಉ and is added to a relative past participle, it gets the meaning of 'though', 'although', e. g. ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೊಣಕಾಲು ಹಚ್ಚಿ ಕಸುವಿನಿಂದ ಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಆ ಹೊರಗೆ ಮುರಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, though they one by one put their knee to (the bundle of sticks) and with (all their) strength made effort, that bundle did not break. ಹಾವಿನ ಹೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರತ್ನವಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಸಮಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೂ

ಹೋಗರು, though there be a pearl in the hood of the cobra, nobody goes near. ಸಾಮವಿದ್ವಾಂಸ್ಯಾ ನವ್ವಿಗೈಯಿರ ಬೇಕು, though the sectarian (Vaishnava) mark be (put to the forehead), faithfulness is necessary (i. e. is not to be put away by the bearer). Cf. § 314.

289. If ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ and ಆದರೂ are used by themselves at the beginning of a sentence, they mean 'however', 'but', 'notwithstanding', 'yet', e. g. ಆಕಳ ಹಯ್ಯು ತುಸು, ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಬಹು ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು, the milk of cows is little, but very wholesome. ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ತರತರದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನೂ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡ ಬಲ್ಲನು, ಆದರೂ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವಕಳೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟ ಶಕ್ತಿಯು ಅವನಿಗಿಲ್ಲ, man can make various things and (draw various) pictures, but he has not the power of giving them life. ಅವನು ನನಗಿಂತ ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕವನು ಇದ್ದಾನೆ, ಆದರೂ ಅವನು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವನು, he is three or four years younger than I, notwithstanding he is very good. ಆ ಹುಡುಗನು ಈ ಎರಡು ವರುಷದಿನ್ನ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾನೆ, ಆದರೂ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ v ಮತ್ತು w ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, that boy is learning English these two years, yet he cannot pronounce v and w well. Cf. §§ 296, 314.

290. ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಊ and ಉ, when suffixed to the interrogatives 'who', 'what', 'where', 'whither', 'when', 'how', express 'soever', and are used so to say to form also indefinite pronouns (see § 102, 8, b, remark).

The translation into English of such pronouns, etc. in the instances of this paragraph and the next four paragraphs is quite literal, but the student will be able to turn it into proper English for himself. The instances of this paragraph are:—

ಒಡವಾದಿರ್, ಅರಸ? ಕಾಲೊಳ್ ನಡೆದಪಿರ್, ಒಡನಾರುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, have you become poor, () king? you walk on foot, whosoever is not with you (i. e. none is with you). ಆರುಮಂ ಪುಗಲ್ ಈಯದೆ ರಾಣಿವಾಸಮ್ ಇಹುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಮಾಡೋಡೆ ವನವೆ ಪ್ರಮದವನಮ್ ಎನಿಸುಗು, if it does not allow whosoever to enter and is fit to be the gynaeceum, that garden is called pramadavana. ಭೂತಲದೊಳ್ ಆರ್ಗಮ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, (he is) superior to whosoever in the world. ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಊರಿಗೆ ಅಗಸರ ಮಾಳೆಯೇ ಮುತ್ತಯ್, for a village in which whosoever is not (i. e. nobody is), the washermen's Mūḷ is the respectable woman. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಅರಿಯರು, whosoever does not know this. ಕೋಣೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಯಾರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ? ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, who is in the room? (there) is not whosoever (i. e. none at all). ನಾನು ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, I have not seen whosoever (i. e. I have seen nobody). ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕೇಡು ಬಯಸ

ಬೇಡಿರಿ, do not entertain malice against whomsoever, ಭೂಸತೀಶ್ವರ, ನಿಮ್ಮರಸಿ
ಯರು ದೋಸವೇನುಮನ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ, O king, your queen has committed
here no fault whatsoever. ಏನೂ ಅರಿಯದವನು, one who does not know
whatsoever. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಅದರಿ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, he has no knowledge
whatsoever regarding that. ಈ ಕೂಡೆಯು ಏನೂ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲ, this umbrella is
of no use whatsoever. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಏನೂ ಗುಣವಿಲ್ಲ, in his health
there is to-day no improvement whatever. ಕೂಸು ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಏನೂ ತಿನ್ನ
ಲೊಲ್ಲದು, the child will not eat whatsoever to-day. ಊಟಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ
ಕಾಯಿ ಯಾತಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇಡ, pickles absent at dinner are not good for whatso-
ever. ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ಗಿಡಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಫಲ ಬರುವವು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ,
among fruit-trees there are none whatsoever which bear fruits so quickly
(as plantain trees). ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದವ ಯವದಕ್ಕೂ ಹೇಸ, he who has nothing
whatsoever, does not feel aversion to whatsoever.

ಎನಿತುಂ ಕಾಯ್ದುಂ ಬೆನ್ನೀರ್ ಮನೆ ಸುಡದು, though hot water gets hot how
much soever, a house does not take fire (on account of it). ಕವಿಗೆ ಕೇಡಿ
ಲೆನ್ನುಂ, there is no disaster in what manner soever to a poet. ಎನ್ನುಂ
ಕಾಣೆವೀ ಜೋದ್ಯವಂ, we have not seen whensoever such a wonderful thing.
ಎನ್ನೂ ಗೆಯ್ಯದ ಭೂಮಿ, a piece of land that is not cultivated at what time
soever. ಎನ್ನೂ ಎದಿದ ರಾವುತ ಕುದುರೇ ಹಿನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಾಗಿ ಎದಿದ, a horseman
who did not mount (a horse) at what time soever, mounted the horse in
a reversed way. ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳ ಮಾತು ವಿರಾಡಿ ಬಾರದು, one must not
transgress the word of (one's) parents at what time soever. ಅವಗಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯೆ
ಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಇಳೆ, a piece of land that is not cultivated at what time soever.
ಆವಾಗಳುಂ, whensoever. ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿತ ಹೆಂಗಸು ತನ್ನ ಗಣ್ಡನನ್ನೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನೂ ಯಾವಾ
ಗಲೂ ಸನ್ನೋಷ ಪಡಿಸುವಳು, a female who has learned science, will at what
time soever make her husband and children happy. ಬೇಸನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಯಾವಾ
ಗಲೂ ಹೀನವೇ, a miser's mind is whensoever base. ಹ್ಯಾಗೂ ಹಬ್ಬದೊಳಗೆ ಅಯ್ಯ
ದಿವಸ ಸಾಲೆ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, howsoever on the feast there will be no school for five
days. ಆವಳೊರ್ವಳು (i. e. ಅವಳು+ಉ mediaval+ರ್ವಳು) ಒಪ್ಪಚ್ಚಿ ಮುದುಕಿ
ಯಾಗಿ ಕಾವಿಯ ಸೀರೆಯನ್ ಉಟ್ಟವಳು ಕಾತ್ಯಾಯನಿ ಎನಿಸುಗು, whatsoever a
female is somewhat old and has put on a cloth dyed with red ochre, is
called kâtyâyani. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯುಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ ನರಂ, there and here
(and) wheresoever (is) Arjuna. ಅದೆಲ್ಲಿಯು (=ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, mediaval) ನಿಲ್ಲದು,
it does not stand wheresoever. ನಿನ್ನ ಸಮಾನ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಪಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನು
ಇನ್ನಿನ ವರೆಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ, wheresoever I have not seen such a
beautiful bird as thee up to this very time. ಎತ್ತಿದ ಕೆಯ್ಯೋಳ್ ಮುತ್ತಿದನ್,

ಅತ್ತಿತ್ತು ತೆತ್ತಂ ಸಾರ್ವರ್ ಇನ್ನಹಿತರ್ಕ್ಕಳ್, with lifted hands he attacked, there (and) here (and) in the intermediate places whosoever the enemies not waiting approached.

291. 'Soever' is likewise expressed by suffixing ಅಂ and ಉ to the past relative participle ಆದ (of ಆಗು) combined with ಒಡೆ and ಆರೆ, and adding the thus obtained forms ಆದೊಡಂ and ಆದರೂ to interrogatives, e. g. ಆರಾದೊಡಂ, whosoever. ಎಂತಾದೊಡಂ, in what manner soever. ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಯಾದೊಡಂ, howsoever. ಆರಿಗಾದರೂ ಪೂರ್ವಕರ್ಮ ಬಿಡದು, actions done in a former state of existence do not leave whomsoever (Dāsapaḍa). ಯಾರಾದರೂ, whosoever. ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ, to whomsoever. ಯಾವನಾದರೂ, whosoever, whichsoever. ಯಾವದಾದರೂ, whatsoever, whichsoever. ಎನಾದರೂ, whatsoever. ಎಷ್ಟಾದರೂ, however so much. ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ, whosoever. ಎನ್ನಿಗಾದರೂ, up to what time soever, at what time soever. ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ, whosoever. ಹ್ಯಾಗಾದರೂ, howsoever. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ, ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ, whosoever. ಎಲ್ಲಿಗಾದರೂ, whithersoever. ಎಲ್ಲಿನ್ನಾದರೂ, whencesoever. ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರವಾದರೂ, whatsoever, or to whatsoever, extent. ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ನಾದರೂ, in whatsoever manner.

The same meaning is obtained also by adding any past relative participle combined with ಆರೆ and ಉ (i. e. ಆರೂ), ಒಡೆ and ಅಂ (i. e. ಒಡಂ), ಅಡೆ and ಅಂ (i. e. ಅಡಂ), ಆಡೆ and ಉ or ಉ (i. e. ಆಡೂ or ಆಡು), to interrogatives, e. g. ಕಾಡ ನಾಯಿಗಳು ಬಹು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಓಡುವವು, ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೆಲೈ ಸಿಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, junglo dogs run very fast; whatsoever one does, they cannot be caught. ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗದೇ ಬಿಡದು, how much soever (he) does, loss will never fail. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಕಾಡು, whosoever one sees, (is) a wilderness. ಎತ್ತ ಹೋದರೂ ಮೃತ್ಯು ಬಿಡದು, whithersoever (he) goes, death does not leave (him). ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಮಗ ಹರಿಯೆಮ್ಮುವದನ್ನು ಬಿಡ, whatsoever (they) may do, (their) son does not leave to say 'Hari'. ಏನ್ ಎನ್ನಡು (medieval) ಎಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಬಿಡ ತನ್ನನ್ನವ ನೀಚ ತಾಂ, whatsoever one says (and) however so much, a vile man does not give up his ways. ಎನ್ನೋದಿದೊಡಂ, howsoever one reads.¹⁾

¹⁾ Instances in which the conjunction ಅಂ is not suffixed in such a case, occur in the following verse of the Jaimini Bhāṣya (16, 48):—

ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡ ಗಂಗಾಪ್ರವಾಹದ ಸಲಿಲಮ್,
ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡ ಪುಷ್ಕಾತ್ರಮುಕುಟೀರಂಗಳ್,
ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡ ನಿಬಿಡದ್ರುಮಚ್ಚಯೆಗಳ್ ಕುಸುಮಫಲಮಾಲಂಗಳು, |
ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡ ಶುಕಸಿಕಮಯೂರಧ್ವನಿಗಳ್,
ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಕಮ್ ಆದ ಮೃಗನಿಕರಮ್,
ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೊಡ ಸಂಚರಿಸ ತಾವಸವಟುಗಳ್ ಎಸೆದವರ್ಣನನ ಕಣ್ಗೆ. ||

Also if ಉಂ is suffixed to the infinitive with ಎ and this form is added to an interrogative, the meaning of 'soever' is produced, *e. g.* ಇದಿರೊಳ್ ಸ್ವರಂಗಳ್ ಆವುವು ನಿಲೆಯುಂ, when whatsoever vowels stand in front.

292. Another way of expressing 'soever' is to suffix ಆನುಂ or ಅನು to interrogatives. This suffix is composed of ಆನ (see § 176) and ಉಂ, ಉ (=ಉಂ), and literally means 'having become though', 'though having become'. *E. g.* ಆರಾನುಂ, whosoever. ಏನಾನುಂ, whatsoever. ಏನಾನುವೊನ್ನ ಭಾವಂ, whatsoever a state. ಏನಾನು (=ಏನಾನುಂ, mediæval), whatsoever. ಎತ್ತಾನುಂ, in what place soever, occasionally. ಎನ್ನಾನುಂ, howsoever. ಎನ್ನಾನುಂ, whensoever. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾನುಂ, wheresoever. ಆವುದಾನು, whatsoever, *e. g.* ಆವುದಾನೊನ್ನದಿಂ ತೊಲಗುವುದು, the removal from whatsoever a thing; ಆವುದಾನೊನ್ನ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆ, on whatsoever a (piece of) wood. ಆವನಾನು, whosoever, *e. g.* ಆವನಾನೊಬ್ಬನು, whosoever a man.

When ಆನುಂ, ಅನು are not suffixed to interrogatives, they signify 'a little', 'moderate', *e. g.* ಇನಿಸಾನುಂ ಬೇಗದೊಳ್, in this much little or moderate haste; — or 'a certain', *e. g.* ಒಬ್ಬನು, a certain one, in ಒಬ್ಬನೊಬ್ಬನು, a certain one man (*i. e.* some one man, some man); ಒಬ್ಬನೊಬ್ಬಳು, a certain woman; ಒಬ್ಬನೊಬ್ಬ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗನು, a certain husbandman; ಒನ್ನಾನು, a certain one (neuter), in ಒನ್ನಾನೊನ್ನ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, at a certain one time (*i. e.* at some time or other); — in repetition 'either—or' (*cf.* § 317), *e. g.* ಮೂಡಲಾನುಂ ಬಡಗಲಾನುಂ, either east or north; ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಾನುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಾನುಂ, either there or here; ಅನ್ನಾನುಮ್ ಇನ್ನಾನುಂ, either then or now; ಒನ್ನಾನುಮ್ ಎರಡಾನುಂ, either one or two; ಪತ್ತಾನುಂ ನೂರಾನುಂ, either ten or hundred; — 'about' in ಎಣ್ಣಾನೊಣ್ಣು (ಎಣ್ಣಾನು+ಎಣ್ಣು), about eight.

Remark.

In the modern dialect 'a certain' is expressed also by the interrogative suffix ಓ (see § 283), *e. g.* ಆಕೆ ಯಾವನೊ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅವ್ವಿಗನ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿ, she (is) the wife of a certain boatman. *Of.* also § 310, 2 at the end.

293. The ಆನುಂ of § 292 appears also as ಆಣಂ, *i. e.* ಆಣ (for ಆನ)+ಅಂ and this ಆಣಂ again appears with a short ಅ (see § 176) as ಅಣಂ, *i. e.* ಅಣ (for ಆನ)+ಅಂ. ಆಣಂ, ಅಣಂ mean 'soever', 'whatsoever', elliptically for ಏನಾಣಂ, ಏನಣಂ, *e. g.* ಗುಣಮ್ ಆಣಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, (there) is no merit whatsoever. ಕಾರ್ಯಮ್ ಅಣಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, (there) is no business whatsoever. ಸಂದ್ಧಯಮ್ ಅಣಂ ತಾನಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is no doubt whatsoever.

294. If the interrogatives ಆವ, ಯಾವ, ಎಷ್ಟು, etc. are connected with a following noun, ಉಂ, ಊ are suffixed to this noun in order to express 'soever', e. g. ಆವ ದೆಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ, in whatsoever direction. ಮೇಜಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಪುಸ್ತಕವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, (there) is not whatsoever book (i. e. there is no book at all) on the table. ನೀನು ಯಾವ ಅಡಚಣೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹಿಸ ಬೇಕಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, you will not have to suffer whatsoever distress. ತಿಳಿಗೇಡಿಹುಡುಗರು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೂ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, foolish boys are not good for whatsoever business. ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಿನ್ನಲೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, not in whatsoever manner (i. e. in no way). ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೂ, to whatsoever extent. Also if the genitive ಯಾರ (ಆರ) stands before a noun, ಊ (ಉಂ) is suffixed to this noun in the same sense, e. g. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾರ ಕಾಟವೂ ಸಾಗದು, annoyance of whomsoever will not come upon you. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದು ಯಾರ ಮನಸಿಗೂ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, to do this will not suit the mind of whomsoever. (About ಇಲ್ಲ see § 298, about ಅಲ್ಲ § 300).

If ಏನು is used instead of ಯಾವ, the ಊ is commonly suffixed to ಏನು, e. g. ಈ ಕೊಡೆಯು ಏನೂ ಕೆಲಸದ್ದಲ್ಲ, this umbrella is of no use whatsoever. ಅವನ ಹತ್ತರ ಏನೂ ಹಣವಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, (there) was no money whatsoever about him. ನನಗೆ ಏನೂ ಉಪದ್ರವ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾನು ಏನೂ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀನೇನೂ ಅಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಏನೇನೂ ಸಂಶಯ ಉದ್ಭವವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ನಡತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನೂ ದೋಷವಿಲ್ಲ. But on the other hand there is e. g. ನಿಮ್ಮರಸಿಯರು ದೋಷವೇನುಮಾನ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ, your queen has committed here no fault whatsoever. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಶಯವೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, about this there is no doubt whatsoever.

295. In § 285 it has been stated that besides in the mediæval dialect also in the modern one ಉ is used instead of ಊ. Thus we find e. g. ಏನಾದರು (for ಏನಾದರೂ), ಯಾರಾದರು (for ಯಾರಾದರೂ), ಎನ್ನಾದರು (for ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ), ಯಾರಿಗಾದರು (for ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ), ಯಾವದಾದರು (for ಯಾವದಾದರೂ), ಎಷ್ಟಾದರು (for ಎಷ್ಟಾದರೂ), ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರು (for ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ), ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ (for ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ), ಯಾವದಾದರೊಂದೂ (for ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು), ಏನಿಲ್ಲ (for ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ).

296. In § 289 ಅದರೂ (i. e. ಆದ+ಅರೆ+ಊ) appears in the meaning of 'but'. It may get also that of 'also', e. g. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಿನಗಾದರೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ತೋರುತ್ತೆ, if (thou) reflectest a little, it is likely to appear also to thee in that very manner. ನಾನಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನಿನ ವರೆಗೆ ಅವನು ಮಾಡಿದ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿದೆನು, till now also I put up with the faults committed by him.

A remark is here to be made regarding ಅದರೆ (*i. e.* ಅದ+ಅರೆ), which literally means 'if becomes or is', 'if become or are', *e. g.* ಸತಿಯು ಅದರೆ ಚಿಂತೆ, ಸತಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರೆ ಚಿಂತೆ, if (there is) a wife, (there is) sorrowful thought; when (there is) no wife, (there is) sorrowful thought. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯು ಅದರೆ ಕಳ್ಳಗೆ ಆಗದೇ, if it is silver, is it not agreeable to the thief? ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟ, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟ, if (there) are children, (it is) trouble; when (there) are no children, (it is) trouble. ಆಕಳು ಕಪ್ಪಾದರೆ ಹಾಲು ಕಪ್ಪೇ, if the cow is black, (is its) milk black? ಹಾಗಾದರೆ, if (it) is so. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ, if (it) is required.

ಅದರೆ, however, is often used somewhat like ಆದರೂ, 'but', if it stands at the head of a sentence, *e. g.* ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಪಡಸಾಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರಿ, ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಗದ್ದಲ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಡಿರಿ, go all of you into the veranda, but you must not make any noise there. ಕೆಲವು ಗಿಡಗಳು ಕೆಯ್ ಚಾಚಿದ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ, ಆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಂತೆ ಆನಂದ ದುಃಖಗಳು ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, some plants, as soon as they are touched, close, but do not experience joy and sorrow like living beings. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಜಿಕಾಯಿ ಗಿಡಗಳು ಣ್ಣು, ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಯಿ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, in this country there are in some places nutmeg trees, but (their) nuts do not become like (those) of that place. *Cf.* § 314 and see the use of ಅದರೆ in § 334.

297. The conjunctions ಬಲ್ಲೆ, ಬಲಿ, (ಬಲಿಕಂ, etc. § 212, 8), ಮತ್ತಂ, ಮತ್ತೆ, ಮೇಣ್, again, further, and, are used in adducing something additional, *e. g.* ಮತ್ತೆ (ಏನ್ ಎಮ್ಮುದು) ಕೃತಿಪದ್ಧತಿಯೊಳ್ ಪೀನಂ ಬಹುವಚನಾರ್ಥಮನ್ ಆನಲ್ ಸಾಲ್ಪತ್ತು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರೊಳ್ ಅರುವಿನ (*i. e.* ಅರಾಗಮದ) ಮೇಲೆ ಕಳಾಗಮಮಕ್ಕುಂ. ಕಸೀ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮರವು ಚಿಗಿತು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೆಳೆದು, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮರವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ? — ಮತ್ತಂ is composed of ಮತ್ತೆ+ಅಂ, so that it originally means 'and further' like ಮತ್ತೆಯುಂ.

ಇವು ಜಮ್ಬುಫಲಮಂಜರಿ
ಯವು ಫಲಗುಲುಚ್ಚಮ್, ಇವು ಚೂತಫಲ |
ಸ್ತವಕಂಗಳೆನ್ನು ತೋಪದನ್
ಅವನೀಪಾಲಂಗೆ ಲೀಲೆಯಿಂ ವನಪಾಲಂ ||

ಮತ್ತಂ

ಇವು ಕಂಕೇಲಿದಲಪ್ರಸೂನಮ್, ಇವು ಮಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಮೇರಪುಷ್ಪಂ, etc.

ತರಿಸಿ ಕೋಳ್ವಿಡಿದ ಹಯಮಂ, ಸುವೇಗನ ವಶದೊ
ಳರಿಸಿ, ಭದ್ರಾವತಿಗೆ ಬರಲಾ ನೃಪಂ ಪೊಯಲ ಸಿಂಗರಿಸಿ, ಮೇಣ್ ಅವರನೊ |
ಅರಸಿಯರ ಗಡಣದೊಳಿದಿರ್ಗೊಣ್ಣು, ಮನೆಯೊಳಾ
ದರಿಸಿ, etc.

An instance in which ಮೇಣ್ means 'or' is the following:— ಎರಡಕ್ಕರಂ ಮೇಣ್ ಪಲವಕ್ಕರಂ ತವೊಳ್ ಅನ್ನೋನ್ನಮಾಗಿ ಕೂಡುವುದು ಸನ್ನಿಯೆನಿಸುಗುಂ.

In the modern dialect ಮತ್ತು (which we met with already in multiplicative and additional numbers at the close of § 280) is used like ಮತ್ತುಂ, ಮತ್ತು (cf. § 310), e. g. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿನ್ನಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ; ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತರ ತಕ್ಕ ಯಸ್ತಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ನಾವು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಜಾಣರೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರು ಯುರೋಪದ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿಯಂತೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆದಿಯರು, ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮ ಜಾತಿಯ ಹತ್ತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಕೀಯಿಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. See an instance in § 289 (v ಮತ್ತು w).

In the same dialect ಹಾಗೂ (ಹಾಂಗೂ), so also, likewise also, has been used in the sense of 'and', e. g. ಇದು (ಕೇಸರವು) ಬಹಳ ಬೆಳೆಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಾಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

298. The Śabdamanidarpana states that ಇಲ್ಲ (of ಇಲ್ = ಇರ್) is a kriyātmakāvyaya, i. e. a particle (avyaya) that partakes of the nature of a verb. Its formation has been shown in § 209, note 1 (see also § 210). ಇಲ್ಲ appears also with a final euphonic ṣannā as ಇಲ್ಲಂ, e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತ, ನಿನಗೇನುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲಂ, and in the modern dialect with a euphonic ವು (i. e. ಂ+ಉ) as ಇಲ್ಲವು (§ 209, note 1; § 212, 7).

When followed by a vowel, the final letter of ಇಲ್ಲ either disappears, e. g. ಇಲ್ಲಾಗು, ಇಲ್ಲಿನ್ (cf. § 215, 1), or a euphonic ವ್ is inserted, e. g. ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗು, ಇಲ್ಲವೆನ್ (cf. § 215, 3).

ಇಲ್ಲ is used either by itself, or in combination with nouns, pronouns, etc. In combination with bhāvavačanas, i. e. verbal nouns ending e. g. in ಉದು and ಅದು (§ 200, 1. 3, once also in ತು, see § 194, remark 1) or in ಅಲು (§§ 187, 1; 188. 209, 3), it forms so to say a third person in the conjugation of the negative.

In the modern dialect bhāvavačanas with ಅಲು (the nominative) and ಇಲ್ಲ conventionally convey the meaning of the past (§ 209, 3). If ಅಲು is changed into the dative (ಅಲಿಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಲಿಕ್) and ಇಲ್ಲ is suffixed, the meaning of the past disappears.

In the same dialect ಇಲ್ಲ is joined also to past participles.

1. ಇಲ್ಲ by itself.

ನೀಲಗ್ರೀವರುಮ್ ಆರ್ತರ್? ಇಲ್ಲ, and is (king) Nīlagrīva able (to gain the victory)? (No), he is not. ನೀನು ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಲ್ಲಂಗಡೀ ಹಣ್ಣು ನೋಡಿದ್ದಿಯಾ? ಇಲ್ಲ, ever having seen a ripe water-melon art thou? I am not

(*i. e.* hast thou ever seen a ripe water-melon? No, I have not). ಅವೆಲ್ಲ ತಮ್ಮಿನ್ನ ತಾವೇ ಆಗಿವೆಯೋ? ಇಲ್ಲ, having become (*i. e.* have become and) are all those (things in the house) of themselves? (No), they are not. ಅವನಿಗೆ ನೀನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಮಾತು ಆಡಿದ್ದೀ? ಇಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, having spoken whatever bad words to him wast thou? I was not, sir (*i. e.* hadst thou abused him in any way? No, I had not, sir). ಜೇನುನೋಣಗಳು ಮೆಯ್ಯೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದರೂ ಕಡಿದವೇನು? ಇಲ್ಲ, did the bees sting (you) anywhere on the body? They were not (*i. e.* no, they did not). ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಇರುತ್ತದೇನೋ? ಎನ್ನು, ತೋಟಗನು ಕೇಳಿದನು. ಇಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನಲೇ ಇಲಿದು ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆನ್ನನು, “is (there) grass upon the cocoa-nut tree?” asked the gardener. “(There) is not, (thus) saying indeed (to myself), I come down”, replied he (*i. e.* no, there is not; and for that very reason I come down, replied he).

2, ಇಲ್ಲ in combination with nouns and pronouns (*cf.* § 316, 1).

ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕಂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಕ್ಕಂ ಸಮಾಸಮಿಲ್ಲ, (generally there) is not a composition (*i. e.* generally there is no composition) of Kannada and Samskrita words. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಪದಂ ಪರಕ್ಕೊದವಲೊಡಂ ದೋಷಮಿಲ್ಲ, also if a Samskrita word follows (the terms ಎಲ್ಲ and ಮಾ), a fault it is not (*i. e.* it is no fault). ಆ, ಸಂದ್ಧಯಮಿಲ್ಲ, O, doubt (there) is not (*i. e.* O, there is no doubt). ಗುರುವಿಲ್ಲ ಕರ್ಣನಿಲ್ಲ ಗುರುವಿನ ಮಗನಿಲ್ಲ, Drôṇa is not (present), Karṇa is not (present), the son of Drôṇa is not (present). ಒಡನಾರುಮಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is not whosoever with (you, *i. e.* nobody is with you). ಘಟಮಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is not a pot (*i. e.* there is no pot). ಉಣಲುಡಲು ತಮಗಿಲ್ಲ, an eating and a putting on (there) is not for them (*i. e.* they have nothing to eat and to put on). ಎನಗೆ ಪಿರಿದಾಯಸಮ್ ಇನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ, for me great trouble still (there) is not (*i. e.* there is no longer great trouble for me). ಮದನನ ಮೇಲೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is not a fault on Madana (*i. e.* there is no fault on Madana). ಅಂತಕನ ದೂತರಿಗೆ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ತು ದಯವಿಲ್ಲ, in Yama's messengers whatever mercy (there) is not (*i. e.* Yama's messengers have no mercy at all). ಕಟ್ಟಿ ತುಮ್ಮಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಚಣ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರವಿಲ್ಲ, after the period (of life) has expired, for a moment a stay (there) is not (*i. e.* —there is no stay for a moment). ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ಯಾವ ಪುಸ್ತಕವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, near me whatsoever book (there) is not (*i. e.* I have no book at all with me). ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಆದಿತ್ಯವಾರ, ಸಾಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, to-day (is) Sunday, school (there) is not (*i. e.* —there is no school). ಮತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಗತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, for those who have no understanding, fortune (there) is not (*i. e.* —there is no fortune). ನನಗೆ ದಣುವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, for me (the sun, there) is not fatigue

indeed (*i. e.* I never suffer fatigue). ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲ, that to me knowledge is not (*i. e.* I do not know that). ನೀನು ಏನೂ ಹೇಳುವ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ, thou whatever saying a business (there) is not (*i. e.* thou doest not want to say anything). ತಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿತವರಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಗಿಂತ ಸವಿಯಿಲ್ಲ, greater than a mother benefactors (there) are not, greater than sugar sweetness (there) is not (*i. e.* there are no greater benefactors than a mother, there is no greater sweetness than that of sugar). ಪುತ್ತಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲು ಬಂಗಾರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲು ತೊದಲಿಲ್ಲ, better than puro gold (there) is not, better than children lispings (there) is not (*i. e.* there is no gold better than pure gold, there is no lispings better than that of children). ಇನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾಳೆ ಯಾದರೂ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವು ಕೆಯ್ಯೂಡಿ ಬರುವದು, to-day it is not, but to-morrow that work will be accomplished (*i. e.* to-day it is not likely to be accomplished, but to-morrow that work will be accomplished). ನಿನಗೆ ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಗಳುಳ್ಳೋ? ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, to thee father and mother are (there)? Whosoever (there) are not (*i. e.* hast thou still thy parents? No, I have nobody). ನಿನಗೆ ಈ ಚೂರಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು? ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ; ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ನಾರಾಯಣನ ಗಣ್ಣು ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ತೆಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣೆನು, who gave thee this knife? Whosoever not (*i. e.* nobody); having opened the bundle of Nārāyaṇa I took it to myself. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತರ ತುಪ್ಪವದೆ? ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, is (there) ghee near you (*i. e.* have you some ghee)? (there) is not any (*i. e.* I have none).

8, ಇಲ್ಲ in combination with verbal nouns (*cf.* § 316, 2.12) and past participles (which are finally also verbal nouns, see § 169).

ಇನ್ನೆವರಂ ಗುಡಿಯಾದುದಿಲ್ಲ ಕಾಮಕರವಿಮುಕ್ತಬಾಣಹತಿಗೆ, till now (he) is not a having become an object of aim to a stroke of an arrow discharged by the hand of Kāma (*i. e.* till now he has not become an object etc.).

ಕೋಗಿಲೆವರೊ ಮಾಮರದೊಳ

ಕಾಗೆಯ ಕೊತ್ತರಿಯೊಳ ಎದುರ ಪೋಗಲುಮ್ ಇರುಳುಂ |

ಕೂಗಲುಮ್ ಎಮೆದೆಯೊಡಕ್ಕಲುಮ್

ಎಗೆಯ್ಯಲುಮ್ ಆಶುದಿಲ್ಲ ಬನದೊಳ ಪೆಳೆಯೊಂ || the young cuckoo in a mango tree among a flock of crows in the wood a having been able not (*i. e.* was not able) to rise and go away, and also at night to cry, and to open and shut (its) eyelids, (in short) to do anything on account of fear.

ಮುಸುರಿದ ಕುಳಿಯೊಳ ದೆಸೆಯಾ

ಗಸಮ್ ಇಳಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟದವಿಯೊಬ್ಬವೆತ್ತಾನುಂ ಕಾ |

ಣಿಸಲಾರ್ತುದಿಲ್ಲವೆನೆ ಮಾ

ಮಸಗಿದುದು ಮಾಗೆ ಮಾಗೆ ಸೆಕ್ಕೆವೆಸರಿಳೆಯೋಳ್ || the month Mâgâ
grandly made its appearance so that in the covering cold the points of
the compass, the sky, the earth, mountains (and) forests, howsoever, a
having been able not to be seen (i. e. could not be seen) on the earth
which is known for (its) misty heat when fruits are growing fully ripe.

ಅರಸಿಯರು ದೋಸವೇನುವನ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ, the queen a having made
not any fault here (i. e. the queen has not committed any fault here).—
ಕೆಲವು ಮಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಲವು ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, to some monkeys a tail a being
(there) is not (i. e. some monkeys have no tail). ಜ್ಞಾನವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾನ
ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, if (there) is no knowledge, honour a coming (there) is not
(i. e.—honour is not obtained). ತಿಳಿಗೇಡಿಹುಡುಗರು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೂ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ,
stupid boys a coming (there) is not for whatsoever work (i. e. stupid
boys are good for nothing).. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾಳೋ? ಕಾಣುವದಿಲ್ಲ, where is she?
(she) an appearing is not (i. e. she does not appear). ಇನ್ನಾ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹವ್ವುಲ
ಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಕೂತು ತಿನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನನಗೆ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, so that (I) having sat
down eat such (good) ripe fruits alone is not a being pleasant to me
(i. e. to sit down and eat such good ripe fruits alone is not pleasant to
me).—ಕಪಟ ಕಲ್ಮಷ ಕಳೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಮಿತಾರ್ಥ ಪಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, (he) a having
abandoned not deceit (and other) sin, (and) a having obtained not the
desired object (i. e. he has not abandoned deceit and other sin, and has
not obtained the desired object). ಆತನ ತಾಯಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ
ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, though his mother having made clear (and) told (him) so
much as was necessary, (he) a hearing was not (i. e. though his mother
clearly told him all that was necessary, he did not hear). ಕಲ್ಲು ಮುಳ್ಳುಗ
ಳನ್ನು ತುಡ್ಡಿದು ಬೇಸತ್ತನು, ಆದರೂ ದಾರಿ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ, he having trodden on
stones (and) thorns grew fatigued, but the way a being found was
not (i. e. he trod on stones and thorns and grew fatigued, but the
way was not found).—ಅವನು ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, he to a going is not (i. e.
he does not intend to go or probably will not go). ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ
ಅವನ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಇಳಿಯುವದು, ನಿನಗೂ ಲತ್ತೆ ಬೀಳಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, if (you) do so, his
anger will be assuaged, and blows to a falling on thee are not
(i. e.—and blows will not fall on thee). ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಹತ್ತರ ಬರಗೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ,
whosoever are not to an allowing thee to come near (i. e. nobody will
allow thee to come near).—ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಹಲಗೇ ಮೇಲಿನ ಬರಹ ತೀರಿಲ್ಲವೋ,
yet writing on thy board a having been finished (see §§ 168. 169) is not?

(i. e. has writing on thy board not yet been finished?). ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, men a having made the sun are not (i. e. man has not made the sun). ದೇವರನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ, whosoever a having seen God is not (i. e. nobody has seen God). ಈ ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷೆಯ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಹುಳಿ ಅವೆ, ಅದ ಟಿಂನ್ನ ಇವು ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, these grapes are sour, therefore these a requiring for me having become are not (i. e.—therefore these are not required for me, that is to say: I do not want those). ಆಗ ಗುರುಪಾದಗೆ ಒಡತ ಬಿದ್ದವು. ಅದು ಯಾಕೆ? ಅವನ ದಂತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಮಸಿ ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, ಗಣ್ಣಿನೊಳಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆಯೂ ಕಾಗದವೂ ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, then Gurupāda was beaten (by his schoolmaster). Why? In his inkstand ink a having been was not (i. e.—there was no ink—), (and) in his bundle a pen and paper a having been were not (i. e.—there was not a pen or paper).

4, about ಇಲ್ಲವು.

ಮುನ್ನಾಗೆ ಗತಿಗೆ ಸಾಧನವಿಲ್ಲವು, a means (there) is not for (obtaining) future happiness (i. e. there is no means for obtaining future happiness). ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಿಗಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ನಿಲುಕಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವು, however so much (the fox) jumped (the bunches of grapes) a coming in reach for (his) mouth were not (i. e.—could not be reached with his mouth). See also Dāsapadas 28, 1; 48, 2; 148, 7.

5, about the combination of ಇಲ್ಲ with ಹಾಗೆ.

ಅವ್ವಾ ಅವ್ವಾ, ಒನ್ನ ಬಟ್ಟಲ ಬೇಕು; ಲಗು ಕೊಡು! ಇಷ್ಟು ಅವಸರವು ಯಾಕೋ, ರಾಮ? ಮುಂಚೆ ಬಟ್ಟಲಾ ಕೊಡು! ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತ ನಿಲ್ಲುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, mother, mother, a basin is required; give (it) quickly! Why so much hurry, Rāma? (Mother) give (me) first a basin! a staying thus (quite literally: of the staying in this wise, see § 186) talking (there) is not (i. e. there is no time for me to stay and talk now). ಕಣಿಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಕೈಯ್ಗೆ ನಿಲುಕುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, the millet-stalks a reaching thus for my hands (there) is not (i. e. the millet-stalks cannot be reached with my hands). ನನ್ನ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದರೂ ವಿರಾಟಿ ಹೋಯಿತೆನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, “also my prime of life has passed” a saying thus (there) is not (i. e. you cannot say that also my prime of life has passed).

299. About the combination of ಎ, ಏ, ಒ, ಓ with ಇಲ್ಲ.

1, ಇಲ್ಲವೆ or ಇಲ್ಲವೇ.

In these two forms ಇಲ್ಲ is combined with ಎ and ಏ, two particles of interrogation (§ 212, e), suffixed by means of a euphonic ವ. The meaning of ಇಲ್ಲವೆ and ಇಲ್ಲವೇ is first “is (there) not?” “are (there) not?”,

e. g. ಎಳ್ಳಿನೊಳಗೆಣ್ಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲವೇ, is there no oil in the gingoly-oil seed? (answer: yes, there is). ಪುಷ್ಪಮೊನ್ನು ಬಯಲಲ್ ಭೃಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂವಿಲ್ಲವೆ, if one flower fades, are there no flowers for the black humblo bee? (answer: yes, there are).

This meaning, however, often changes into 'or', literally "is it not (this)?", *i. e.* if this is not the case, then it may be also this, *e. g.* ನಿನಗೆ ಎನಾದರೂ ನೋವು ಆದಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಬೇನೆ ಬನ್ನಾಗ ತಾಯಿ ತನ್ನೆಗಳು ಕ್ಲೇಶ ಪಡುವರು, when thou getst any pain, is it not (this? is it not pain? then also *i. e.* or) when sickness happens (to thee), thy parents will grieve. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಅವನ ನುಡಿಯಿನ್ದ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ನಡೆಯಿನ್ದ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, man's mind is known by his words, is it not (this? is it not by his words? then also *i. e.* or) by (his) conduct. ಗಾಯದೊಳಗಿನ ನೆತ್ತರಾ ತೆಗದರೆ ವಿಷವು ಏರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಆ ಗಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಯಿನ್ದ ಸುಟ್ಟರೆ ವಿಷವು ಏರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, if (one) removes the blood out of the wound (made by the teeth of a snake), the poison will take no effect, is it not (this? is it not the removal of the blood? then also *i. e.* or) if that wound is cauterised, the poison will take no effect.

2, ಇಲ್ಲವೋ or ಇಲ್ಲವೋ.

When the interrogative particles ಒ and ಓ (§ 212, 6) are suffixed to ಇಲ್ಲ by means of a euphonic ವ್, it conveys first the meaning of a question, occasionally one of more or less displeasure, *e. g.* ನಿನಗೆ ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, does buttermilk not agree with thee? ಅವನ ಬಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀಲವಿಲ್ಲವೋ, is there no sack near him? ಆ ಹಾಲು ಆಯಿಲ್ಲವೋ, has that milk not got cool? ಅವನು ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವೋ, will he not come? ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಹಲಿಗೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಬರಹ ತೀರಿಲ್ಲವೋ, has writing on thy board not been finished yet (*i. e.* doest thou still write on thy board)? ಅವನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ, has he not yet gone? ನೀನು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, wilt thou not come?

But then ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಇಲ್ಲವೋ frequently mean 'is it not?', 'will it not be?', 'was it not?', *i. e.* 'or not?', *e. g.* ಶಿವನ ಅಗ್ರವಣಿಯಂ ಶೋಧಿಸಿದುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, a having strained the water of Siva, or not? (*i. e.* Siva's water was strained, or not?). ಕಸೀ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮರವು ಚಿಗಿತು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೆಳೆದು, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮರ ವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ? ಅವಾಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಗುಂದಿದ ಚಂದ್ರನು ಹುಣ್ಣಿವೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣನಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, a pruned tree will sprout and grow, (and) become a large tree, or not? The moon that lost its splendour on the day of new moon, will become full on the day of full moon, or not? ತನ್ನ ಹೊಸ ಕೊಡ್ಡಿಯು ಹದನವದೆಯೋ? ಇಲ್ಲವೋ? ನೋಡ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು, ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಣ್ಣದನೆಲ್ಲ ಕಡಿಯ ಹತ್ತಿದನು, he (the boy) said,

“is my (literally: his) now axe sharp? or not? let (me) see”, and began to cut down all he saw.

To ಇಲ್ಲ the ಓ may also be added without a euphonic ಓ, and then its form is ಇಲ್ಲೋ.

3, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ or ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

In ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ an ಏ of emphasis has been suffixed to ಇಲ್ಲ by means of a euphonic ವ, and ಇಲ್ಲ has been repeated; its literal meaning is ‘certainly it is not, it is not’ (or ‘certainly it will not be, it will not be’, or ‘certainly it was not, it was not’), by which ‘not at all’ is expressed.

In ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ the ಏ of emphasis has been joined to the first ಇಲ್ಲ without a euphonic ವ, e. g. ದಣಿದು ಇದ್ದಿಯಾ? ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, art thou tired? Not at all. ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, in the universe there are unsuitable things not at all (i. e. in the universe there are no unsuitable things, none at all).

300. In § 212, 7 ಅಲ್ಲ is introduced as an avyaya. In § 200, note 1 and in § 210 we have seen that it is a form of the negative of the verbal theme ಅಲ್, meaning ‘fits not’, ‘is not fit’, ‘are not fit’, ‘was not fit’, etc., ‘is not corresponding to’, ‘is not becoming’, ‘does not answer to’, ‘is not equivalent’, ‘is not according to facts’, ‘is opposite to’, etc. It takes also the form of ಅಲ್ಲಂ (cf. ಇಲ್ಲಂ in § 298), e. g. ಬನ್ದನೀಗ್ ಪೆರಿನಲ್ಲಂ ದುರ್ಜಯಂ ಕೌರವಕುಳನಳಿನೀಕುಂಜರಂ ಭೀಮಸೇನಂ, now came Bhīmasēna, a stranger he did not answer to (i. e. he was no stranger), invincible, pre-eminent in the lotus-pond of the Kaurava race. (ಇದು) ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಂ, (this) does not correspond to justice (i. e. this is no justice). (ಇದು) ಪಟಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲಂ, (this) does not answer to silk (i. e. this is no silk).

For the existence of ಅಲ್ಲವು in the modern dialect (cf. ಇಲ್ಲವು in § 298, 4) the author is unable to cite an instance.

When followed immediately by a vowel, the final of ಅಲ್ಲ either disappears, e. g. ಅಲ್ಲೆನ್, or a euphonic ವ is put after it, e. g. ಅಲ್ಲವಾಗು.

Instances are:

1, regarding ಅಲ್ಲ.

ನರನೆಮ್ಮಾತಂ ಪೆರಿನಲ್ಲೇತನಾಗಲ್ವೇಯ್ಯಂ, Arjuna a stranger does not answer to (i. e. Arjuna is no stranger), he to become is required (i. e. he must become . . .). (ಇದು) ಘಟಮಲ್ಲ, (this) does not correspond to a pot (i. e. this is no pot). (ಇದು) ಊರಲ್ಲ, ಅಡವಿಯಡುದು, (this) does not correspond to a town (i. e. is no town), it is a wild. ಧರ್ಮವಲ್ಲವಿದು, this is opposite

to virtue (i. e. this is no virtue). ಓಜನೊಕ್ಕಲಲ್ಲ, ಹೂಜಿ ಭಾಣ್ಣದೊಳಗಲ್ಲ, ಗಾಜೊನ್ನು ಲೋಹದೊಳಗಲ್ಲ, ಅಮ್ಮಲಿ ಭೋಜನವೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, a leachor is not corresponding to a farmer (i. e. is no farmer), a goggles is not fit (to be ranked) in the class of pots (i. e. is no pot), glass is not fit amongst metals (i. e. is no metal), indeed porridge is not fit (for) a dinner (i. e. certainly is no proper dinner). ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗನೋದಲ್ಲ, ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಹೆಬ್ಬಲಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಎಕ್ಕೆಯ ಗಿಡವು ಬನವಲ್ಲ; ಇವು ಮೂಡು ಲೆಕ್ಕದೊಳಗಲ್ಲ, a peasant's reading is not proper, a cat is not corresponding to a royal tiger (i. e. is no royal tiger), a swallow-wort shrub is not corresponding to a garden (i. e. is no garden); those three are not fit in account (i. e. are unworthy of much notice). ಹಕ್ಕಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ್ದು ತೋಟವಲ್ಲ; ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲದ್ದು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲ, wherein there are no birds, is not answering to a garden; wherein there are no children, is not answering to a house (i. e. a garden wherein there are no birds, is no garden; a house wherein there are no children, is no house). ಗುರುವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಠವಲ್ಲ, ಹಿರಿಯರಿಲ್ಲದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲ, wherein there is no guru, is not answering to a matha; wherein there are no elders, is not answering to a house (i. e. a matha without a guru is no matha, a house without elders is no house). ಸನ್ನೆಯೊಳಗೆಲ್ಲಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವದಲ್ಲ ವಿಠಲನ ನಾಮವು, Viṭhala's name in a fair wheresover a putting and selling is not equal to (i. e. Viṭhala's name is not such a thing as is put and sold somewhere in a fair). ತನ್ನ ತನ್ನದಲ್ಲ, (man's) body his is not according to facts (i. e. man's body is not his own). ಇವನಲ್ಲ, ಅವನು ಬೇಕು, this man is not fit (i. e. not this man, but) that man is wanted. ಹಳದೀ ಬಣ್ಣದ್ದು ಹೊಳೆಯುವದೆಲ್ಲ ಬಂಗಾರವಲ್ಲ, all that shines (with) yellow colour gold does not answer to (i. e. is not gold). ಇದನ್ನೇನು ತುಡುಗು ಮಾಡಿದಿಯೋ? ತುಡುಗು? ಅಲ್ಲಾ, hast thou perhaps stolen this? Stolen property? certainly it is not answering to (i. e. certainly it is not). ಎಮ್ಮೆಯ ಹಾಲು ಆಕಳ ಹಾಲಿನಷ್ಟು ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಲ್ಲ, buffalo's milk so much wholesome as cow's milk is not fit (i. e. buffalo's milk is not so wholesome as cow's milk). ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಜಿಲೋದಲ್ಲ, they manufacture sugar (also) at Rājāpura, Paṭṭaṇa and other places, but its great goodness is not according to facts (i. e. but it is not very good). ಆಫುವಿನ ವ್ಯಸನವು ಬಹಳ ಕೆಟ್ಟದು; ಅದರಿಂದ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸವ್ವತ್ತಿಗಿಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಪ್ರಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹ ಎರವಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ, addiction to opium is a very bad thing; on account of it they do harm to (their) property, this much is not corresponding (i. e. not only this, but) also to (their) life. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, this much is not corresponding to

facts (i. e. this is not all). ಯಾವತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟೇಯೋ? ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಉಣ್ಣು, are these all the arguments? (this much) is not fit (i. e. no, it is not so), there are still some others. ಇದು ಧರ್ಮಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಅರಮನೆಯು, this a poor-asylum is not corresponding to facts (i. e. this is not a poor-asylum, but) a palace. ಈ ಗುಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ, ಎರಡಲ್ಲ, ಮುನ್ನೂರೈ ಕಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಗಿದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, one is not fit, two are not fit (i. e. not only one, not only two, but) three hundred mines they have dug in this hill. ನೀನು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವದು ತಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲ, thou in this way a making a proper thing it is not corresponding to (i. e. it is not right for thee to do so; cf. § 316, 9). ಈ ಕೊಡೆಯು ಏನೂ ಕೆಲಸದ್ದಲ್ಲ, (is) this umbrella of any use (see remark b)? it is not fit (i. e. this umbrella is good for nothing). ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಿದ್ದಲೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, in whatever manner it is not fit (i. e. in no way). Other instances are:—ಇದು ಮಂಜಲ್ಲ, ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳು. ಇವನು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಲ್ಲ, ರಕ್ಕಸನು. ಇವಳು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ತಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಮಾರಿಯು. ಇವರು ಆಪ್ತರಲ್ಲ, ವೈರಿಗಳು.

Remarks.

a) Regarding the practical difference in the use of ಇಲ್ಲ (§ 298) and ಅಲ್ಲ it may be said that ಇಲ್ಲ expresses positive non-existence and positive denial, and ಅಲ್ಲ relative negation and negation of quality, nature or character.

b) It is not impossible that ಅಲ್ಲ when following a noun, etc., originally formed an answer to a question. Let us take a few of the above-mentioned instances to show this. ನರನೆವ್ವಾತಂ ವೀಜನಲ್ಲ might be translated '(is) Arjuna a stranger? No (he is not)'. Likewise (ಇದು) ಘಟಮಲ್ಲ '(is this) a pot? No (it is not)'. (ಇದು) ಊರಲ್ಲ, ಅಡವಿಯಹುದು '(is this) a town? No, it is a wilderness'.

To give this meaning to ಅಲ್ಲ would recommend itself, when ಅಲ್ಲ is sometimes put after an accusative, e. g. ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದೆನು (Bombay school-book 8, 6), 'me (i. e. did I beat me)? No, I beat my younger brother'. ಇವನನ್ನಲ್ಲ, ಅವನನ್ನು ಕರೆ (Rev. F. Zioglor in his Practical Koy, page 27), '(shall I call) this man? No, call that man'. Cf. the 'accusative after ಅಲ್ಲ' in § 338, and see § 287, remark.

Sūtra 47 of the Śabdamanidarpana teaches that ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, when it denotes emphasis (nirbhārapārtha, and is composed of ಅಲ್ಲದು, = ಅಲ್ಲ, + ಎ, or is the so-called negative participle, see § 171 and ಅಲ್ಲದೆ in § 338), occasionally drops its ದೆ, and gives the instance ಗೊರವನಲ್ಲ ಪೊಗದೊಂ which stands for ಗೊರವನಲ್ಲದೆ ಪೊಗದೊಂ. A translation would be 'Gōrava a being not fit indeed (or a being not meant indeed) I do not praise (i. e. I do not praise anybody but Gōrava)'. Thus the instance appears in Liṅgāṅgīya manuscripts; a Jaina manuscript of Mūḍabīdaru has ದೇವರಲ್ಲ ಪೊಗದೊಂ which stands for ದೇವರನಲ್ಲದೆ ಪೊಗದೊಂ, putting the accusative ದೇವರಂ before ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, but ದೇವರ್, the nominative, before ಅಲ್ಲ. The Mūḍabīdaru

MS.'s writing in this case may be wrong, or may be not, so far as the accusative is concerned.

2, regarding ಅಲ್ಲ in combination with ಹಾಗೆ (or ಅನ್ನೆ).

ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ, thus (as you think) it is not fit (*i. e.* thus it is not). ಆಕಳ ಕೊಳಗು ಕುದುರೆಯ ಕೊಳಗಿನ ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ, ಸೀಳಿರುತ್ತದೆ, the hoof of cows so as the hoof of horses is not corresponding to facts (*i. e.* the hoof of cows is unlike the hoof of horses), it is split. ಪಶುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನ ವೂ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, amongst beasts like the horse beautiful and strong (any) are not fit (*i. e.* amongst beasts there are none so beautiful and strong as the horse). ಮೀನುಗಳು ನೀರ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹಾಗೆ ಬದುಕಲಾರವೋ, ಹಾಗೇನು ಇವು (ಕಪ್ಪೆಗಳು) ಅಲ್ಲ, as fishes cannot leave water and live, so anyhow these (frogs) are not according to facts (*i. e.* — so these frogs are in no way).

3, regarding ಅಲ್ಲವೆ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ or ಅಲ್ಲೇ.

These forms bear the suffixes of question ಎ and ಏ, expecting an answer in the affirmative; the first two insert a euphonic ವ್, the last one adds ಏ immediately to ಅಲ್ಲ. *E. g.* ವಿರಾಗಮ ವಿರಾಗಮಂಗಳ್ಗೆ ಗಳಾಗಮಂ ಎಕಲ್ಪದಿನ್ನೆ ಆಗುವುದು, ಅಲ್ಲವೆ, instead of the augments ದಿರ್ and ವಿರ್ the augment ಗಳ್ is used ad libitum, is it not fit? (*i. e.* — is it not so? or not?). ಸ್ಥಿರಮಿದಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನು ಜೀವಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಲ್ಲವೆ? ನರಕಭಯವ ಮಡಿವ ಷಡನಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಯಲ್ಲವೆ? a living being that says "this (life) is unstable", (is) a wise person, or not? an apathetic man that forgets the fear of hell, (is) an unwise person, or not? ಇನ್ನಿಗೆ ಆರು ದಿವಸ ದೀವಳಿಗೇ ಹಬ್ಬ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ? to-day six days (or six days hence is) the illumination-festival, or not? ನಿನ್ನದೂ ಅದೇ ಹಾದಿ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ? and thine (is) the same road, or not? ಅದು ಗುಬ್ಬಿ, ಅಲ್ಲೇ, that (is) a sparrow, or not?

4, regarding ಅಲ್ಲವೊ, ಅಲ್ಲವೋ, or ಅಲ್ಲೋ.

In these three forms the suffixes of question ಒ, ಓ appear, the answer being in the affirmative; in ಅಲ್ಲೋ the ಓ is joined immediately to ಅಲ್ಲ. *E. g.* ವ್ಯೋಮ ಚಾರುಚರಿತ್ರನಲ್ಲವೊ? Vyōma (is) a well-behaved man, is it not fit? (*i. e.* — is it not so? or not?). ನಾವು ಮರಣಾಧೀನರಲ್ಲವೋ? we are mortals, or not? ವ್ಯೋಮ ಸಜ್ಜನಮಿತ್ರನಲ್ಲೋ? — ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ನನ್ನ ಮಗನೇ, ಮರದ ಮೇಲಿನ್ನೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದಿ, ಅಲ್ಲೋ?

301. ಅಲ್ಲು, ಅಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದೆ and ಬೇಡ which are classed under the avyayas by the Śabdānuśāsana (§ 212, 7), will be treated of in another place (§§ 338, 316, 5).

In the Śabdānuśāsana's ಎಲ್ಲಂ (§ 212, 7) the nominative of ಎಲ್ಲ (§ 266) has been used adverbially (see the verse quoted under No. 17 in § 348); in its ಏನ್ the same has happened regarding this interrogative pronoun (§ 255). Its ಏಗುವೆಂ and ಏವೆಂ are compounds of ಎ, what? (the accusative, see § 125) and curtailed ಗೆಯ್ಯೆಂ, I shall do.

302. Here follow some peculiarities (chiefly) of the modern dialect regarding the way of expressing certain English adverbs:—

1, Since (with regard to time).

This is expressed by means of the instrumental (i. e. ablative, § 352, 4a), e. g. ಈ ಶಿವನ್ ಏಸು ದಿನದಿನ್ದಿಣ್ಣದಿದ್ಹನೋ, since how many days has this Śiva not dined? ಒನ್ನು ನರಿಯ ಮನಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ಹುಲಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗ ಬೇಕೆವ್ವು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಬಹು ದಿವಸದಿನ್ದಿ ಇತ್ತು, since many days there existed in the mind of a fox the haughty desire to become like a tiger. ಅಱುವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷದಿನ್ದಿ, since sixty years. ಸೋಮವಾರದಿನ್ದಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ, I have not seen my brother since Monday. ಅನ್ನಿನಿನ್ದಿ ಅವರು ಒಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೊಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡ ಹತ್ತಿದರು, since (or from) that time they began to love each other. ಚಿಕ್ಕನ್ನಿ ನಿನ್ದಿ, since (my or thy or his or her or its or their) youth (or from my, etc. youth).

But there is another way of expressing 'since' (in the modern dialect), namely by means of the verb ಆಗು in combination with a so-called past participle, e. g. ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಗಳು ಬನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸ ಆಯಿತು, literally: to this town the gentleman a having come (§ 169) how many days have passed, i. e. how many days is it since the gentleman came to this town? ಇವನು ಸತ್ತು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ವರುಷವಾಯಿತು, it is twenty years since he died (or he died twenty years ago). ನೀನು ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳಾಯಿತು, how many months is it since you began to go to school? ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕುವ ಯುಕ್ತಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಸುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕೂರು ವರುಷಗಳಾದವು, it is now about 400 years since the art of printing became known. ಅವನು ಎದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು, much time has passed since he got up (or he got up long ago).

Also the past participle of ಮೊದಲುಗೊಳ್ಳು may be used in a similar manner, e. g. ಅನ್ನಿನ ದಿವಸ ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು, since that day.

The Samskr̥ita ಅರಭ್ಯ is used so too, e. g. ಅನ್ನಿನ ಅರಭ್ಯ, since that time.

2, Hence (with regard to time).

This may be rendered in the following manner: ಇನ್ನಿಗೆ ಅಱು ದಿವಸ ದೀವಳಿಗೇ ಹಬ್ಬ, to-day six days (will be) the illumination festival, or six days

hence (will be) the illumination festival. ಈ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಯಿ ತಿಂಗಳು, six months this month. Cf. § 348, 29.

3, Before (previous to).

In § 282, as will be seen, some instances in which this adverb is expressed by ಮುಂಚೆ, have been given. It is to be remarked here that it is rendered also by ಮೊದಲು, *e. g.* ತಮಗಿನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, before you who were living here? . ಅದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು, prior to that. ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟುವದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಳಾ ಸೋಸ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, before building a house it is necessary to clear the foundation properly.

Thus also: ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಗಾದೆ, ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಉಪ್ಪಿನಕಾಯಿ, previous to words a proverb (is fit), previous to dinner pickles (are fit).

In connection with ಮುನ್ನಂ, ಮುನ್ನ, before, previous to, the negative participle is also used, *e. g.* ಕಿಳಿವ ಗೋಲಿಯ ದನಿ ಕಿವಿಗೊಗದ ಮುನ್ನಂ, before the neighing sound of the mares entered the ear; ನಿನ್ನ ಕೊರಳಿಗೆ ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾರದ ಮುನ್ನ, before the black colour came to thy throat. The same is done in connection with ಮುಂಚೆ, *e. g.* ಅವರು ಬಾರದ ಮುಂಚೆ, before they came (cf. ಅವನು ಬಾರದಕ್ಕಿನ್ನು ಮುಂಚೆ, etc. in § 282).

4, As.

'As usual', 'as on previous occasions' may be expressed by ದಿನದಂತೆ or ದಿನದ ಹಾಗೆ, *e. g.* ಶಾಮನು ದಿನದಂತೆ ನಿನ್ನದೇನಾದರೂ ಕುಚೇಷ್ಟೆ ಮಾಡಿರ ಬಹುದು, as usual Sâma may have annoyed thee somehow. ದಿನದ ಹಾಗೆ ಊಟದ ಹೊತ್ತು ಆಗಲು ಚಾಕರನು ಬಂದನು, as usual the servant came at dinner-time. Also; ಮೊದಲಿನಂತೆ, as before; and in the mediæval dialect: ಎನ್ನಿನಂತೆ, ಎನ್ನಿನ ಮೊಲ, ಎನ್ನಿನಹಗೆ, ಎನ್ನಿನ ಹಾಗೆ.

'As to', 'as for' may be rendered by means of ಆದರೆ, if becomes, if become, *e. g.* ನಾವಾದರೆ ಮಾಡ ಕೂಡದು (Hodson's grammar), as for us we cannot do (so). ಅವನಾದರೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ (Ziegler's Practical Key), as to him he will go;—or, as in the South-Mahratta country, by means of ಅನ್ನೂ (ಅನ್ನು), *e. g.* ಆಟದ ಒಡವೆಗಳು ಅನ್ನೂ ನನಗೆ ಬೇಡ, as for toys they are not required for me;—or by means of Samskr̥ita ವಿಷಯ, regard, concern, *e. g.* ತುಪ್ಪದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಧಾರಣೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಏರಿತೆಮ್ಮವದು ಹೇರಿ ಕೂಡದು, as to ghee it is impossible to say how much it will still rise in price. ಮೋಕ್ಷದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿಂತಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, he is 'anxious concerning (his) mōksha. ಅವನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ, as to him. ಅದರಿ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ, as for that. (Cf. § 348, 17).

'As if' is rendered by means of the relative past participle with ಹಾಗೆ (or ಅನ್ನೆ), e. g. ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗದೆ, ಆಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿನ್ನು, ಮಡಿದಿನ ಗುರುಗಳು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ, ನಿನ್ನೆ ಜ್ವರ ಬಂದಿದ್ದವೆನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು; ಹೆದರಿವರ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣರೆ ಅಸತ್ಯದಿನ್ನ ನಡೆದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು, if (we) do not go to school, stay (at home) to play, and when on the next day the teacher asks (the reason), say that a fever had befallen (us), it is as if (we) had told a lie; if (we) steal the books etc. of others, it is (the same) as if (we) acted feloniously.

'As long as' is expressed in the ancient dialect as follows: ಎನ್ನೆವರಂ ಸಿರಿ ತಮಗುಣ್ಣುನ್ನೆವರಂ ಸೇವ್ಯರತ್ತೆ ಬಳರುಂ, as long as they possess riches, will not also scoundrels be honourable persons?

'As soon as' is rendered by means of the relative participle combined with an adverb of time to which the ಎ or ಎ of emphasis is joined, e. g. ಅವನು ಬಂದನೆ or ಅವನು ಬನ್ನಾಗಲೇ ಅವನ ತನ್ನೆ ಹೊದಿಟನು, as soon as he had come, his father started. ಗುರುಗಳು ಒಳಗೆ ಬರುವನೆ or ಬರುವಾಗಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರು, as soon as the guru came inside, all rose. See also the close of § 349.

5, At least (with regard to a sum),

This is expressed by ಎನಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ನರೂ, if (one) says it is nothing, e. g. ಅವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಣಿಗೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎನಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ನರೂ ಒನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಹೊದಿಡುತ್ತದೆ, out of all those mines silver is put at least to the amount of one lac of rupees a week. ನಾನು ಈ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗೆ ಎನಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ನರೂ ಐದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವೆನು, I shall get at least five rupees for this box.

6, Just, precisely, exactly (as to a standard or fact).

These terms may occasionally be rendered by ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ (i. e. ಇದ್ದದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ), to (i. e. corresponding to) its being being thus, e. g. ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆತನ ವರ್ಣನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ, you have described him exactly.

7, For.

If a person wants to adduce the reason (or cause) of something he writes or speaks about, 'for', 'because' are expressed by ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ, if I say (or if one says) why? e. g. ನಾವು ಈ ಗಿಡದ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಯ್ಯೋಣೇನು? ಬೇಡ! ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ ಅವು ನಮ್ಮವಲ್ಲ, shall we cut some (of the) ripe mangoes of this tree? It is not fit, for they are not ours. ಮೋಸ ಗಾಡಿರಿಗೆ ಯಾವದೊನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ತಮಗೆ ಮೋಸವಾಗ ಬಾರದೆನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಎಚ್ಚರದಿನ್ನು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ, deceitful men must use much shrewdness in any affair, for all beings are watchful, lest they

be deceived. ನಾವು ಕಳವು ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು, ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ನೋಡದಿದ್ದರೂ ದೇವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ, we must not (or should not) steal, for though men do perhaps not see us, God sees us always. Cf. § 322, and see further e. g. Bombay school-books, 2, 1. 10. 48; 3, 58. 105; 4, 10. 16. 20. 52. 98. 111. 141.

'For', 'on account', 'because of'. In § 282 we have ಓಸುಗ, ಓಸುಗರ, ಓಸ್ಸುರ with the genitive to express these adverbs; similarly are used also ಸಲವಾಗಿ, lit. the reason a becoming or a having become, e. g. ಅದರಿಂದ ಸಲವಾಗಿ, on that account; ತುಸುಕ, (reason?), e. g. ಅದರಿಂದ ತುಸುಕ, on that account; and ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ, lit. from the side, e. g. ಅವನ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ, on account of him.

The same is expressed also simply by the dative, e. g. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ, on that account; ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ, on account of (a) work or (a) business; ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ, because of the feast; ಬೇಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ, for requesting or begging; ಓದುವದಕ್ಕೆ, for reading; ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ, for buying;— or by adding ಆಗಿ, a having become, to the dative, e. g. ನಿನಗಾಗಿ, lit. for thee a having become, i. e. on thy account; ಬೇಟೆಯ ಶೋಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, for search (or in search) of game; ತನ್ನೆಯ ಮಾತಿಗಾಗಿ, on account of the father's word; ಆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, for that business; ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, in order to buy. (Regarding the use of the dative see § 348.)

'For', 'therefore', 'on account' are frequently to be rendered by the instrumental (i. e. ablative § 352, 4 a) of ಅದು, e. g. ಮಂಗಳಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಗೆ ಎರಡೇ ಕಾಲಿನಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ; ಅದರಿಂದ ಅವು ತೀರ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ, monkeys walk like us even on two feet; therefore they appear quite like man. ನೀನು ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡು; ಅದರಿಂದ ನಿನಗೆ ಅವರ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ, ಉಣ್ಣಾಗುವದು, honour thy mother and father; for it (on its account) their blessing will come upon you. 'Therefore' is often rendered also by ಆದದರಿಂದ (ಆದ+ಅದರಿಂದ), and sometimes also by Samskrita ಉದ್ಭವ್ಯ (with the genitive), ನಿಮಿತ್ತ (with the genitive), ಕಾರಣ, ಅದು ಕಾರಣ, ಅದು (or ಆ) ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ, ಆದ ಕಾರಣ. (Cf. § 322.)

'For', 'in order', 'for the purpose'. Above it has been stated that these adverbs are partly expressed by the dative or by the dative with ಆಗು; but there is still another way to express them, namely first by adding ಎನ್ನು, a having said, to the dative (see § 332), e. g. ಕಾಳಿಗಕ್ಕೆನ್ನು ಸನ್ನದ್ಧಮಹ ಚತುರಂಗಬಲವನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸುವವು, to place the army that is ready for battle, in the proper place; ಯಾಗಕ್ಕೆನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಗಲಿ, an altar prepared for sacrifice; ವಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕುದುರೆಯುಂ ಬಿಲಿತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, having bought a sheep

for the purpose of killing; ದೇವತೆಗೆನ್ನು ನೀಂ ಬಿಲಿತು ತನ್ನ ಕುಡ್ಲಿ, the shoop which you have bought and brought for the deity; ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲಿಕ್ಕೆನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಶಿಷ್ಯನಿದ್ದನು, there was a pupil with him for reading;—and secondly by adding ಎನ್ನು to the infinitive ending in ಅಲ್ (§§ 187. 188), e. g. ಅರಸಿಯಂ ಸಸ್ತಯಿಸಲೆನ್ನಿ ನೈನ್ನಂ, in order to comfort the queen he spoke in this manner (Upr. 3, after 63); ಸತ್ತವನ ಸುಡಲೆನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಿದ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, wood piled up in order to burn a dead man; ಪಶುವ ಕಟ್ಟಲೆನ್ನು ಕಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಟ್ಟ ಗುಣ್ಣವು, a post fixed in a threshing-floor for the purpose of binding cattle to; ನೀರೊಳಗೆ ಮುಡಿಮಿಂಕಿ, ಸರ್ವಪಾಪಕ್ಷಯಮಾಗಲೆನ್ನು, ಮಾಡುವ ಜಪವು, a prayer muttered for the removal of all sins when one has immersed himself into water.

'For' (with regard to exchange or price), e. g. ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಣ್ಣೆನು, I bought this for ten rupees (see § 348, 10).

'For', 'instead of', These adverbs used to be rendered, in the ancient dialect, by the dative, e. g. ದಿರಾಗಮ ವಿರಾಗಮಗಳ್ಗೆ ಗಳಾಗಮಂ ವಿಕಲ್ಪದಿನ್ನೆ ಆಗು ವುದು, instead of the augments ದಿರ್ and ವಿರ್ the augment ಗಳ್ is used ad libitum. (See § 348, 15.)

In the modern dialect the Hindusthâni ಬದಲ್ (ಬದಲು), change, with ಆಗಿ is very frequently used, e. g. ಅವನ ಹಳೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನು, instead of his old book I gave him a new book; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ, instead of that (in its stead); ಬರೆಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ, instead of writing. The Samskrîta ಪ್ರತಿ (Tadbhava ಪಡಿ, ಪಡ್ತಿ), in the place of, in combination with ಆಗಿ is used in the same manner.

'For', expressing time, e. g. ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ, for two years. Cf. § 348, 20.

'For', when it denotes privilege, duty or assigning, may be rendered as follows:—ಮೇಲುಪಂಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರ್ಪುದು ಕವಿಯಾದು (or ಕವಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕದು), it is for the poet to sit in the principal row. ಅವನು ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, it is for him to do that work. ಈ ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು ರಾಮನದು, this mango (is) for Râma.

'For', denoting that in view of which anything is done, e. g. ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ ಉಮ್ಮಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, he gave a plot of ground for a rent-free grant. ಇನಾಮಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು, he gave for (or as) a present.

'For' when it expresses that in the character of which anything is regarded, e. g. ಅವನು ರಾಮನೆನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದೆನು, I took him for Râma.

8, Enough, e. g.

ಈ ಮನೆಯು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು (ಓ. ಓ. ಬೇಕು ಆದ ಅಷ್ಟು) ದೊಡ್ಡದದೆ, this house is large enough. ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ದೊಟ್ಟಿ ಅದೆ, we have bread enough. ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ

ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಅದೆ, I have money enough. See Dictionary under ಸಾಕು and ಬೇಕು.

XVII. On the repetition of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, adverbs, interjections, and imitative sounds (cf. § 253, 3).

303. In §§ 152 and 211 it has been stated that repetition of verbs is used in Kannada (see § 339); such a repetition (vîpsâ) obtains in the three dialects also

1, regarding common nouns when it is intended

α) to express simple regular succession (vîpsâ, ânupûrvya), 'one after the other', that occasionally signifies totality, 'all', 'every', e. g. ಕೇರಿ ಕೇರಿ ಯೊಳ್ ಮೆಲೆದಂ, he appeared with pomp in street after street (or in every street); ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗಳ್ ಒಪ್ಪಿದುವು, house after house shone; ಊರೂ ರೊಳ್ ಅತಿಶುಭಕರಮೆನಲು, so that one could say (there was) auspiciousness in town after town; ಕರಿಕಾಲಜೋಳನು ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗೂರೂರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಯನ್ ಒರೆವ ಕೆಲಸಕೆ ಪೋಪ ಸಮಯದಲಿ, when Karikâlarôla went from house to house, from village to village for the purpose of ordering all people to perform press-service; ಹೊನ್ನನ್ ಈಗಲೆ ಬಿತ್ತಿಸುವೆನ್ ಈ ಬೀದಿ ಬೀದಿಯಲಿ, I will just now sow gold coins in all those streets; ದೆಸೆ ದೆಸೆಗೆ ಪದ್ಮಂಗಳ್ ಅರಳಿದವು, in direction after direction (i. e. in all directions) lotuses began to flower; ದೆಸೆ ದೆಸೆಗಳನ್ ಈಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತ, looking at one point of the compass after the other (i. e. at all points of the compass); ಅವನ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ದೆಸೆ ದೆಸೆಗಳಂ ಮುಸುಕೆ, when his renown covered region after region; ಕಾಲಮೇಘಂ . . . ಕೆರಳ್ಳು, ಕಿಡಿ ಕಿಡಿವೋಗೆ ನೋಡಿ, Kâlamûgha . . began to rage, and whilst spark after spark (of anger) was emitted (from his eyes), looked.

ತಪ್ಪ ತಪ್ಪಲೊಳ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜುಗಳೆಸೆವ

ಕಪ್ಪ ಕಪ್ಪನೆಯ ಗಿರಿಗಳ ಪರ್ಬುಗೆಗಳನ್ನೆ

ಬಪ್ಪ ಬಪ್ಪಳೆನಾಯ್ಕಳಂ ಹಾಸೊಳಾನ್ತು ಬನ್ನದು ಶಬರಸೇನೆ; ಬಲಿಶ |

ಸೊಪ್ಪ ಸೊಪ್ಪಗಳ ಮೆಳೆ ಮೆಳೆಗಳಂ ಸೋವುತ್ತ

ತಪ್ಪ ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಶರ ಶರಂಗಳಂ ತೆಗೆದೆಚ್ಚು

ತೊಪ್ಪ ತೊಪ್ಪನೆ ಮೃಗ ಮೃಗಂಗಳಂ ಕೆದಹಿದರ್ ಕಾನನದೊಳ್. ಎವೇಲ್ವಿತ್ತಿನು? || ,
on table-land after table-land (as to the Kannada form see § 253, 3)
there and there (i. e. everywhere) the host of Sâbaras came like a

spreading out of very black hills on which fog appeared, holding the accompanying and accompanying (i. e. the many accompanying) dogs by the collars; then boating bush after bush of abundant foliage they discharged, never failing to hit, arrow after arrow, and with the repeated sound of falling blows felled all sorts of game in the wood. What shall I say? ಕಲ ಕಲೆದಿಗಿದಂ, he made obeisance to stone after stone (i. e. to every stone); ತುತ್ತು ತುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸವಿದು, having eaten mouthful after mouthful; ಪೊಲಿ ಪೊಲಿಗಳ ಜೆಲ್ವ, the beauty of river after river (i. e. of all rivers or of every river); ಅಜ್ಜರಂ (ಅಜ್ಜ ಅಜ್ಜರಂ) ವನ್ನಿಸು, greet older after elder (i. e. every elder)! ಕಿಲಿಯ ಕಿಲಿಯರಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಳ್, ask young man after young man (i. e. all young men or every young man)! ಅಲ್ಲಿಗಲ್ಲಿ, there and there (here and there or everywhere, also ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ); ಅಡಿಗಡಿಗೆ, stop after stop (i. e. repeatedly or again and again); ನುಡಿ ನುಡಿಗೊಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಮುಣ್ಣಾಡುತ್ತಂ, once and once (i. e. once) at every word taking (his son to his breast) and caressing (him); ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲೊಳ್ (as to form see § 253, 3) ದೊಡ್ಡಿತ್ತು, ತುದಿ ತುದಿಯೊಳ್ ಸಣ್ಣಂ, in every one of (its) roots (the tree is) stout, in every one of (its) tops (it is) small; ದಿಣ್ಣಿನ ಸುತ್ತಲೆ ಮಾರು ಮಾರುದ್ದ ಎಲೆಗಳು ಜೋತಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ, all around the stem (of the plantain tree there) wave leaves every one of which (is) a fathom long; ದಿನಾಲೂ ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ (ಸಾಲಿಗೆ) ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರ ಬೇಕು, (you) must go (to school) daily time after time (i. e. at all the definite points of time); ಆಕಳು ಬಹು ಸಭ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಾಲು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, the cow was very mild in disposition, and used to give milk at the proper times; ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ (as to form see § 253, 3) ಹೊಸ ಹೂವು ಬಿಡುತ್ತವೆ, cocoa-nut trees get now flowers month after month (i. e. every month, monthly); ತಿಂಗ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಲಿಡುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರಪುಸ್ತಕ, a magazine that is published every month (i. e. a monthly magazine); ತಾಸು ತಾಸಿಗೆ, hour after hour, hourly; ದಿನ ದಿನ or ದಿನ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ, ದಿವಸ ದಿವಸ or ದಿವಸ ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ, day by day, every day, daily; ವರುಷ ವರುಷ or ವರುಷ ವರುಷಕ್ಕೆ, year by year, every year, yearly; ಬಾರಿ ಬಾರಿ or ಬಾರಿ ಬಾರಿಗೆ, repeatedly; ಆಗಾಗ, that time-that time, e. g. repeatedly¹⁾; (also with regard to the interrogative ಎನ್ನು, as ಎನ್ನೆನ್ನೂ, what time-what time-soever, i. e. at all times, ever, continually);

Remark.

¹⁾ As to the repetition of nouns of time it is to be observed that the intended meaning is somehow also obtained in the following way:—ಅವನಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವ್ವಳವೇನು, what is his monthly pay? ಚಣ್ಣಿಕೆಯ ಕೂದಲನ್ ಅಡು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿದಂ, he cut the hair of the tuft once in six months. ಕೆಲವು ಗಡಿಯಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ದಿನಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ, ಕೆಲವುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾರಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ, ಕೆಲವುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ.

b) to express a distributive sense (*pratyêkârtha*), *e. g.* ಈ ಚಾಳಿಗೆಯೊಳ್ ಇವರ್ಗೆ ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಕುಡು, ಈ ಗಣೈನೊಳ್ ಇವರ್ಗೆ ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಕುಡು, give each of these persons a gold coin out of this purse! give each of those persons a gold coin out of this bag!;

which takes place with regard to ಕೆಳಗು and ಮೇಗು also in close proximity (*sâmîpya*, *pratyûsatti*; as to form *cf.* § 253, 3), *e. g.* ಕೆಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನರಕಬಿಲಂಗಳ್, the pits of hell (are) lower and lower, *i. e.* each at a small distance below the other; ಮೇ ಮೇಗೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಗಪಟಲಂಗಳ್, the (various) regions of heaven (are) higher and higher, *i. e.* each at a small distance above the other; ಕೆಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ದುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷಂ, times of famine (were) preceding and preceding, *i. e.* preceded each other at small intervals; ಮೇ ಮೇಗೆ ಸುಭಿಕ್ಷಂ, times of plenty (were) following and following, *i. e.* followed each other at small intervals;

c) to express previousness (*anyatôtiśaya*), *e. g.* ಬಸಂತದೊಳ್ ಅಸುಗೆ ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲೊಳ್ (as to form *cf.* § 253, 3) ಪೂತುದು, the Aśoka tree flowered first of all; ಧುರದೊಳ್ ಇವರ್ ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲೊಳ್ ಎಚ್ಚರ್, these shot first of all in the battle;

d) to express high degree, excellence, intensity or emphasis (*atiśaya*, *viśêsha*, *êdhikya*, *prakarsha*), *e. g.* ತುಲಿಲ್ ತುಲಿಲ್, great valour; ಲೇಸು ಲೇಸು, excessive pleasantness, etc.; ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್, a very good woman; (ಮಗನಂ) ತನ್ನೊಳಗೊಳಗು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳುತ, taking (his son) completely inside into himself (from love); ಒಳಗೊಳಗೆ ನೆಲನ್ ಉರಿವುತಿರೆ, when the soil burnt deeply inside; ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಜನರು ಹಿಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಹಿಣ್ಣು ನೆರೆದರು, in order to see that people assembled in large crowds; ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆಯ ರುಚಿ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ? ಅವು ಹುಳಿ ಹುಳಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, what is the taste of buttermilk? it (the buttermilk) is very sour; ಸೀಗೆ ಮುಳ್ಳು ಮುಳ್ಳಾಗಿದೆ, the sigê is full of thorns; (ಕಪ್ಪುರದ) ಸತ್ವವು ಬೆಳ್ಳಗೆ ಕಾಲು ಕಾಡುಗಿರುವದು, the elementary substance (of camphor) is white and consists of many small grains; ಸುತ್ತಿಗೆಯಿನ್ದ ಹೊಡೆದರೆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಒಡೆದು ಚೂರು ಚೂರಾಗುತ್ತವೆ, if (one) beats (them) with a hammer, stones break and become bits and pieces; ಮೊದಲು ಮೊದಲು ಪತ್ರ ಮುಟ್ಟ ತಕ್ಕ ಅನ್ತ ರದ ಮಾನದಿನ್ದ ಹಾಸಿಲು ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, at the very first it used to be

ಕೀಲಿ ತಿರುವ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, some clocks are to be wound up every day, some once a week, some once a month. ತಾಸಿಗೊನ್ದು ಕೂಸು ಹೆತ್ತರೆ ಕಸೀಸು ಮುತ್ತು, if she bears a child every hour, (there is) the same amount of kisses ದಿನವೊನ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತುತ್ತು (instead of ಹತ್ತು ಹತ್ತು) ಇಪ್ಪಿವತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, every day they print from ten to twenty thousand papers.

ದಿನ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ is expressed also by ದಿನಾಲು, a contraction of ದಿನವಾಗಲು, 'when a day becomes' *i. e.* every day.

necessary to pay postage according to the measured distance of the place to which letters had to go; ನಡು ನಡುವೆ, in the very middle; ತುಣ್ಣು ತುಣ್ಣಾಗಿ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ, having cut (the sugar-cane) into very small bits; ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ, more and more, excessively;—

ಕೆಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ (as to form see § 253, 8) ಪೋದಂ, he went down and down; ಸೆರ ಸೆರಗು, great calamity or sin; ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗು, excessive lustre; ತಳ ತಳಕು, great shine; ಮೇ ಮೇಗು, (as to form see § 251 and § 253, 8), up and up; ಮೂ ಮೂಗು, great dumbness; ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವದಿೞಿನ್ದ ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲು ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸ ಹೞಿೞಿ ಜನರ ಕೂಡ ಎರೋಧವುಣ್ಣಾಗ ಬಹುದು, by doing so at the very first, for a while, quarrels with old people may arise;—

ಕಟ್ಟ ಕಡೆ (as to form see § 253, 8) ಪೆರ್ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಕರಂಗೊಣ್ಣು, ovon at last having taken the high-road; ಒನ್ನ ಶಬ್ದದ ಕಟ್ಟಕಡೆಯ ಅಕ್ಷರವು, the very last letter of a word; ಕಟ್ಟ ಕಡೆಗೆ, at the very end, at last; ಮಹಿಮೆಗಳ ನಟ್ಟ ನಡು ಗಳು, the very centre of onorgies; ನಟ್ಟ ನಡುವೆ, in the very middle; ನೆಗೆ ದಯ್ ಲೋಕದ ನೀಳ್ಳ ತುತ್ತ ತುದಿಯಂ, thou rocest to the world's far-stretched very point; ಆ ಸೀತಾನದಿಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣತೀರಾಸ್ಪದಂಗಳಪ್ಪೆಣ್ಣು ಜನಪದಂಗಳ್ಗೆ ತಾನೆ ಮೊದ ಲೆವ್ವುನೆ ಮೊತ್ತ ಮೊದಲ್ ಅವಗಮೊಪ್ಪುಗುಂ... ಲೀಲಾವತಿ, there always shone Līlāvatī at the very first, as the chief (lown) for the inhabited countries that were situated on the south bank of the Sitā river¹⁾;

e) to express variety, e.g. ತರ ತರದ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, there are cats of various colour; ಎಲೆಗಳು ತರ ತರದ ಆಕಾರದವು ಇರುವವು, leaves are of various form; ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿನ್ದ ಬಗೆ ಬಗೆಯ ಕೇಡುಗಳು ಒದಗುತ್ತವೆ, by bad deeds various evils are produced; ತೋಟದೊಳಗೆ ಬಗೆ ಬಗೆಯ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರು, they saw various creepers in the garden; ಮೃಗ ಮೃಗಂಗಳಂ ಕೆದಹಿದರ್, they felled all sorts of game; ದೇಶ ದೇಶದ ಹಲವು ತರದ ಒಡವೆಗಳು, many kinds of things of various countries; ತುಣ್ಣು ತುಣ್ಣು ದೊರೆಗಳು ಕೂಡಿ ಹಿಣ್ಣು ಹಿಣ್ಣು ಸೈನ್ಯ ಕೂಟಿಸಿದರು, the various petty chieftains came together and assembled an army that formed a miscellaneous mass; ಹೊಲ ಕಾಯುವವರು

¹⁾ A curious way of expressing No. d is found in the following instances of the modern dialect in which the action of the verb is intensified by the repetition of nouns, viz. ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಸತ್ತದಿೞಿನ್ದ ಆ ಗವಳಿಗನು ಎದೆ ಎದೆ ಬಡ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, because the buffalo died, the oowherd reportedly (or vehemently) beat (his) breast; ಅವನ ತಾಯಿ, ಮಗ ಸಾಯುತ್ತಾನೆನ್ದ, ಎದೆ ಎದೆ ಬಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಹತ್ತಿದಳು, his mother saying 'my son dies', began reportedly (or vehemently) to beat (her) breast; ತಾಯಿ, ಸರ್ವಳ ತನ್ನ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಗಲೇ ನೀನು ನನ್ನ ಮೋಷಿ ಮೋಷಿ ಬಡಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಗತಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಯಾಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನು, O mother, if thou hadst reportedly (or soundly) beat my head at the very time when I brought and gave (thee) the chain (that had been stolen by me), why should I have got into this (miserable) lot?

...ಈ ಆವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು, ಬಡಿ ಬಡಿಗೆಯಿನ್ದ ಬಡ್ಡಿದರು, they who watched the corn-land ... seized this cow, and beat (it) with various clubs; ಸವಿ ಸವಿ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು, things of various sweetness (i. e. various sweet things).

In addressing a person repetition of nouns may convey the following meanings:—

1. envy (asūyā), e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತ, ದೇವದತ್ತ, ನಿನಗೇನುಮಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ;
2. approval (sammati), e. g. ಮಗನೇ, ಮಗನೇ, ನೀನು ಒಳ್ಳೆತು ಗೆಯ್ಯಯ್ಯ !
3. anger (kōpa), e. g. ಬಾಣಸಿಗ, ಬಾಣಸಿಗ, ನೀನು ಇದ್ದಪಯ್ಯೋ ? ಸತ್ತಯ್ಯೋ ?
4. reproach (kutsana, nindā), e. g. ಸತಿಯೆ, ಸತಿಯೆ, ನಿನ್ನ ಪೆಣ್ಣು ನಮಂ ಸುಡುಗೆ !
5. menace (bhartsana), e. g. ದುರುಳ, ದುರುಳ, ನಿನ್ನ ಕೊನ್ನವೆಂ ! ಕಡಿದವೆಂ !

Instead of repeating the same noun for the sake of intensity, variety, and comprehensiveness also duplication and reiteration are used more or less in the three dialects.

1. Duplication denotes the use of a couple of nouns that are not the same as to form and often also as to meaning, e. g. ಅಕಳ ಚಕಳ, excessive tickling; ಅಲಿವಿ ಅಂಚಡಿ, all sorts of cloth; ಆಸಲಿ ಬೇಸಲಿ, great weariness; ಒಗುಮಿಗೆ, abundance; ಕಾಕ ಪೋಕ, a very profligate fellow; ಕಾಯಿ ಪಲ್ಯ, pod and leaf vegetable; ಗಿಡಗಣ್ಣಿ (-ಕಣ್ಣಿ), all kinds of small trees and thorny shrubs; ದನ ಕಲಿ, cattle and calves; ನುಚ್ಚು ನುಲಿ, fragments and bits; ಬನ್ನ ಬಳಗ, all sorts of kinsmen; ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಲಿಗಳು, children and grandchildren; ಮಾತು ಕಥೆ, words and speech; ಸನ್ನಿ ಗೊನ್ನಿ, narrow ways and nooks; ಸುತ್ತ ಮುತ್ತ, the state of being all around (roundabout).

2. Reiteration denotes the use of a couple of nouns

a) the first of which is meaningless by itself, forming a sort of alliteration, e. g. ಅಕ್ಕಡಿ ತಕ್ಕಡಿ, fraud in weighing; ಅನ್ನಾ ದುನ್ನಿ, prodigality; ಆಲಿ ದಾಲಿ, great tumult; ಏರು ಪೇರು, considerable unevenness in scales; ತಟವಟ (-ಮಟ), great fraud;

b) the second of which is meaningless by itself, being a mere alliterative formation, e. g. ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಸಡ್ಡಿ, opposition; ಒಕ್ಕಲು ದಕ್ಕಲು, tenants; ಕೆಲಸ ಬೊಗಸಿ, all sorts of work; ಡೊಂಕು ಡೊಸಕು, great crookedness; ದೇವರು ದಿಣ್ಣರು, all kinds of deities (or idols); ದೊಡ್ಡೆ ಬಿದ್ಡೆ, inarticulate, stammering speech; ಬೇವಾರ ಸಾವಾರ, trade of different kinds; ವೆಚ್ಚ ಸಚ್ಚ, various expense; ಹಣ್ಣು ಹವ್ವಲು, all sorts of fruits.—In this second kind of reiteration the syllables ಗಿ and ಪ are often used, being put instead of the

first syllable of the first noun, *e. g.* ಆಳು ಗೀಳು, ರವಿ ಗಿವಿ, ಶಿಖಿ ಗಿಖಿ; ಒಕ್ಕಲು ಪಕ್ಕಲು, ತೊಳ್ಳೆ ಪಳ್ಳೆ, ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕ, ಚೂರು ಸಾರು.

2, regarding nouns of indefinite quantity (§ 278, 3) when it is intended

a) to express intensity or abundance, *e. g.* ಎನಿತ್ತೆನಿತ್ತಮ್ಮಜನೇತ್ರೆಯಾ ಘನ ಸ್ತನಂಗಳ್ ಬಳೆಗುಂ ಕಿರಾತೆಯಾ, ಅನಿತ್ತನಿತ್ತಂ ವನದೊಳ್ ವನೇಚರಂ ತನತ್ತು ಬಿಲ್ಲಾನ್ ಅದನ್ ಅನ್ನೆ ಕೀಸುಗುಂ, how much, how much (*i. e.* the more) the plump breasts of the lotus-eyed Kirāta woman increased, so much, so much (*i. e.* the more) the forester in the wood thus scraped that his bow; ಇನಿತ್ತಿನಿತಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕುವ ಕಡಿದಡೆ ಅಗ್ಗದ ಮಧುರವಾಗದೆ, if (one) cuts sugar-cane be it (ever) so much, so much, is it not very sweet? ಈಸೀಸು ಅಗಲ ದೋಸೆ, ಎಸೀಸು ಮೆದ್ದೀ, so largo, so large (are) the cakes; how many, how many canst thou eat?

b) to express a not specially mentioned amount, *e. g.* ಇನ್ನ ಇನ್ನ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಮ್ಮದಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಾಣಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಡಿಯಾರವು ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾದದ್ದು, when it has been fixed that in such and such a time so and so many (various) works are to be done, a watch is of great use to finish those (various) works within that limit.—This ಇಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟು is similarly rendered by ಇನ್ನಿಷ್ಟು, *e. g.* ತೋಳಗಳ ನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಸ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅರಸನು, ಇನ್ನಿಷ್ಟು ತೋಳಗಳ ತಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ಇನ್ನಿಷ್ಟು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನಲೂ, ಇನ್ನ ಇನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಇನ್ನಿಷ್ಟು ತೋಳಗಳ ತಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗುವರೆನ್ನಲೂ, ಕಟ್ಟಳೆ ಮಾಡಿದನು.

3, regarding appellative nouns of number (§ 278, 4) when it is intended to express a distributive sense as to persons: 'each', 'every', 'each severally', 'one by one', etc., *e. g.* ಓರೊರ್ವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಮ್ಯಾರ್ಥತತಿಯನ್ ಅಪೂರ್ವಭಕ್ತಿಯೊಳ್ ಬಸವಂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರಲು, when Basava with unparalleled affection granted every one numbers of things desired; ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನು ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಅದರಿ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕು, each boy must read every term and tell its meaning; ಶಿಕ್ಷಕನು ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳ ಬೇಕು, the teacher must put those questions to each boy; ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ದೊರೆಸಾನಿಯ ಹತ್ತರ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ದಾಸಿ, near each lady (there is) a servant-maid; ಬೇಡರು ಗಡಬಡಿಸುತೊಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರೆದ್ದವಗಡಿಸಿ ನುಡಿಯಲು, when each (or every one) of the Bēḍas rose with commotion and spoke arrogantly; ಧಾರುಣೀತಳಕೆ ಪೊಡೆಗೆಡೆ ದರ್ . . . ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರೊನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗೆ, they (two) fell headlong on the ground . . . each one to a side; ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬನು ತನ್ನ ತನ್ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾನೆ, each one

remains for himself; ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಎರಡೆರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall give them two Rupees each; — ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರು, one by one, by ones; ಇಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರು, two and two, two by two, by twos; ಮೂವ್ವ ಮೂವ್ವರು, three and three, three by three, by threes; ಅವನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಇಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, he sent them away two by two; ನಾವು ಅವನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರು ಇಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರು ಮೂವ್ವ ಮೂವ್ವರು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೋಗ ತಕ್ಕದು, we are to go to him by ones, by twos, (and) by threes, in this manner; — ಕೆಲ ಕೆಲವರು means 'some here and there'.

Remarks on No. 3.

a) Samskrita ಪ್ರತಿ is also used to express distributiveness, e. g. ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತರ ಬೇಕು, each boy must bring his own book; ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೊಂಕು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, every man has his failings.

b) 'One another', 'each other' in a reciprocal relation is rendered by the declension of ಓರೂರ್ವ, ಒರ್ವ, ಒರ್ಬ, or ಒಬ್ಬ in the plural, e. g. (ಅಬಲೆಯರ್) ತಮ ತಮಗೆ ಕಡಿದು ಕೊಂಡು ವಿವಿಧಗಂಧಜಲಗಳಿನ್ ಓರೂರ್ವರ್ ಓರೂರ್ವರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಿಪ್ಪಿಸುವಾಗಳ್, when (the females) went to some distance from one another, and besprinkled one another with various kinds of scented water; ಒರ್ವ ಒರ್ವರ್ಗೆ ಮುಂಚುವುದು, (to try) to surpass one another; ಅವರು ಒಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೊಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, they love one another (or each other); ಅವರು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ಸೇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, they are not in peace with one another; ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಅಗಲಿದರು, they left one another; ಒಬ್ಬರ ಕೂಡ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ದ ಇರ ಬೇಕು, (they) must be on friendly terms with one another.

The nominative plural ಒರ್ಬರೊರ್ಬರು, ಒಬ್ಬರೊಬ್ಬರು expresses 'these and the others', i. e. all, e. g. ನೆರೆದ ಜಂಗಮರ್ ಒರ್ಬರೊರ್ಬರು ಕೆಯ್ಯೊಯಿದು ನಗಲು, when the assembled Jāṅgamas all clapped (their) hands and laughed; ಒಬ್ಬರೊಬ್ಬರು ಬನ್ನ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿ ನೀವು, come you all and sit down!

c) ಒಬ್ಬ in connection with ಇಬ್ಬರು, i. e. ಒಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರು, denotes 'one or two', e. g. ಒಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರು ಹೆಂಗಸರು, one or two women; ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಬೇಕು, one or two are still to be invited. Cf. § 278, 1 (ಎರಡೂವು, etc.).

d) ಒಬ್ಬಾನೊಬ್ಬನು, ಒಬ್ಬಾನೊಬ್ಬಳು, as we have seen in § 292, mean 'a certain man', 'a certain woman'. About another way to express the indeterminate 'certain' see § 283.

304. Repetition of pronouns is used in the three dialects

a) to express 'respective', 'several', e. g. ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುಡಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಿದ್ದರು, the people were sleeping in their several tents; ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಎದ್ದು, ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೋಣೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಹೋದರು, even they two rose, and went into their respective rooms; ಅಯ್ದಿದರ್ ತಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ, they went to their several houses; ತಮ್ ತಮ್ಮ (a dvandva compound, § 250) ರಾಜ್ಯಂ, their respective kingdom; ತಮ್ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಹಾದೀ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, they take the

way to their several houses; ಆವಾ (or ಆಯಾ) ಇನ್ದ್ರಿಯದ ವಿಷಯಮಂ ಶ್ರೋತ್ರ ದೊಳ್ ಶಬ್ದದಿನ್ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸ ಶ್ರೀವಾಗ್ಗೇವಿ, the excellent goddess Speech who originates the respective objects of sense in the ear by words; ಆಯಾ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯಾ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕು, (one) must do every work at (its) respective time; ಒಟ್ಟಿದ ನಿರ್ಜರಬಲದೊಳ್ ಕಟ್ಟಿದಿರಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಿನ್ನರಾರಾರ್, in the assembled mass of deities who are those each severally by themselves that stand just opposite? ಯಾರ ಯಾರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಪಾಲಿಸ ಬೇಕು, of whom when severally mentioned have (I) to obey the command? ತವ ತವಗೆ (§ 225) ಜಯ ಜಯಯೆನಿಸ ರವನಿವಹವಾಗೂರ್ಮಿಸಲ್, when they respectively raised the loud cry 'the victory (is) theirs (i. e. ours), the victory (is) theirs (i. e. ours)'; ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ನಡತೆ ಚಲೋದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ, even to all their respective behaviour appears to be nice;

b) to express reciprocity, e. g. ತಮ ತಮಗೆ ಕಟಿದು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, having gone to some distance from one another; ತಾವು ತಮ ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ಮನವೋವಿ, all of them having taken pleasure in one another; ಪುರಜನವೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ತಮ ತಮಗೆ ಬೆರಿಗಾಗಿ, all the towns-people looking astonished at one another; ದಿನಾಲು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮೊಳಗೆ ಜಗಳಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, daily they used to fight with each other; ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ದ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, they love one another;

c) to express emphasis, e. g. ಆರ್ತಸ್ವರಮ್ ಇದೇನೇನ್, what does this cry of pain mean? ಎನೇನೋ, ಓದಿನ ಪರಿ ಲೇಸು ಲೇಸು, O what! the way of reciting is very excellent! ಎನೇನೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, (they) do not perform the least work; ನನದು ಎನೇನೂ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, as for me there is not the least hinderance (or objection).

305. Repetition of so-called adjectives (§ 273) takes place in the three dialects

a) to express excess, intensity or emphasis (ādhikya), e. g. ತೋರ ತೋರ ಮುತ್ತುಗಳ್, very large pearls; ಬಟ್ಟ ಬಟ್ಟ (see § 247, d, e) ಮೊಲೆಗಳ್, very round female breasts; ಬಿಳಿಯ ಬಿಳಿಯಂಚೆಗಳ್, very white swans; ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆನೆಗಳ್, very big elephants (these four instances according to sūtra 391 of the Śabdānuṣāsana); ತೋರ ತೋರದ ತುತ್ತುಗಳ್, very large morsels (in which ತೋರ appears as a noun); ಪಿರಿ ಪಿರಿದು, that is very large; ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಯಲುಗಳು, very extensive plains; ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಗಳು, very large towns; ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಹಡಗು, a very small vessel (a boat); ಅರಿದರಿದು, that is very wonderful (also thrice repeated: ಅರಿದರಿದರಿದು); ದೊರೆ ದೊರೆಗಳು ನಿಡು ನಿಡು

ಸರಳ ನಾಣೈ ಮೂರ್ಛಿವಡದಿವುರ್ದಂ . . . ನೋಡಿ, seeing that chiefs after chiefs had fainted pierced by many long arrows; ದೂರ ದೂರ, very far; ಚಲೋ ಚಲೋ, very fine; ಬಡ ಬಡ, very poor or feeble; ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ, very small;

b) to express variety, e. g. ಅದನ್ನು (ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯನ್ನು) ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟದ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ದೂರ ದೂರ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, they send that (sugar) to various distant countries in order to sell (it); ದೂರ ದೂರ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಕಳುಹಿಸ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅರ್ಧ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತನಕ ಬೀಳುವದು, if (in by-gone times one) had to send letters to various distant places, the postage was half a rupee, three-fourth of a rupee, up to one rupee; ಮೊದಲು ಜನರು ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, at first (before they commit great crimes) people use to commit various small faults; ಅವನಿಗೆ ಆಯಿ ಮನ್ನಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, he has six little children of various size; ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ನಡುಗಡ್ಡೆಗಳೂ ಉಸುಬಿನ ದಿನ್ನೆಗಳೂ ಅವೆ, how many small islands and sandbanks of various size there are in the sea! (but also e. g. ಖಣ್ಣ ದೊಳಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಣ್ಣ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೇಶಗಳು ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತವೆ, to a division of the terrestrial globe belong many small and large countries); ದಣ್ಣಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸರ ದಾರರು, the various chief officers of the army; ಅಮೃತರಾವ, ಗೋವಿಂದರಾವಕಾಳಿ ಮುಂತಾದವರನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, having made Amritarāva, Gōvindarāvākālī and others various eminent officials. (All the instances under letter b are from South-Mahratta school-books.)

c) to express separateness, otherness, e. g. ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬ ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬ, separate, different, several; ಹುಲಿಯ ಕಿವಿಗಳು ಕಿವಿದಾಗಿ ದೂರ ದೂರ ಇರುವವು, the tiger's ears are small and far from one another; ಹೊತ್ತು ಬನ್ನ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಾನು ಜಾಯಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆಂದ, ನರಿ ಹೇಳಿತು, "according to each occasion I steal away by another trick", said the fox; ನಾವು ದಿನಾಲು ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಸೋಜಿಗಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, daily we see new strange things.

Remarks.

1, The meaning of 'very' (Ādhikya) may likewise be expressed by ಬಹಳ, etc., as shown in § 275.

2, Also reiteration (§ 303, 1, after a, 2, b) of so-called adjectives takes place, e. g. ಬಡ ಬಗ್ಗ, (a) very poor (male person).

306. Repetition of numerals takes place in the three dialects

a) in a distributive sense, 'each', 'every', 'each severally' (cf. § 278, 1), e. g. ಶಾಕಂಗಳೊಳಗಡಿಸುತ್ತೊನ್ನೊನ್ನಂ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತ, searching the vegetables (and) separating each one; ಬಸದಿಯೊನ್ನೊನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆನಿಪ ಲಿಂಗಂಗಳಂ

ತನ್ನಂ, he brought one excellent liuga to every basti; ಬೇಡಿಸಿ ಬೇಡಿದವರ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಮ್ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಬಳ್ಳ ಮುಕ್ತಾಫಲವಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, he gave one balla of pearls to each of the different persons separately; ಹತ್ತು ಮನ್ನಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳ್ ಆಗ ಹತ್ತು ಹತ್ತಮ್ಬುಗಳನ್ ಒರ್ವರೊರ್ವರ್ ಎಚ್ಚರ್, then the ten renowned chief officers discharged each ten arrows; ದಿನವೊನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತುತ್ತು (i. e. ಹತ್ತು ಹತ್ತು) ಇಪ್ಪಿಪ್ಪತ್ತು (i. e. ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು) ಸಾವಿರ ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, every day they print from ten to twenty thousand papers; ತೊಗಲಬಾವುಲಿಗಳ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಡಿಕ್ಕಿಗಳು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೇಣು ಉದ್ದ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, each wing of the flying fox is four spans long; ಆ ಹೊಡಿಸಿಯ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಅದರೊಳಗಿನ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಬೇಡಿಸಿ ಬೇಡಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುದಿಯ ಹೇಡಿದನು, he made (them) untie that bundlo, and told (them) to make each (piece of) wood separate and break (it); ಬಾಡಿಯ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಗೊನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹದಿನಯ್ದು ಹಣೆಗೆಗಳು ಇರುವವು, ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಹಣೆಗೆಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಕಾಯಿಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, on each bunch of the plantain there are from ten to fifteen clusters, each cluster has from ten to twelve fruits; ಹಲಿಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಅಕ್ಷರವನ್ನೂ ಬರೆ, write even each letter on (thy) board; ಅವನವನಿಗೆ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡು, give a rupee to each; ಅಯ್ದಯ್ದು ವರ್ಣಂಗಳ್ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ವರ್ಗಮಾಗೆ ವರ್ಗಮ್ ಅಯ್ದಕ್ಕುಂ, as five letters each form a class, there are five classes; ಎರಡೆರಡು ಮಾಸಂ ಕೂಡಿದೊಡೆ ವಸಂತ ಗ್ರೀಷ್ಮ ವರ್ಷ ಶರದ್ ಹೇಮಂತ ಶಿಶಿರ ಎನ್ನು, ಆಯಿಂ ರುತ್ತುಗಳ್ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ, if two and two months are taken together, the six seasons, namely vasant, grishma, varsha, sharad, hemantha, (and) shishira are formed; ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಅಯ್ದಯ್ದು ಉಗುರು ಇರುವವು, there are five claws on each foot of the cat; ದೇವರು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಎರಡೆರಡು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದಾನೆ, God has given two eyes to every man; ಕೇಸರದ ಗಡ್ಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎರಡೆರಡು ಮೊದಿದ ಅನ್ನರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಲ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾರೆ, they plant the bulbs of saffron in rows at the distance of two cubits each; ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನಾಗಿ, each separately; (ಸುತನಂ) ನುಡಿ ನುಡಿಗೆ ಮೊರ್ಮೆ (§ 279) ತೆಗೆದು ಮುಣ್ಣಾಡುತ್ತಂ, once at every word taking (his son to his breast) and caressing (him); ಅಡಿಗಡಿಗೆಯೊನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಗಲಿಗೆಗೆ ತಡೆಯ ದಿನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬಲು ದನಿಗೊಡುವ ಗಿರಿಗಳ್, mountains which thus without ceasing again and again once at each galigo sounded loudly;

b) in indicating a thing, etc. as not known more specifically, 'some', 'certain', e. g. ರತ್ನಕ್ಕಂ ಲಳಮುಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ ಓರೊನ್ನೆಡೆಯೊಳ್ (Commentator: ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ತಾವಿನಲ್ಲಿ; see § 248, 1), and ರ becomes ಲ or ಳ in some places; ಅವನಾ ತ್ಯರ್ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನಿ ಭೇನ್ಬಂಗಳನ್ ಆರ್ಪಿನ್ನೇಡಿಸಿ ಪಿನ್ನಯ್ತರೆ, when the minister valiantly mounted some excellent elephant and followed; ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ನಾಗರ ಹಾವಿನ

ಮೆಯ್ಯೇಲೆ ಕೂದಲು ಬನ್ನಿರುತ್ತವೆ, on the body of certain cobras hair has grown; ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಕಪ್ಪೆಗಳು ಇಡೀ ಕೋಲೋ ಮದ್ದಿಗಳನ್ನು ನುಂಗುತ್ತವೆ, some frogs are said to swallow whole chickens; ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ವೇಳೆ, at some time, at time occasionally; ಕೆಲ ಕೆಲವು (cf. § 248, 12) ವಿಕಲ್ಪಾರ್ಥಬಿನ್ದುಗಳ್, diverse (Kannad words) have an optional bindu; ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲ ಕೆಲ ದಿನಕೆ, some few days hence ಕೆಲ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾರೆ, in one place or other (or somewhere) people plant seedlings of cardamom; ಕೆಲ ಕೆಲವು ಹಣ್ಣು ವರಿದು ಸೊಮ್ಮಾಗಿ ತೋರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು, some few fruits had become ripe and looked fine; ಓರೊಮೊ (§ 279), sometimes; ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ, sometimes; ಅಸೆ ಒಮ್ಮೊಗೊಮ್ಮೆ, occasionally. Compare the instance (ಸುತನಂ) ನುಡಿ ನುಡಿಗೊ ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ etc. above under *a*;

c) in multiplication, e. g. ಎರಡೆರಡು, four (§ 278, 1).

Remarks.

1. Distributiveness is also expressed by Samskrita ಪ್ರತಿ, e. g. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಊರು, each village; ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ನಾಡಿನ ಜನರು, the people of each country.

2. reciprocal relation is expressed by declension, e. g. ಚೀರಿಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಮಿ ತಿಮಿಂಗಿಲ ತಿಮಿಂಗಿಲಿಲ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿರಿಯವಪ್ಪ ಮೀನು, tīrilli, timi, timiṅgila, timiṅgilaḡila these four are fishes of which the one is larger than the other; ಆ ಖಣ್ಣುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಹೊನ್ನಿರುತ್ತವೆ, those divisions of the terrestrial globe join one another; ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಮನೆಗಳು, houses that are near each other; ಆ (ಬಾಯ್) ಎಲೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಗಿಡದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನ ಹೊಸ ಸುರು ಏರುತ್ತವೆ, between those (plantain) leaves (there) rise still folded leaves one after the other out of the tree.

There is the following curious instance in the Śabdamanidīrpaṇa, called an instance of itarētara or anyōnya: ಓರೊನ್ನೊ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ ಓರೊನ್ನ ಕೆಯ್ಯೊಣ್ಣು ಮಾಡುವಡೆಯೊಳ್, where one (party) takes up and performs the same action of another (party, in mutual fighting).

3. Also ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನೊ uses to express 'a certain', as ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನೊ ವೇಳೆ, a certain time, at some time or other; ಒನ್ನೊನ್ನೊ ದೇಶ, a certain country (see § 292 and cf. § 283).

307. Repetition of adverbs (§§ 212. 253, 2. 281) in the three dialects expresses

a) 'very' (atīṣayātara), e. g. ಕಪ್ಪು ಕಪ್ಪನೆ, very blackly; ಕಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಮ್ಮನೆ or ಕಮ್ಮ ಕಮ್ಮನೆ, very fragrantly; ತಣ್ಣನೆ ತಣ್ಣನೆ or ತಣ್ಣ ತಣ್ಣನೆ, very coolly; ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ or ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ, very gently, etc.; ಸಪ್ಪ ಸಪ್ಪನೆ, very insipidly, etc.; ತರಿ ತರಿನೆ, brightly, etc.; ಚಳ ಚಳನೆ, dazzlingly; ತಪ್ಪ ತಪ್ಪನೆ, very quickly; ಗಿಟ್ಟಿ ಗಿಟ್ಟಿನೆ, very quickly; ಚಡು ಪುಡನೆ, rapidly; ತಕ ಪಕನೆ, vahe-

mently (as to form cf. § 303, 1, e, reiteration); ಮಿಗೆ ಮಿಗೆ, very abundantly; ಲಗು ಲಗು, very quickly;

b) variousness, e. g. ಇನ್ನಿನ್ನು ನೋಡುತಂ ಬರೆ, when (he) was seeing thus-thus (i. e. those various objects);

c) mental excitement, e. g. ಎನ್ನೆನ್ನೆಲವೊ, ಮಗುಯ್ಯ ಪೇಟೆ, how-how (i. e. how is that? how is that?); Oh, tell (it) again!

308. Repetition of interjections (see § 212, s) happens in intensity in the three dialects, e. g. ಅಕಟಕಟ, ಅಮಮ, ಎಲವೆಲವೊ, ಎಲೆ ಎಲೆ, ಎಲೆಲೆ, ಚಿಃ ಚಿಃ.

309. Repetition of imitative sounds (§§ 212, s; 253, s) takes place in the three dialects, when the sounds occur more than once or repeatedly at short intervals, or also continually, e. g. ಗುಬ್ಬಿ ಚಿಂವ್ ಚಿಂವ್ ಅನ್ನತ್ತವೆ; ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಮ್ಯಾಂವು ಮ್ಯಾಂವು ಅನ್ನತ್ತದೆ; ಗೆಜ್ಜಿ ಗಿಲ್ ಗಿಲ್ ಅನ್ನತ್ತವೆ; ಗಲಿ ಗಲಿನೆ ಗುಲಿ ಗುಲಿ ವೆನುತುಂ ಪರಿವವೊನಲ್ ಸೊಗಯಿಸುಗುಂ; ತೊಪ್ಪ ತೊಪ್ಪನೆ (with the repeated sound of falling blows). Such a repetition may be used also thrice, e. g. ಬಳೆ ಗಳ್ ಗುಲ್ ಗುಲ್ ಗುಲ್ಲೆನೆ.

XVIII. On the expression of 'other', on the article, , and on the expression of 'only', 'alone'.

310. The pronoun ಪೆಲಿ (ಪೆಲಿ), other, in its masculine, feminine and neuter forms, has been introduced in § 266; another way of expressing the English 'other' we find in the reciprocal use of appollative nouns of number (§ 303, s, remark b), of reflexive pronouns (§ 304, b), and of numerals (§ 306, remark 2). Cf. also § 305, a.

It is necessary to bring in the manner of rendering 'other' here again, viz. 1, in the sense of 'additional', and 2, in that of 'different'. As in English 'other' is used in both of the said senses, so also the Kannada words to be given below admit both of them, according as the circumstances require, in the three dialects.

1. The meaning of 'additional' is expressed by prefixing the adverbs ಇನ್ನು (ಇನ್), afterwards, further, ಬೇಟಿ, separate, and ಮತ್ತೆ (ಮತ್ತು, § 297), again, to appellative nouns of number (§ 278, s) and to the numeral ಒನ್ದು, one, e. g. ಇನ್ನೊವ್ವಂ, (lit. afterwards-a-man), another man; ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬಂ, another man; ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬಳು, another woman; ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಕಳ್ಳನು, another thief; ಇನ್ನೊನ್ದು, another thing; ಇನ್ನೊನ್ದು ಕೆಲಸ, another business; —ಬೇಟಿಬ್ಬನು,

(lit. separate-a-man), another man; ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬಳು, another woman; ಬೇರೊಂದು, another thing; ಬೇರೊಂದೆಡೆ, another place; ಬೇರೊಂದು ದಿನ, another day; ಬೇರೊಂದು ನಾಯಿ, another dog; ಬೇರೊ ಹಲವರು, some other persons;— ಮತ್ತೊವಂ, (lit. again-a-man), another man; ಮತ್ತೊವಳು, another woman; ಮತ್ತೊಂದು, another thing; ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ, another place; ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪರಿ, another manner; ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಸ್ತು, another thing, a substitute; ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ದೇಶ, another country; ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕೈಯ, another (or the other) hand; ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು, some other persons. (About ಮತ್ತೆ cf. § 280.)

The same is expressed (especially in South-Mahratta) by ಎರಡನೆಯ (ಎರಡನೇ), second (§ 278, 2), *e. g.* ಎರಡನೆಯವನು, another man; ಎರಡನೆಯಾಕೆ, another woman; ಎರಡನೆಯವರು, other people; ಎರಡನೆಯದು, another thing; ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಳ, another place.

2, The meaning of 'different' is, as remarked above, also expressed by prefixing the same adverbs to the same appellative nouns of number and to ಒನ್ನು. ಬೇರೊ, separate, different, may be prefixed immediately to a following noun, *e. g.* ಬೇರೊರ, another or a different village; ಬೇರೊ ಕೆಲಸ, different work.

Both numbers, 1 and 2, are expressed also without the mentioned prefixes, *e. g.* ಒನ್ನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಒನ್ನ ಕೊಮ್ಮದು, to give one thing and take another (*i. e.* bartering). ಒಬ್ಬ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇದ್ದವು, ಒನ್ನು ಹೆಣ್ಣು, ಒನ್ನು ಗಣ್ಣು, a gentleman had two children, the one (was) a girl (and) the other a boy. ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೆಯೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಮತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ, ಒಬ್ಬವನಿಗೊಂದು ಒಬ್ಬವನಿಗೊಂದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, they (the parents) do not equally love us two, (but do one thing to the one and another thing to the other. ಒಬ್ಬ ಭೋಗಿ ಆದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಜೋಗಿ, if one (is) a sensualist, the other (is) an ascetic. ಒನ್ನು ಅತ್ತೇ ಕಾಲ, ಒನ್ನು ಸೊಸೇ ಕಾಲ, the mother-in-law's time (is) one, and the daughter-in-law's time (is) another (*i. e.* different). ಇದು ಒನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸ, ಅದು ಒನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸ, this (is) one business, (and) that (is) another one (*i. e.* a different one).

To this belongs also the expression ಒನ್ನಿಲ್ಲೊನ್ನು (ಒನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲ ಒನ್ನು), lit. one it is not, one, *i. e.* if it is not this, it is another, some or other, *e. g.* ಬಹಳ ಮಾತಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಒನ್ನಿಲ್ಲೊನ್ನು ತರದ ಅಪರಾಧವಾಗದೆ ಎನ್ನೂ ಇರದು, by talking much some kind of offence or other always happens. ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯು ಒನ್ನಿಲ್ಲೊನ್ನು ದಿನ ಸಾಯಲಿಕ್ಕೇ ಬೇಕು, a born living being must die some day or other.

311. There are no articles in Kannada that are perceivable by the ear and eye; both the English definite article 'the' and the English indefinite article 'a' ('an') are mentally to be supplied, *e. g.*

ಕರ್ಣನೊಳ್ಳುಡಿ, the sensible speech of Karna. ತುು ತುುನೆ ನೇಸಲಿ ಮೂಡಿ ದುದು, the sun rose brightly. ಬನದೊಳಗೆ ಪೋಗಿ, having gone into the garden. ಕಬ್ಬವೊಳ್ಳಿತಾಯಿತು, the poetry has become good. ಮರದತ್ತಣಿ ನಿಲಿದಂ, he descended from the tree. ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನಸುತನೆಂ, I am the son of Mallikarjuna. ಹುಡುಗನು ಓದುತ್ತಾನೆ, the boy reads. ಅವನು ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ಬಡಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, he beats the ox. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕನು ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, the teacher teaches the boy. ಅವರು ಸಿಂಹಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಜುತ್ತಾರೆ, they fear the lion. ಪಕ್ಷಿಯ ಗೂಡು, the bird's nest. ತಲೆಯ ಕೂದಲು, the hair of the head. ಕುದುರೆಯು ಬಿಳಿದದೆ, the horse is white. ಕೂಸು ಅಲುತ್ತಾ ಅದೆ, the child is weeping. ಕೂಸು ತಾಯಿಯ ತೊಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡುತ್ತದೆ, the child sits on the lap of the (or its) mother. ನಾನು ಹಾದೀ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ, I am showing the way. ತೋಟಗನ ಮಗಳು ಹೂ ಕೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು, the daughter of the gardener was gathering flowers. ನಾಯಿಯೂ ನರಿಯೂ ಒನ್ನೇ ವರ್ಗದವು, the dog and the fox are of one genus. ನೀನು ಆಡಿದ ಮಾತು, the word you spoke. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ, the Kannada language. ಹಿಂದುಜನರು, the Hindus. ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಕರ್ಣನು, the philanthropic Karna. ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಸಿಕಂದರನು, Alexander the great. ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು, the rich. ಗಂಗಾನದಿ, the river Ganges. ಆಗಸವಣಿ, the gem of the sky (*i. e.* the sun). —

ತಲೆಕಟ್ಟು, a head-tie. ತಳಿಗೋಣ್ಣೆ, a fort with a choultry. ಊರೊಡೆಯಂ, a village-chief. ಓದಾಳಿಯಿವಂ, this (is) a learned man. ಅವಳ ಸಜ್ಜನವೆಣ್, that (is) a respectable woman. ಊರಿಂಗಿ ದೂರದೊಳ್ ಇರ್ದ ವನಂ, a garden that is at a distance from a town. ಅವನ ಹತ್ತರ ಲೆಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆಯುಣ್ಣು, he has a pen. ನಿನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ದಾತಿಯುಣ್ಣು, you have an inkstand. ಸಣ್ಣ ಮನೆ, a small house. ಹುಡುಗನು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತಾನೆ, the boy reads a book. ನಾನು ಸಪ್ಪಳ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, I hear a noise. ಯಜಮಾನನು ಸೇವಕನನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, the master sends a servant. ನಾವು ಹಡಗವನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, we see a ship. ಹೊಸ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, a new book. ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಕೂಸು, a good child. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, a big box. ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹುಡುಗನು, a bad boy. ಎನ್ನಾ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿ, what a great storm! ಎಷ್ಟು ಉಪಯೋಗವುಳ್ಳ ಆಯುಧವು, how useful an instrument! ಇನ್ನಾ ಆನೆ, such an elephant.

Remark.

The appellative nouns of number ಒರ್, ಒರ್, ಒಬ್ಬ (§ 278, 4) and the numeral ಒನ್ನು (§ 278, 1) in its different forms (ಒಕ್, ಒಚ್, ಒತ್, ಒನ್, ಒಪ್, ಒಬ್, ಒಮ್, ಒರ್, ಒರ್) when used so to say as adjectives, cannot be used as articles; they denote

'a certain', 'a particular kind', 'single', 'one' (nearly equivalent to the indefinite article 'a' or 'an') ಒಬ್ಬನನಿಸಂ, a certain king. ಸತ್ಕವಿಗೋರ್ವ ಗರ್ವವಿಭು ತಾನುಂ ಲೋಭಿ ಯಾಗಲ್ ನಿಜಂ ಧರೆಯೊಳ್ ದಾತರು ಪುಟ್ಟರೇ, and when one proud king treats an excellent poet stingily, will not continually liberal persons be born on earth? ಶಿವು ಎವ್ವುವನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಯ್ದು ವರುಷದ ಹುಡುಗನಿದ್ದನು, (there) was a certain boy of five years called Siyu. ಮುಷ್ಠನಾದ ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಅರಸನ ಬಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, a certain bad scholar having gone to a certain king. ಮುದ್ದುಗಮೆನ್ನು ಒನ್ನು ಮರಂ, multaga is a certain tree. ಒನ್ನು ಕಾಗೆ, a certain crow. ಒನ್ನು ದಿವಸಂ, one day, on a certain day. ಒನ್ನು ರಾತ್ರಿ, one night, in a certain night. ಒನ್ನು ದಿನ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಬೇಜಾರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಅಡವಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಹುಲಿ ಮಹಾಯು ಮಲಗಿತ್ತು, when one day a certain man went to a foreign town, there was the young of a certain tiger lying under a certain tree. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಗನು ಉಣ್ಣು, they had one boy. ಒಬ್ಬ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ಆಕಳು ಇತ್ತು, in the house of a certain Brāhmaṇa there was one cow. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ಮರ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, there a single tree appears. ಒನ್ನು ದಿವಸದೊಳ್ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came in one day. ಒನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಮಿದಂ, he stayed one year. ಒಬ್ಬ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನಿಗೆ ಚನ್ನನಾಥನೆವ್ವು ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಗನೂ ಸುಭದ್ರಾ ಎವ್ವು ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದರು, a certain gentleman had a certain son called Cāndranātha, and a certain daughter called Subhadrā.

312. 'Only', 'alone' are expressed by suffixing the postpositions ಎ or ಏ to ಒರ್ವ, ಒರ್ಬ, ಒಬ್ಬ, ಒನ್ನು, e. g. ಒರ್ವನೆ ಗಣ್ಡನಲ್ಲೆ ಜಗತಿತಲದೊಳ್, is he not the only powerful man in the world? ಒರ್ಬನೆ ಸುತನಲಾ ತನಗೆನ್ನದೆ, "O, is he not my only son?" (thus he, the father) not saying. ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಕೂತನು, he sat down alone. ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he lay down alone in the house. ನನಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬನಿಗೇ ಆ ಕುದುರೆ ಅಸ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, I alone cannot manage that horse. ಅವರೊಬ್ಬರೇ ಬನ್ನರು, they came alone. ಅರಸನು ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಇದ್ದದ ನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣೆನು, I saw the king was alone. ಅವನು ತಾನೊಬ್ಬನೇ ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಶ್ರಮ ಬೀಳುವದು, if he alone has to build the house, great toil will come to pass. ನಾನು ಹೇರಿದ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಮಾತು ಅವನೊಬ್ಬನೇ ಕೇಳಿದನು, he alone took to heart the advice I gave. ತಾಯೊರ್ವಳೆ, the mother alone. ಅವಳೊ ಬ್ಬಳೆ, she alone. ಇದೊನ್ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಗ, this is the only way. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಇವನೊಬ್ಬನೇ ಮಗನು, this is his only son. ಒನ್ನೇ ಪಟ್ಟ, a single town. (See § 212, e, and cf. § 282.)

XIX. On additional tense-forms of the verb.

313. Ancient Kannada grammarians enumerate three tenses (kālatraya, § 145): the present (§ 194), the future (§ 200), and the past (§ 198). We have seen that both the two forms of the present tense of the

modern dialect differ from the form of the ancient one (§ 196). Besides, the contingent present-future of the modern dialect has been introduced (§ 195).

On examination it will be found that the ancient form of the present is a compound-tense, and that the two forms of the present and the form of the contingent present-future of the modern dialect are also compound-tenses.

Analogously also other compound-tenses are formed in Kannada (cf. § 362), although they are not specified in ancient grammars, viz.

1, A sort of continuative Present, *e. g.* ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ, writing I am, *i. e.* I am writing (see §§ 172; 196, 1), or ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ (§ 196, 2). ಆಕೆ ಆಲೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಅವನು ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ದೇವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಾವು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಒಳಿತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಮದಿ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗುಬ್ಬಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಗಂಡು ಗುಬ್ಬಿಯಾಗಲಿ ತತ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸೂಜೆಗಳು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿವಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ವರೆಗೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, till needles become ready and can be sold, (there) being are not, *i. e.* (there) are not, required for any other work so many persons as are required for the work of making them.

It is to be remarked that this continuation is also used, when the present participle is combined with the infinitive or with the imperative, *e. g.* ನಿವಾತವಿಷಯದೊಳ್ ಅಲ್ಪಾರ್ಥಮನ್ ಆಳ್ವರೆ, ವಸ್ತುವಿನರ್ಥಮನ್ ಉಸಿರುತ್ತಿರೆ ತಗುಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸಂಹಿತೆಯಂ, when ಅರೆ which as a particle (or adverb) has the meaning of 'a little', expressing is, *i. e.* expresses, 'the half of a thing'. it partakes of (the rules regarding) euphonic combination (see § 215, 3, remark 1). ನಗುತ್ತಿರಬೇಡ, (you) must not (continually) laugh. ಮಗಳೇ, ಅತ್ತೆ ಮಾವನ್ನಿರನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸುತ್ತಿರು, O daughter, (continually) serve (your) mother-in-law and (your) mother's brother. ನಾವು ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡುತ್ತಿರೋಣ, let us play in the garden.

A sort of contingent present is likewise formed, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಈಗ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನು, writing he may be now, *i. e.* he may be writing now.

2, The continuative Imperfect, *e. g.* ವುಗುತುಮಿದಂ, entering he was, *i. e.* he was entering. ಕಪಿಧ್ವಜಂ ನಿಳ್ಳಿ ನಿವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಮಿರೆ, when the monkey-banner rose to its full height and repelling was, *i. e.* was repelling, (the foe, the idea of the past arising from the past participle ನಿಳ್ಳಿ). ನುಗುತಿರೆ, whilst he crush'd (them, see § 362, 2, b). ಭೋಂಕನೆ ದೇವಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ್ ಅನ್ಬಾರತಿ ಯುನ್ ಉಘೆಯುಘೆಯೆನ್ನು ತನ್ನೆತ್ತುತ್ತಿದರ್, then the Apsaras, saying "huzzā,

huzza", quickly brought waving-platters and holding (them) up were, *i. e.* were holding (them) up. ಅಗಸನು ಆಲಿವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಗೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು, the washerman washing was, *i. e.* was washing, clothes. ನೀನು ಅಲಿವೆವಾಗ ತನ್ನ ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ನಿನ್ನ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು, when thou (as a little child) weptest, (thy) father laid his work aside, and comforting was, *i. e.* was comforting (or used to comfort) thee. ನಾನು ಹೋದಾಗ ಅವನು ಉಣ್ಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು, when I went, dining he was, *i. e.* he was dining. ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಓದುವಾಗ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳು ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ; ಅದರಿಂದ ಒಂದೊಂದೇ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿ, when reading the first book, the letters being known well were not, *i. e.* were not known (to thee) well; therefore reading thou wast, *i. e.* thou wast reading (or usedst to read), even each letter separately. ಅನ್ನಾದರೂ ಈಗಿನಂತೆಯೇ ನಾವಿನೊಳಗೆ ಕೂತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೊಡೆಯನ್ನು ದಾಟ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, also then just as now becoming it was, *i. e.* it became (or used to become) necessary to sit in a boat and cross the river.

3, The continuative (or habitual) Future, *e. g.* ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ಪರ್ (Śabdamanidarpaṇa sūtra 14), employing they will be, *i. e.* they will employ (or use to employ; *vṛitti* ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುವರ್). ಸಂಹಿತೆಯೊಳ್ ಸ್ವರರಹಿತ ವ್ಯಂಜನಮ್ ಅವು ಪರವರ್ಣಮನ್ ಅಯ್ದುತಿರ್ಪುವು (Śmd. s. 59), in euphonic combination of letters consonants without a vowel uniting will be with, *i. e.* will unite with (or use to unite with), a following letter (*vṛitti* ಅಯ್ದುವು). ನೀನು ಅಯ್ದು ಗಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ನಾನು ಆಗ ಬಹುತರವಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವೆನು, if thou comest at five o'clock, most probably writing I shall be, *i. e.* I shall most probably be writing, a letter. ಹೆಂಗಸರು ಆಭರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಡುತ್ತಿರುವರು, women asking for will be, *i. e.* use to ask for, ornaments. Cf. § 366, c.

4, The Perfect, *e. g.* ಆಕೇನ್ದಗಳಂ ತವೆ ನುಂಗಿರ್ಕುಂ ಕಲ್ಪಿಲೆ, darkness having quite swallowed is (see § 203), *i. e.* has quite swallowed, sun and moon. ವರ್ಗದನ್ತ್ಯಂಗಳನ್ ಅಯ್; ಅನುನಾಸಿಕಾಖ್ಯೆಯಂ ತಳಿದಿರ್ಕುಂ, know the last letters of the (five) classes; having got they are, *i. e.* they have got, the name of nasals. ಕುಳಿನ್ದಂಗೆ ಸೂನು ಜನಿಸಿದಪನೆ, having been born is a son, *i. e.* has a son been born, to Kulinda. ಕಾಲಿದಾಸನು ಸರಸಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನ ರಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ, Kālidāsa having composed is, *i. e.* has composed, charming poetry. ಹುಡುಗರು ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೋ, having gone are the boys, *i. e.* have the boys gone, to school? ಗೌರಿ ಆಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಆಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರಮಾವನ ಮನೆಗೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.—ಆಕೆ ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕೆಮ್ಮು ಜರದ ಮದರೀರುಮಾಲ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.—ಸೋಮಾ, ನೀನು ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಲ್ಲಂಗಡೀ ಹಣ್ಣು ನೋಡಿ

ದ್ವೀಯಾ? — ಅವನು ಸಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟನೆ (i. e. ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅನೆ, see § 196). — ಅವರು ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂತಾರೆ (i. e. ಕೂತು ಅರೆ). Cf. § 315, 2, l.

In the ancient dialect this so-called Perfect may convey the meaning of the present, e. g. ತೋಳ್ ನಾಲ್ಕುಂ ಕರಮ್ ಎಸೆದಿರ್ಕುಂ ಪದ್ಮೋದರಂಗೇ, four arms having nicely appeared are, i. e. nicely appear, on Vishnu. Also when the common future of ಇರ್ is used (like ಇರ್ಕುಂ), this meaning holds good, e. g. ಅಣೆಯರಮ್ ಎಸೆದೊಪ್ಪಿರ್ಪುವು ಮಣಿಗಾಡಿರ . . . ಗಣನಾತೀತಂಗಳ್ ಆಪಣಂಗಳೆ, nicely having appeared and having shone will be, i. e. nicely appear and shine, even the numberless shops of jewellers, etc. ಇರ್ದುಡನ್ ಅಯಿರ್ದಿರ್ಪುದರಿಯ ವೊಲ್ ಆದೇಶಂ, a substitute having destroyed will be, i. e. destroys, like a foe, that which is (§ 198 under 3). If the final verb is in the infinitive, the meaning of the imperfect too is produced, e. g. ಕನ್ನವುರಂ ಚೆಲ್ವೆನೆದಿರೆ, when the ear-ornament having shone beautifully was, i. e. when the ear-ornament shone beautifully.

If this Perfect is formed by the combination of the past participle and a verbal noun of the past, again the present may be represented (see § 169 and § 198 under 3), e. g. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಮ್ ಒದವಿದ ಪದಯುಗದ ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಬೇಡಿದುದೊಂ ಪದಮಧ್ಯಂ ಪದದನ್ತ್ಯಂ ವಿದಗ್ಧರಿಂ ಸನ್ನಿವಿಷಯಮ್ ಎರಡಕ್ಕುಂ, a union of two words which consist of a base (and) a suffix, having desired by having been (or by being), i. e. when a union of two words which consist of a base and a suffix, is desired (or is to take place), two euphonic combinations are formed by the learned, (viz.) the internal (and) final one (§ 214). ಭಾವಿಯೆನಿಸಿದುದು ಪರಿಭಾವಿಸಿ ಕಳೆಯಲ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯಮ್ ಆಗದು ಜಗದೊಳ್ ದೇವಂಗಾದೊಡಂ, it is impossible also for a king to remove by slight what having been called has been, i. e. what is called, destiny.

It may still be mentioned that this kind of Perfect may be used in the imperative, e. g. ನಾನು ಬರುವದೊಳಗೆ ಅದಿಗೆ ಆಗಿರಲಿ, dinner having become be, i. e. dinner be ready, within my arrival! ಗುರುಗಳು ಬರುವದೊಳಗೆ ನಾವು ಹೋಗಿರೋಣ, having gone let us be, i. e. let us be gone, within the guru's arrival.

It is scarcely necessary to state that this Perfect is used also when the participle is a negative one, e. g. ಈ ಶಿವನ್ ಎಸು ದಿವಸದಿನ್ದೊ ದಿರ್ದಹನೋ, since how many days has this Śiva not dined?

5, The future Perfect, e. g. ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬನ್ನಾಗ ನೀನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವಿರಿ, when I come to thee how many letters having written thou shalt be, i. e. how many letters shalt thou have written? ಅಯ್ಯು ಬಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ

ನಾನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರುವೆನು, when it has struck five o'clock, having gone out I shall be, *i. e.* I shall have gone out. ನಿನ್ನ ದೇವತಾರ್ಚನೆ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲಾಳಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಅಡಿಗೆ ಆಗಿರುವದು, whilst thy worship of the gods takes place, my cooking having become will be, *i. e.* will have been done.

6, The contingent future Perfect, *e. g.* ನೀನು ಬನ್ನಾಗ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸವು ಮುಗಿದಿದ್ದೀತು, when thou comest, my work having been finished may be, *i. e.* may have been finished. ಯಾರು ಈ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರು, who having written this letter may be, *i. e.* who can have written this letter? ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಡಿಗೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದೀತು, at that time dinner having become may be, *i. e.* may have become ready.

7, The Pluperfect, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಬರುವದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆ ನಾನು ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೆನು, having written I was, *i. e.* I had written, the letter, before he came. ಹತ್ತು ಗಂಟೆಗಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅವನು ಮನೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನು, having left he was, *i. e.* he had left, the house before ten o'clock. ಅವನು ಬರುವದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆ ನಾನು ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತ ಕೂತಿದ್ದೆನು, having sat writing letters I was, *i. e.* I had been writing letters, before he came. ನಾನು ಅವನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆನು, ಆದರೆ ಅವನು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, having gone I was, *i. e.* I had gone (or went), to his house, but he was not at home. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ನೀನು ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, why having come thou wast not, *i. e.* why hadst thou not come (or didst thou not come), to school the day before yesterday? ಈ ಮುದುಕನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಿಯೋ? ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆನು, having gone thou wast ever, *i. e.* didst thou ever go, to the house of this old man? Having gone I was, *i. e.* I did go, the day before yesterday. ಒಂದು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹುಲಿ ಮಡು ಮಲಗಿತ್ತು, under a certain tree a certain tiger-cub having lain down was, *i. e.* had lain down. ಹದಿನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹಾವು ಸುತ್ತ ಹಾಕಿತ್ತು, a certain snake having coiled itself was, *i. e.* had coiled itself, round the foot of a kite. ತತ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗುಬ್ಬಿ ಕೂತಿತ್ತು, the female sparrow having sat was, *i. e.* sat, on the eggs. ಅಜ್ಯುತರಾಯನು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಯನಿಗಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆ ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದನು, king Aṅguta having died was, *i. e.* had died, before king Kṛishṇa. ಒಂದು ವುಸ್ತುಕದೊಳಗಿನದೊಂದು ಪುಟ ಹರಿದಿತ್ತು, one leaf within the reading book having been torn was, *i. e.* had been torn. ಈ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಕೊಂಡೆ? ನನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿತ್ತು, where did you find this rupee? Having fallen it was, *i. e.* it had fallen (or was lying) in, my house. ಅವ್ವಾ, ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿತ್ತಲೊಳಗಿನ ಮಾವಿನ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜೇನು ಇಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, O mother, in our back-yard on the mango tree (boos) honey having put was, *i. e.* honey had been put (by bees). ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಿಪಾಯಿಯು ಕಾಳಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ.

ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಒನ್ನು ಬಹು ಹದನಾದ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದನು, a native soldier having caused was, i. e. had caused, a certain very sharp sword for going to war. ಅವನು ನನ್ನ ಭೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನಾಗ ನಾನು ಉಣ್ಣಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, when he came to see me, having dined I was not, i. e. I had not dined.

Already from the instances quoted above it will appear that this kind of Pluperfect, though in form a pluperfect, does not always clearly express the meaning of it. Thus in the ancient dialect it may simply denote the aorist, e. g. ಮಾ ಮಸಗಿದುದು ಮಾಗೆ, the month Māgā grandly made its appearance (see § 298 under 3), or the present in the instance ನೀಹಾರಮಣ್ಣಲಮ್ ಅದೇನ್ ಎಸೆದಿದುದೊ ಪತ್ತಿಮಾದ್ರಿಯೋ? and in the instance ಎಂ ತುರುಗಿದುಮೊ ತುದಿಗೋಡೊಳ್ ವಿಹಂಗಂ? (see § 271 under ಎಂ). Compare § 315, 2, 7 (about the passive).

Remark.

Also relative compound-participles may be formed, e. g. the continuative present one:—ಅವನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೂತ್ತು; the continuative imperfect one:—ನಾನು ಅವನನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಯಾವನೋ ಒಬ್ಬನು ಸಮೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನನು; the perfect one:—ಕರುವಿಡಿ ದಿವಾ ಚೆನ್ನಂಗಿಯ ತರು ಡಾಣೆಗೆ, (let the wood of) that Čēnnaṅgi tree ornamented with bosses (be taken) for a club (§ 241); ಗುಬ್ಬಿ ಹಿತ್ತಲೊಳಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಕಾಲು ಕಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡ್ತು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ.

314. Here may also be introduced, especially if the compound-forms of the modern dialect given in the remark on this paragraph are considered, what is called the Conditional or Subjunctive by Europeans. Does it exist in Kannada?

There is no subjunctive mode (mood) or particular form of the verb in Kannada, which is used to express condition, hypothesis and contingency; the Kannada conditional is formed simply by certain suffixes added to such parts of the verb in its indicative tense (see § 144) as we do already know, i. e. to the present-future relative participle (§ 180 seq.) and past relative participle (§ 175 seq.) in the ancient and mediæval dialect, and to the latter participle in the modern dialect.

The suffixes or postpositions for expressing 'if' (§ 212, 6) are ಒಡೆ (in the ancient and mediæval dialect), ಅಡೆ (in the mediæval one), and ಅರೆ (in the mediæval and modern one), ಒಡೆ being the original form.

ಒಡೆ very probably is ಒಡ್ (which we believe to be another form of ಒಳ್, ಉಳ್, to be, see § 194, remark 1) and the ಎ of the infinitive (§§ 187, 4; 188, which ಎ means 'at the time that', 'when'), e. g. ಪೋದೊಡೆ, at the time that, or when, (I) go (= the English 'if I go').

About ಒಡೆ (=ಅಡೆ, ಅರೆ) the grammarian Kêśava says the following: -

"The word ಒಡೆ which expresses a case (or supposition, paksha) and ends in (the vowel) ಎ, is added to the end of verbs (dhātu), it being connected with the three genders, the three numbers (and) the three persons", e. g. ನೋಡ್ವೊಡವಳ್ ಕಿರಿಯಳ್, if (she) sees (or inquires, i. e. for inquiring), she (is) the junior; ಸಮಂ ನುಡಿವೊಡವಂ ಪಿರಿಯಂ, if (he) speaks properly (i. e. for, or in, speaking properly), he (is) the sonior; ತೀಡುವೊಡಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮ್ಮೆಲರೆ ತೀಡುಗುಂ, if (it) blows, a fragrant breeze blows there;— ಕಾದುವೊಡೊರ್ವನೆ ಬಲ್ಲಿದಂ, if (he) fights (i. e. in fighting), he alone (is) one who possesses skill; ಪೋಲಿಸುವೊಡಿರ್ವರುಂ ತಕ್ಕರ್, if (they) compare (i. e. for comparing), even both (are) fit persons; ನುಡಿವೊಡೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ಮಾತೆಯರ್, if (they) speak, all of them do not know (proper) words;— ಪೊರ್ಡುವೊಡವ ನೊಳ್ಳಿದಂ, if he approaches, he (is) a good one; ತಿರ್ಡುವೊಡವರೊಳ್ಳಿದರ್, if (they) correct, they (are) good ones; ಬೇಡ್ವೊಡೆ ನೀನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಯ್, if (thou) solicitest, thou (art) a good one; ಈವೊಡೆ ನೀಮ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಿರ್, if (you) give, you are good ones; ಭಾವಿವೊಡಾನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದೆಂ, if (I) consider, I am a good one; ಸೇವಿವೊಡಾಮ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದೆವು, if (we) serve, we are good ones. (It will be observed that ಒಡೆ may sometimes be translated into English by 'for', 'to', 'in', as also ಅಡೆ, ಅರೆ may get that meaning in the medieval dialect.)

"Also for the three tenses ಒಡೆ is used", Kêśava adds, e. g. ಪುಸಿದೊಡೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಂ, if (he) lied, he ceased; ಪಳಂಕಿದವೊಡೆ ಕೊಂದಪಂ, if (he) opposes, he kills; ಚಿತ್ತಿವೊಡೆ ತೂಳಿಕೆಯಂ ತರಿಸುವಂ, if (he) will paint, he will have a brush brought.

Another instance of Kêśava's is the following verse:—

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ರಾಜ್ಯಂ;

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟಮುಣ್ಣು, ಪೇಳಿಗೆಯುಣ್ಣು; |

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳ್ಳೊಡೆ;

ನೀನಿಲ್ಲದಿವೆಲ್ಲಮೊಳವೆ, ಭಾನುತನೊಚಾ? || (See its translation in § 860.)

Instances from other sources:—ಜಿನನ ವಿಧಿಗಳ ಕೋಟಲೆಯನ್ ಎಣಿಸುವೊಡೆ ತಾಂ ಫಣಿಸತಿಗೆ ಹವಣಲ್ಲ. — ಕಾವೊಡಂ (if he protects and) ಕೊಲುವೊಡೆ (if he kills, i. e. for protecting and killing) ಸಮಸ್ತಕೆ ದೇವನೊಬ್ಬನೆ ಕರ್ತನಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಾವೊಡಂ ಕೊಲುವೊಡೆಯಿದಕೆ ನೀಂ ಕರ್ತನೇ? — ಅಡಿಯಿಡುವೊಡಸದಳಮೆವ್ವು ಕರ್ಕಶದ ಮಾರ್ಗಂ.—ಕೊಡುವಡೆಯೆಮಗಿಲ್ಲ (if we shall give, i. e. to give etc.).—ತವ್ವಳ್ಳೆ ದೊಪ್ಪಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯುದು¹⁾.

¹⁾ It may be remarked that the Tulu ಡ in the so-called subjunctive, e. g. in ಮಾಡುವೆ-ಡ, if I make, seems to have originated from ಅಡ (=ಅಡೆ) by the euphonic elision of initial ಎ after a preceding vowel.

ನಿರಪರಾಧಿಯನ್ ಇನ್ನು ಕೊಲುವರೆ ಪರಮಪಾತಕಮ್ ಆಗದೇ? — ಜನಪರ ಉಣ್ಣು ಒಲಯ್ನಿ ಕೊವ್ವರೆ.— ಹೆಬ್ಬೊಟ್ಟು ಸುಟ್ಟವ್ವೆ ಕೂಡಿ ಅಳದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶ ಎನಿಸುಗು.— ಕೆಯ್ನಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅರ್ಥ, ಹತ್ತರ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿ.

ಒಡೆ and ಅಡೆ are suffixed also immediately to the negative relative participle (§ 175), e. g. ಕೆಯ್ನಾರದೊಡೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೊಡೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದೊಡೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದಡೆ, ಆಪುದಡೆ; but they are chiefly suffixed to a following ಇರ್, as ಇದೊಡೆ and ಇರ್ದಡೆ, those being joined to a preceding so-called negative gerund ending in ಅದೆ (§ 170), e. g. ಅಲ್ಲದಿದೊಡೆ (ಅಲ್ಲದೆ+ಇದೊಡೆ), ಇಲ್ಲದಿದೊಡೆ (ಇಲ್ಲದೆ+ಇದೊಡೆ), ಕತ್ತರಿಸದಿದೊಡೆ, ತೆಪ್ಪಿಯದಿದೊಡೆ, ಕೊಡದಿದೊಡೆ. In the modern dialect wherein ಅರೆ is employed and ಇದ್ದ takes the place of ಇರ್, there are e. g. ಅಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಡೆಯದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ; instead of ಇದ್ದರೆ it uses also ಹೋದರೆ (ಹೋದೆ+ಅರೆ), e. g. ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ಹೇಲಿದೆ ಹೋದರೆ.

Also Sanskrita ಪಕ್ಷ has been used by Kōṣava in the so-called conditional instead of ಒಡೆ, (ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ), his three instances referring to the negative relative participle, viz. ನಾಮರಾಧಿಯಾಯದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ, if the conventional meaning of a word is not destroyed. ನಾಮಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಕೆಡದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ, if the well-known meaning of a word is not destroyed (ನಾಮಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯು ಕೆಡದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, commentator). ಆ ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧವಿಧಿಯಮ್ ಒದವದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ (sūtra 285).

In § 287, s. a. b it has been seen that 'though', 'although' are expressed by ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ in connection with ಅಂ, ಉಂ, ಲೂ joined to the past relative participle, and without those postpositions by ಉಂ, ಲೂ joined to the so-called gerund (§ 154 seq.), and in § 288 by ಆಗ್ಯೂ joined to the past relative participle.

According to § 287, s ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ in connection with ಅಂ, ಲೂ added to past relative participles express 'whether — or'. In § 286 we see that ಒಡೆ and ಅರೆ in connection with ಅಂ, ಲೂ are used also in a copulative sense. According to § 287, s. 7 ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ in connection with ಅಂ, ಉಂ are used to express 'at least', 'at any rate', 'even', etc. According to § 289 ಆದರೂ or ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ express 'however', 'but', etc. According to § 291 ಒಡೆ and ಅರೆ in connection with ಅಂ, ಲೂ mean 'soever'; and in § 296 it is stated that ಅರೆ joined to the past relative participle ಆದ, expresses 'but'. In § 338 it will be stated that ಒಡೆ, etc., when added to a past participle and followed by ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, get the meaning of 'except'.

In the modern dialect 'unless', 'except' are frequently expressed by ಹೊರ್ತು (ಹೊಲಿತು) following a relative past participle (§ 282, 2), e. g.

ದೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹೊರ್ತು ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, unless (the guru) initiates, final beatitude does not come. ನಾವು ಹೆಲಿವರನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಹೊರ್ತು ಹೆಲಿವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಿಸರು, unless (you) take notice of other persons, other persons certainly do not take notice of you. ಫಿಯಾದಿ ಮಾಡದ ಹೊರ್ತು ದಾಯಾದಿ ಕೇಳ, except (one) makes a legal complaint, the kinsman does not hear.

'Lest' is to be expressed in a particular way, viz. by ಹಾಗೆ (or ಅನ್ನೆ) in connection with the relative negative participle, e.g. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಕುಡು ಗೋಲು ತಾಕದ ಹಾಗೆ ಜೋಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿ, take care lest your foot is (or be) hit by the sickle. ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆನೋವು ಆಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಾರ ತಿನ್ನ ಬಾರದು, do not eat many pungent substances lest your stomach pains (or pain) ಮೋಸಗಾಹಿರಿಗೆ ಯಾವದೊಂದು ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ತಮಗೆ ಮೋಸವಾಗ ಬಾರದೆನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಎಚ್ಚರದಿಂದ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ, deceitful men must use much shrewdness in any affair, for all beings are watchful lest they be deceived.

Remark.

Some pertinent instances from the modern dialect of South-Mahratta (S.-Mhr. school-books) with regard to the use of ಅರೆ in the so-called conditional are the following: —ನನಗೆ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನ ಕೂಡ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನು, (literally) coming if it was (or is) to me to write, writing I was in company with thee, i. e. if I could write, I should write (here) in company with thee. ನನ್ನದು ಅದೇ ಹಾದಿ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ? ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾಳೆ ಬಾ ಕೂಡಿ ಹೋಗುವಾ, is mine not the same road (to school)? Coming if (you) are (i. e. if you come), come over to-morrow! Let us go together ಸೂರ್ಯನು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಚಳಿ ಬೀಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, ಕತ್ತಲು ಕವಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಗಿಡ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಏನೂ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾವೂ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, the sun not being it was (i. e. if there were not the sun), on all sides coldness falling was (i. e. it would be cold everywhere), darkness would cover, trees and creepers would not grow at all, and we should not live. ಹಡಗುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಮುದ್ರದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಒಂದು ದೇಶದಿನ್ನ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, ships not being if were (i. e. if ships had not existed), coming not was to men (i. e. it would have been impossible for men) to go to and to come from one country to another country. ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಅರಿಷ್ಟವು ನನಗೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, my mother's word having heard if (I) was (i. e. if I had listened to my mother's word), this misfortune why befalling me was (i. e. why should this misfortune have befallen me)? ನನ್ನ ಮಗನೇ, ಮರದ ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿ, my son

from the tree having fallen if (thou) wast, having died going thou wast, (i. e. my son, if thou hadst fallen from the tree, thou wouldst have died). ಅಯ್ಯತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಗಿಡವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, fifty rupees (one) having given was though (i. e. though one had given fifty rupees), this tree to whomsoever giving I was not (i. e. I should not have given this tree to anybody). ಆ ಮದಿಯು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಡು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, the young one its mother's word having heard if was (i. e. if the young one had listened to its mother's word), to it disaster becoming was not (i. e. no disaster would have happened to it), Regarding ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ see § 316, 2.

The author of the present grammar has not met with similar instances in the ancient and mediæval dialect. The Rev. Mr. Hodson writes in his elementary grammar of the Kannada language (second edition, Bangalore, 1864):—

“ನೀನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬರುವೆನು, if you had told me the day before yesterday, I should have come yesterday.”

“This sentence may with equal propriety be expressed by: ನೀನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೆನು, or ನೀನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬಂದಿರುವೆನು, or ನೀನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನು, or ನೀನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವೆನು.”

“The negative is similarly expressed by the use of the negative mood, as: ನೀನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರನು ಸಾಯನು, or ನೀನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರನು ಸಾಯನು, or ನೀನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರನು ಸಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, or ನೀನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರನು ಸಾಯದೆ ಇರುವನು, if thou hadst been here, my brother would not have died.”

315. Also what has been called the Passive (§ 148), named *karmanivācya* in Sanskrita, may be classed with the compound verbal forms of Kannada.

1. The term of *karmaniprayōga*, or the use of the passive voice, was distinctly used in Kannada grammar first by Bhaṭṭākalanka in the year 1604 A. D. (§ 8, note); long before his time both Nāgavarma and Kōśava had not yet given that name to the peculiar compound-verbal form and its use which he designated by that term. Sūtra 251 b about *karmaniprayōga* that has got into Kōśava's Śabdamanidarpana, is not found in our best MSS., and in those wherein it is found, it is called an *anukta-sūtra* or interpolation; it is based on Bhaṭṭākalanka's Śabdānuśāsana.

Bhaṭṭākalanka's instances regarding the *karmaniprayōga* under his sūtras 443 seq. are the following:—

ತಾನ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ, ತಾಮ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟರ್; ನೀನ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಯ್, ನೀಮ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟರ್; ಆನ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿಂ, ಆಮ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿವು;—ವಾರ್ವನಿನ್ ಅರಸಂ

ಗ್ರಾಮಮಂ ಬೇಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ; ಗೋವಳನಿನ್ನೆಮ್ (=ಎಮ್ಮೆ) ಪಾಲಂ ಕಡಿಯಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಂ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಂ ತತ್ತ್ವಮಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಳಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ; ಬೇಡುಕಾಡಿನ ಅರಸನಿಂ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಂ ಕೇಳಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ;—ತುರುಗಲ್ ಊರನ್ ಅಯ್ತಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುವು ಗೋವಳನಿಂ; ಗುರ. ಗಳಿನ್ ಅರಸಂ ಧರ್ಮಮನ್ ಅಯ್ತಿಯಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ; ಅರಸನಿನ್ ಆಂ ಪೆರ್ಚಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿಂ;— under his sūtra 530:—ಮಾಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು ಘಟಂ ಕುವ್ವಾಡಿನಿಂ; ನೋಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟನ್ ಅರಸನ್ ಅಂಗನೆಯಿಂ; ಬಯಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಳ್ ತರುಣಿ ರಮಣನಿಂ; ಮಾಡಲ್ ಪಡುಗೆಮಗೆ ಸವ್ವದಂ ಜಿನಪತಿಯಿಂ; ಕಿಡಿಸಲ್ ಪಡುಗೆಮ್ಮ ದುಃಖಸಂತತಿ ಜಿನನಿಂ;— under his sūtra 532:—ಮಾಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟಂ or ಮಾಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ; ನೋಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟಂ or ನೋಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ; ಕಿಡಿಸೆ ಪಟ್ಟುದು or ಕಿಡಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು;— and under his sūtra 200:—ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯಿಂ ಪದಕಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು; ಅರಸನಿಂ ಬಾಣಸಿಗನಿನ್ ಅನ್ನಂ ಮಾಡಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು; ಹರಿಯಿನ್ನರ್ಜುನನಿಂ ಕರ್ಣಂ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ.

Now let us see how Nāgavarma and Kōśava introduced the form of the verb which Bhaṭṭākalāṅka says that it belongs to the *karmaniprayōga* or the use of the passive.

Nāgavarma introduces it under his sūtra 80 when he writes, the agent (*kartri*) may be expressed by the instrumental (*tritiyā*), e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತನಿಂ ಮಾಡಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು; ಯಜ್ಞದತ್ತನಿಂ ಪೇಲಿಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು.

Kōśava introduces it under his sūtras 126 and 128 saying: also when the agent has the meaning of the instrumental (*cf.* § 347, 9) the nominative (*prathamā*) occurs, e. g. for ಅವನಿಂ ಮಾಡೆ (o. r. ಮಾಡಲ್) ಪಟ್ಟುದು there may be used ಅವಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ; ಪದಕಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯಿಂ ಮಾಡಲ್ (o. rs. ಮಾಡೆ and ಮಾಡ) ಪಟ್ಟುದು; ಕಾವ್ಯಮ್ ಎನ್ನಿಂ ಪೇಲಿಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು.

In other places of the *Sābdamanidarpana* we find: ಪೇಲಿಲ್ ಪಡೆಗುಂ (sūtras 51 and 128, where the commentator has ಪೇಲಿಲ್ ಪಡೆವುವು, ಹೇಲಿಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುವು); ಆಯ್ದಲ್ ಪಡೆವುದು (*vṛitti* to sūtra 127); ಈ ಪೇಲಿಲ್ ಪಡೆದ ಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್ (*vṛitti* to sūtra 272); and ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸ ಪಡೆಗುಂ (sūtra 110, commentator ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ ಪಡುವುದು).

From the above instances it is learned that what is termed *karmaniprayōga* by Bhaṭṭākalāṅka, is the use of the infinitive ending in ಅಲ್, ಎ and ಅ (§ 187) followed by the verbs ಪಡು or ಪಡೆ. Instead of ಅಲ್ the mediæval dialect frequently has ಅಲು (see Dictionary *sub* ಪಡು 1), e. g. ಅಲು ಗಲು ಪಟ್ಟುದು. The initial ಪ of ಪಡು may be changed into ಬ, e. g. ಉಣಲ್ ಬಟ್ಟುದು (*cf.* § 215, 7, a). According to § 188 the said infinitives are verbal nouns.

Both ಪಡು and ಪಡೆ mean 'to experience', 'to suffer'; 'to acquire', 'to get or obtain'; Nāgavarma's instances under his sūtra 80 (see above) are therefore to be translated literally: by Dêvadatta a making it experienced (*i. e.* it was made by Dêvadatta); by Yajñadatta a saying it experienced (*i. e.* it was said by Yajñadatta);—and Kôśava's instances under his sūtras 126 and 128: by him a making it experienced (*i. e.* it was made by him); a padaka by the goldsmith a making experienced (*i. e.* a padaka was made by the goldsmith); a poem by me a saying experienced (*i. e.* a poem was said or told by me).

Let also some of Bhaṭṭākalanka's above instances be translated literally: by a Brāhmaṇa the king a village a begging (the begging of a village) experienced (*i. e.* the king was asked for a village by a Brāhmaṇa); by the cowherd a buffalo milk a milking (the milking of milk) experienced (*i. e.* a buffalo was milked by the cowherd);—by the king by the cook food a causing to prepare experienced (*i. e.* food was ordered by the king to be prepared by the cook); by Hari by Arjuna Karna a causing to kill experienced (*i. e.* Karna was ordered by Hari to be killed by Arjuna).

The so-called passive, especially in the instances of Bhaṭṭākalanka, is rather queer and clumsy in character to a European's idea; but as stated, it was used in the literature of the ancient and mediæval period. That it has been used also in the modern written dialect will appear *e. g.* from the following instance met with in a South-Mahratta school-book: ಶರೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವದೊಂದು ಬಗೆಯ ರೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದು ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಾದದ್ದೆನ್ನು, ಹೇಳಿಲ ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ, if (there) is no sickness of any kind in the body, that a saying experiences (*i. e.* that is called) health;—but it is rare in modern literature, and in colloquial language it is avoided, and if used, is generally not understood by the populace.

A peculiar way of expression is found in Bhaṭṭākalanka's first instances ತಾನ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ, ತಾಮ್ ಇರಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟರ್, etc., which are to be translated 'he a being experienced' (*i. e.* he was), 'they a being experienced' (*i. e.* they were), etc. This may be called periphrastic, as in the present case the simple verb ಇರ್, to be, is expressed by ಇರ್ and ಪಡು. A similar expression presents itself in the following instance from an ancient classical work:—ಮನ್ನಥಂ ಮತಿಗಿದುವಂ ಗೆಲಲ್ ಪಡೆಯದಾ ನಯಕೀರ್ತಿ ಮುಮುಕ್ಷುಮುಖ್ಯಂ, Cupido will lose his wits, not an overcoming obtaining (*i. e.* not overcoming) that Nayakīrti, the chief of those who strive after mukti.

2, Other modes of expressing the idea or force of the passive in Kannada are the following:—

a) the mode of joining the verbs ಪಡು or ಪಡೆ to nouns, *e. g.* ಅಚ್ಚರಿವಡ. (-ಪಡು), lit. to get surprise, *i. e.* to be surprised; ಅಳವಡು (-ಪಡು), lit. to get a fit state, *i. e.* to be made ready; ಕಟ್ಟು ಪಡು, to be bound; ಪ್ರೀತಿವಡ. (-ಪಡು), to be loved; ನಾಚಿಕೆ ಪಡು, to be ashamed; ಶ್ರಮ ಪಡು, to be wearied; ಕಡಿವಡೆ (-ಪಡೆ), to be cut off; ಪುಡಿವಡೆ (-ಪಡೆ), to be powdered; ಬಡಿವಡೆ (-ಪಡೆ) to be struck; ಮುಲುವಡೆ (-ಪಡೆ), to be broken or defeated. *Cf.* letter *n*.

b) that of joining the verb ಪೆಡ್ (ಪೆಡಿ), to get, to receive, to nouns in the ancient and mediaval dialect, *e. g.* ಎರ್ಪೆಡ್, lit. to get a wound or wounds, *i. e.* to be wounded; ಓಜೆವೆಡ್ (-ಪೆಡ್), to be arranged in proper order; ಕಡಿವೆಡ್ (-ಪೆಡ್), to be cut. *Cf.* letter *n*.

c) that of joining the verb ಪೋಗು to nouns, *e. g.* ಕಡಿವೋಗು (-ಪೋಗು) lit. to go a cutting off, *i. e.* to be cut off. *Cf.* letter *o*.

d) that of joining ಹೋಗು to the past participle or gerund of verbs that are commonly used as transitives, *e. g.* ಕಳದು ಹೋದದು, that is past, that is lost; ಅವನ ಎರಡೂ ಕಾಲುಗಳು ಕಡಿದು ಹೋದವು, his two legs were cut off. ಬೆಣ್ಣುಬತ್ತಾಸು ಕೊಣ್ಣರೆ ತಿನ್ನು ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ, if (I) buy sweetmeats, they will be eaten.

e) that of using the causative verb ಎನಿಸು (ಅನಿಸು), to make say or call, to cause (one's self) to be called (see Dictionary *sub voce*), very frequently in the three dialects, *e. g.* ಆದಿಯ ಪತ್ತಕ್ಕರಮುಂ ಸಮಾನಮ್ ಎನಿಸುಗುಂ, and the first ten letters are called monophthongs; ದಾನವರ ತಾಯಿ ದನುವೆನಿಕುಂ, the mother of the Dânavas is called Danu; ಅರ್ಧದೇಹಮ್ ಎನಿಸುವ ಸತಿಯು, the wife that is called the half body (of her husband). ಮನುವುಂ ತಾನುಂ ಸಚ್ಚರಿತರ್ ಎನಿಪನ್ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ, of Udayâditya it is said "Manu and he (are) virtuous people".

In the ancient, and especially in the mediaval and modern dialect, any causative verb in the past participle followed by the verb ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳು, ಕೊಳ್ಳು) also expresses the force of the passive, *e. g.* ಸಮ್ಪ್ರದಾನವೆನ್ನಾ ವುದಾನೊನ್ನ ವಸ್ತುವೆನಿಸಿ ಕೊವ್ವ ಪಾತ್ರಂ, any object which is called a recipient, (is) a saying sampradâna (*i. e.* is what one calls sampradâna); ತಲೆಯನ್ ಅರಿಸಿ ಕೊಳಲ್ ತಕ್ಕವನು, one who is fit (or deserves) to be beheaded; ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣವನು, one who is fettered; ನೂಕಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣವನು, one who is pushed away; ಬಯ್ಯಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣವನು, one who is calumniated; ಚಮ್ಮಟಿಗೆಯಿನ್ ಹೊಡಸಿ ಕೊಳಲ್ ತಕ್ಕವನು, one who is fit (or deserves) to be whipped; ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ರಮದಿನ್ ಅಭಿವಾದನಂ

ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳುವಾತನು, one who is respectfully saluted according to the manner of the śāstras; ಬಯಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಬಯ್ಯಿ ಕೊವ್ವದು ತಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ, though (one) gives the desired object, (one) does not go without being abused; ಸಾಕಿದವನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊಡಿದರೂ ಸುಮ್ಮನೇ ಹೊಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಸಹ ಹಿಡಿಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ, however so much (one) beats (the dog) one has reared, it quietly allows itself to be beaten and does also not become inwardly angry. Cf. § 341.

f) that of adding the verb ಆಗು to a verbal noun used more or less in all dialects, e. g. ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುವದಹುದು, lit. it becomes a using, i. e. it is used; ಪೋಲಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ... ಅನ್ನೆ ಪೋಲ್ ಎನಲಕ್ಕುಂ, lit. where comparison takes place... a saying ಅನ್ನೆ (and) ಪೋಲ್ becomes, i. e. ಅನ್ನೆ and ಪೋಲ್ are said (or used); ಒನ್ನು ತಾಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ತಾವು ಮುದ್ರಿಸೋಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, in one hour four thousand sheets (of paper) a printing it becomes, i. e. are printed; ಅವನಿನ್ನ ಇಷ್ಟು ಭಾರವ ಹೊಡಿಸೋಣವಾಗದು, lit. by him a carrying such a burden it does not become, i. e. by him no such burden can be carried; ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತರೋಣವಾಗಿದೆ, lit. a bringing the books having become it is, i. e. the books have been brought; ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಸಹ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೇ ಎಣಿಸಲಾಗುವವು, also good deeds one performs in an improper place, a considering bad deeds it becomes, i. e. are considered bad deeds; ಅದು ಹೇಳಿಸೋಣವಾಯಿತು or ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಸೋಣವಾಯಿತು, that was said; ಕಾಲಿದಾಸನಿನ್ನ ಶಾಕುಂತಲಾನಾಟಕವು ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, the drama Śākuntalā was composed by Kālidāsa. (About verbal nouns see § 248; about verbal nouns like ಮುದ್ರಿಸೋಣ, etc. see § 205, 8, 1 pers. plural.)

In the ancient dialect there is found the following sentence in which the infinitive or verbal noun ending in ಅಲ್ stands in the dative:— ಎತ್ತಣದೆವಿಷ್ಟಾ ಶಬ್ದಮಮ್ ಎತ್ತಣ್ಣೆನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿ ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಕಕ್ಕುಂ, the term ಎತ್ತಣದು is (or may be) contracted, and uttered ಎತ್ತಣ್ಣು;—and in the same dialect ಆಗು is joined to a verbal noun in the past, e. g. ಅವನ ನೊಸಲಕ್ಕರಂ ತೊಡೆದುದಕ್ಕುಂ, the writing on his forehead will be wiped out.

g) that of using the verb ತಿನ್ (ತಿನ್ನು) with the noun ಪೆಟ್ಟು, e. g. ಅವನು ಪೆಟ್ಟು ತಿನ್ನ, he was beaten, lit. he ate blows; or the verb ಬೀಟ್ (ಬೀಟು) with the noun ಬಡತ (or ಲತ್ತೆ), e. g. ಗುರುವಾದಗೆ ಬಡತ (or ಲತ್ತೆ) ಬಿದ್ದವು, Gurupāda was beaten, lit. to (or on) Gurupāda blows fell.

h) that of using such transitive verbs as are more or less commonly also intransitives, in the three dialects, e. g. ಒಡೆದುದು, that is broken;

ವೃಷಭನಿನ್ದ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಆಕಳು, a cow that has been covered by the bull; ತೆರೆದ ಕಿಟಕಿ, a window that is opened; ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಪಡಿದುವು, the ties were torn; ಗವುಡನ ಮನೆ ಸುಟ್ಟಿತು, the Gauda's house was burnt.

i) that of using such transitive verbs as do commonly not allow an intransitive sense, e. g. ಇನ್ನಿದರೊಳ ಸಾಕಲ್ಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ ಪೇರಿವೆನಲ ಬೇಡ, (you must not say that thus in this (section) all signs (or letters) are not mentioned (Śabdamanidarpana sūtra 51); ಪ್ರಥಮೆ ಚತುರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸೂತ್ರದೊಳ ಪೇರ್ದುವು, the nominative and dative are mentioned in the rule (s. 140 vṛitti); ಚಿತ್ರಮಯವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿತು ಪರ್ಣಶಾಲೆ, the harbour was built in a wonderful manner.

k) that of using transitive verbs which are not accompanied by an agent, but to which the agent has to be supplied mentally (cf. § 254, 2 under b), very frequently used in the three dialects, e. g. ಪೇರ್ದಿ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ, lit. the terminations which (I) have mentioned (see another ancient instance in § 351, remark); ಶಿವನಗ್ಗವಣಿಯು ಶೋಧಿಸಿದುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, was Śiva's offering of water not filtered? lit. Śiva's offering of water (I) a having filtered was it not? ತಿದ್ದಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ, a revised and enlarged second edition, lit. a second edition which (the author) has revised and enlarged; ಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿದ ರಸವು, a prepared fluid, lit. a fluid that (people) have prepared; ಹೊಯಿದ ಮೊಳೆಗಳು, cast types, lit. types that (workmen) have cast; ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು, printed books, lit. books that (people) have printed; ಬರೆದ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, a written book lit. a book that (somebody) has written; ಹೇರ್ದಿದ್ದು ಸಾಕು, what was (or has been) said is sufficient, lit. what (the man) said is sufficient; ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲಾದುದರಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅರಮನೆ, a palace made (or built) of bricks and other things, lit. a palace which (they) have made of bricks etc.; ಒನಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ ತಕ್ಕವನು, one who deserves to be killed with a club, lit. one who deserves (people) killing (him) with a club; ಸಾಯ ಕೊಲ್ಲ ತಕ್ಕವನು, one who deserves to be slain so that (he) dies, lit. one who deserves (people) slaying (him) etc. Cf. § 358.

Very often the present-future relative participle of ಎನ್ (ಎನ್ನು), to say, to call, is met with as an instance of this rule, e. g. ಕಾನ್ತಿಯೆಂಬ ಗುಣದೊಳ ಅನ್ವಿತೆಯಪ್ಪ ವಾಕ್ಯೆವ್ವು ದೇವಿ, the goddess who is called speech and is endowed with the quality which is called splendour, lit. the goddess whom (people) call speech etc.; ಅ ಇ ಉ ಋ ೠ ಎವ್ವುವು, these (vowels) called a i u ri lu; lit. these (vowels) which (they) call a, etc.; ಕುಲಿನ್ದಕನ್ ಎವ್ವು ದೊರೆ, the chief called Kulindaka, lit. the chief whom (they) call Kulindaka;

ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನು ಸ್ನಾತಕನು ಎನ್ನುವುದು, a grihasta is called a snātaka, lit. a grihasta (they) a calling it (i. e. they call) a snātaka; ಸಾಕೆನ್ನುವುದು, what is called 'enough', lit. what (they) call 'enough'; ಎರಡುಂ ವ್ಯಂಜನಮನು ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸುವನಿತು ಕಾಲಮಂ ಮಾತ್ರೆಯೆನ್ನುವುದು, a mītr̥ is called that length of time in which (one) pronounces even two consonants, lit. a mītr̥ (they) a calling it (i. e. they call) etc.; ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ ಎನ್ನು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಕ್ಕಳು, two children called, lit. whom (they) call, Dōḍḍappa (and) Čikkappa. See § 332.

l) that of using the compound perfect (cf. § 313, 4), the agent being mentally supplied to the participle, as under letter k, e. g. ಗೂಡುಗಳು ಕೂ ದಲುಣ್ಣೆಯೆಲಿ ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳಿನ್ದ ಚಮತ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಣೆದಿರುತ್ತವೆ, lit. nests (birds) having skilfully knit (them) with hair, wool, threads and grass are, i. e. nests are skilfully knit etc.; ಬಾಗಿಲ ಮೂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕೀಲಿ ಹಾಕಿದೆ (-ಇದೆ), lit. to the upstairs house the key (the owner) having put (it) is, i. e. the upstairs house is locked; ಹಾಲು ತಂದಿದೆ, lit. milk (people) having brought (it) is, i. e. milk has been brought; ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸೋಜಿಗದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಬರೆದಿರು ತ್ತವೆ, lit. how many wonderful things (somebody) having written in this book are, i. e. how many wonderful things are written in this book; ಭೀಮನ ಮಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಮನ ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ, lit. (they) having given Bhīma's daughter to Rāma's son it is, i. e. Bhīma's daughter has been given to Rāma's son; ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದಿದೆ, lit. (somebody) having brought the books it is, i. e. the books have been brought;—or also the compound pluperfect (cf. § 313, 7), e. g. ಗೂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ತತ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದವು, in the nest three eggs (a bird) having laid (them) were, i. e. three eggs had been laid in the nest (by a bird); ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, lit. (they) having given Sītā to Rāma it was, i. e. Sītā had been given to Rāma.

m) a curious way in which the verb ಬೇಡು with an infinitive is used to express a sort of passive in the ancient and mediæval dialect, may also be mentioned here, e. g. ಆವುದು ಮಾಡಲ್ ಬೇಡಿದುದು, ಅದುವೆ ಕರ್ಮಂ, that toward which an activity is directed, is the object (of a transitive verb), lit. that which desires a doing (concerning itself) is the object; ಮಾಡಲ್ ಬೇಡಿ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಸರಿಸಿದ ದ್ರವ್ಯವು, a substance that is to be sold (lit. that wants a selling) and is spread out in a shop; ಆಗಲು ಬೇಡಿದುದು, what will happen, what is about to be, lit. what begs to become.

n) then the frequent use (in the three dialects) of the verb ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು), to take, to get, in combination with nouns is also to be adduced (cf. letters a and b), e. g. ಭಯಂಗೆಕೊಳ್ (-ಕೊಳ್), to become or be alarmed,

lit. to get alarm; ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಗೊಳ್ಳು, to become surprised, to begin to be surprised, lit. to get surprise; ತೊನ್ನರೆಗೊಳ್ಳು, to get or become embarrassed; ಬೇಸವಿಗೊಳ್ಳು, to get or become wearied.

o) lastly the verb ಪೋಗು (cf. letter c) in the sense of 'to become' remains to be mentioned, e. g. ಈಚುವೋದ (-ಪೋದ) ಕಾವು, a stalk that has become dry.

All the modes of expressing, somehow, the force of the passive, mentioned under Nos. 1 and 2, go to show that the Kannada language is destitute of a passive which as to form and idea corresponds to the Sanskrita and English one.

XX. On so-called auxiliary verbs.

316. In English there are some verbs that are called auxiliaries, as have, be, shall, will; such, in a strict sense of the word, are not in Kannada. It is, however, not only instructive, but necessary to learn how Kannada does express them.

1. The English auxiliary verb 'have', e. g. in 'I have seen', is expressed by the aorist (imperfect, perfect), e. g. ಕೇಳಿಂ (ಕೇಳಿದೆಂ, ಕೇಳಿದೆನು, § 198, 1 seq.), I have heard (I heard), or by the compound perfect, e. g. ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ, he has (or is) gone (§ 313, 4; cf. § 315, 2, l),—and 'had' by the compound pluperfect, e. g. ಅಚ್ಯುತರಾಯನು ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದನು, king Ačyuta had died (§ 313, 7; cf. § 315, 2, l). Cf. also § 314, remark; and § 155 seq. about the past participles.

The English verb 'to have', 'to possess' is expressed by the verbs ಉಳ್ (§ 194, remark 1), to be, or ಇರ್ (ಇರು), to be, or ಅದೆ, is, ಅವೆ, are (§ 196) preceded by the dative case, etc., e. g. ಜಸಮ್ ಉಣ್ವೀತಂಗಿ, lit. renown is to him, i. e. he has or possesses renown. ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣುಣ್ವೀತಂಗಿ, lit. flower-like eyes are to him, i. e. he has flower-like eyes. ಆತಂಗಿ ಕುದುರೆಗಳ್ ಒಳವು, lit. to him horses are, i. e. he possesses horses. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಉಣ್ವು, he has money. ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಯ್ದು ಆಕಳುಣ್ವು, lit. with him five cows are, i. e. he has five cows. ಅವನ ಹತ್ತರ ದಾತಿ ಉಣ್ವು, lit. near him an inkstand is, i. e. he has (or has got) an inkstand. ನನ್ನ ಬಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಯಿಣ್ವು, lit. in my vicinity corn is, i. e. I have (or have got) corn. ಆತನಿಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದರು, he had two sons. ಒಬ್ಬ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನಿಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದವು, a certain gentleman had two children. ಒಬ್ಬ ಗವಳಿಗನ ಬಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒನ್ನು ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಇತ್ತು, a certain cowherd had one she-buffalo. ಹಾವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಸಾಲದ ಪೊಳ್ಳು

ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, snakes have two pointed hollow teeth. ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ಚಲೋ ಕಾಗದ ಅದೆ, I have fine paper. ಅವಳಿಗೆ ತಲೆನೋವು ಅದೆ, she has a headache. ನನಗೆ ನೀರಡಿಕೆ ಆಗಿದೆ, I have got thirst. ನಿನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ಎಣ್ಣು ಹಣ್ಣು, ಅವೆ, thou hast eight ripe fruits. Also: ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ಹಣ ಅದೆ, I have money by (or about) me. ಅವನ ಬಡ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಡಿಯಾರ ಉಣ್ಣು, he has a watch with him. Cf. § 360.

Regarding the so-called relative participles (§§ 175 seq.; 180 seq.; 253, 2, d; 254. 267. 273. 330. 364) the following instances may be given:— ಧನಮ್ ಉಳ್ಳಂ, he who has riches. ಪೊನ್ನುಳ್ಳವಂ, he who possesses gold. ಸೊಬಗುಳ್ಳವಳ್, she who has beauty. ಅರ್ಥಮ್ ಉಳ್ಳುದು, that has meaning. ಅಜ್ಞಾನವುಳ್ಳರ್, they who have knowledge. ಹಣವುಳ್ಳವನು, he who has money. ಮಮತೆಯುಳ್ಳವಳು, she who has love. ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು, a man who has authority. ಒಕ್ಕೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಹುಲಿ, an insect that has wings. ಬತ್ತಲೆ ಇಹವನು, lit. he who has nakedness, i. e. he who is naked.

If the negative is to be expressed, ಇಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲಂ (§ 209, note 1; § 298) or ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ or ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ (§ 209, under No. 3) are used, e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತ, ನಿನಗೇ ನುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲಂ, Dêvadatta, thou possessest nothing. ಆ ಗಿಡಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ, that tree has no leaves. ಅವಳ ಹತ್ತರ ಸೂಜಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲ, she has no needles. ಅವನ ಬಡ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀಲವಿಲ್ಲ, he has no sack. ಆಕಳಿಗೆ ಇಣಿ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, cows have no hump. ಅನ್ನ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಹಣವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, at that time he had no money.

As to so-called negative relative participles the following are instances (cf. § 273):—ಜ್ಞಾನವಿಲ್ಲದಂ, he who has no knowledge. ಕಾಲಿಲ್ಲದವಂ, he who has no feet. ಕುತ್ತುವಿಲ್ಲದವನು, he who has no sickness. ಇಲ್ಲದವಳು, she who has nothing. ನೀರಿಲ್ಲದ ಭೂಮಿ, soil destitute of water. ಮತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಗತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, those who have no understanding, have no happiness.

It is a very curious fact that, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, ಉಳ್ಳ, the present participle of ಉಳ್ (§ 180, remark), may be used transitive, e. g. ನುಣ್ಣುನ್ ಉಳ್ಳಂ, he who possesses gentleness (instead of ನುಣ್ಣುಳ್ಳಂ). ತೋರಿಹ ಕೆಚ್ಚಲನ್ ಉಳ್ಳ ಆಕಳು, a cow which has swelling udders (instead of ತೋರಿಹ ಕೆಚ್ಚಲುಳ್ಳ ಆಕಳು). There is also ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದುದು, that which has no terminations (Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa sūtra 72 and vṛitti; see § 338 under ಇಲ್ಲದೆ).

For 'to have' followed by an infinitive, e. g. he has to learn, see under No. 4 of this paragraph.

2, The English verb 'to be' is auxiliary in the passive, the way of expressing it therein in Kannada has been treated of in § 315.

When 'to be' is no auxiliary, it is ಉಳ್ (ಒಳ್) and ಇರ್ (ಇರು) (ಇರ್, in the negative, frequently forms ಇಲ್) in Kaunāḍa; ಅದೆ (ಅಯ್ತೆ), ಇದೆ, is, and ಅವೆ, ಇವೆ, are, being also used (§ 196), *e. g.* ನುಂಗುವುವುಮ್ ಒಳವುದಧಿ ಯೊಳ್ ಮಹಾಮತ್ಸ್ಯಗಳ್, (there) are also swallowing fishes in the ocean. ಶರಣ್ ಆರುಮ್ ಒಳರೆ ಖಲಸಂಸರಣದೊಳ್, are (there) any protectors in the base world? ಆತನ್ ಒಳಂ, he is (present or he exists). ಆತನ್ ಇದಂ, he was (present or he existed). See some sentences in § 275, and regarding ಇರ್ (ಇರು) being omitted when a mere copula see § 359.

If ಉಳ್, etc. are connected with a dative, etc., they express the English 'to have', 'to possess'; see No. 1 of this paragraph.

About the negative ಇಲ್ಲ, (I) am not, (thou) art not, (he, she, it) is not etc. (of ಇಲ್=ಇರ್) see §§ 209, note 1; 298. It has been stated in § 298 that it is used by itself, in connection with nouns and pronouns, and in combination with verbal nouns (see § 243) with which also the so-called past participles or gerunds are classed by the author of the present grammar (§§ 154 *seq.*; 169). In paragraph 298, 3 there are given as instances the forms ಆದುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆತುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಕಳೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಪಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, ಬೀಯಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ; ತೀರಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ.

Forms like ಆದುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆತುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ, in the ancient and mediæval dialect, stand for the simple form of the negative (§ 209) to express the past tense of the negative in a clear manner (though there occur rare exceptions, as ನಾನ್ ಅಜ್ಞಿದುದಿಲ್ಲ, I did not know, has been once used for 'I do not know'). Forms like ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, in the modern dialect, take the place of the simple negative to express the present tense of the negative in a clear way; ಕಳೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಪಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ are used in the modern dialect to express clearly the past tense of the simple negative, which use however is conventional (see § 298 just before No. 1), because verbal nouns ending in ಅಲು originally rather denote the present tense, as ಕಳೆಯಲು, an abandoning, ಪಡೆಯಲು, an obtaining. This their primitive meaning appears in their dative, when *e. g.* it is, as in the instances quoted in § 298, 3 (*cf.* No. 12 in the present §), followed by ಇಲ್ಲ.

Forms like ತೀರಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ of the modern dialect are such in which ಇಲ್ಲ has been suffixed to short past participles.

which we know also to be verbal nouns from §§ (168). 169, in the present case ತೀರಿ, ಮಾಡಿ, ನೋಡಿ, ಆಗಿ. By their use it is intended to express the past tense of the negative in a very conspicuous manner. Other instances are:— ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬರೆದಿಲ್ಲ, I have not written (or did not write) this. ಇನ್ನೂ ಅವನು ಉಣ್ಣಿಲ್ಲ, he has not yet eaten (or did not eat yet). ಅವನ ಮುಣ್ಣಾಸು ಹಸರುಬಣ್ಣದ್ದು ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, was not his turban of a green colour? ಅವನು ಸೌಖ್ಯದಿನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ, he was not happy. See the instances quoted in §§ 298, 3; 313, 7; 314, remark.

3, The English auxiliary verb 'shall', when it implies a simple futurity, as in 'I shall give', is expressed by the future tense in Kannada, e. g. ಕೊಡುವೆಂ or ಕೊಡುವೆನು, I shall give (§ 200; cf. No. 12 of this §). 'Shall not', as in the future 'I shall not give', is expressed by the negative, e. g. ಕೊಡೆಂ or ಕೊಡೆನು, I shall not give (§ 209), or by a verbal noun to which ಇಲ್ಲ is added, e. g. ನಾನು ಕೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, I shall not give (see also under No. 2 of this §).

When 'shall' indicates a duty or necessity, as in 'he shall go', 'you shall go', it may be expressed by (ಬೇಡ್ಪಿಂ, ಬೇಡ್ಪಿ), ಬೇಕು, e. g. ಅವನು ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕು; ನೀವು ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕು. Cf. No. 4.

In a question 'shall' is expressed by the suffix ಅಲಿ or ಅಲೀ (§ 207, 2, a. b; cf. No. 10), e. g. ನಾನೇನು ಮಾಡಲಿ? ಹೋಗಲಿಯಾ? what shall I do? Shall I go? ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಗಿನ್ನೇನು ಹೇಳಲಿ, what shall I say more? ನೀನು ನನಗೆ ಇನ್ನಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀಯಾ? ತಾಯಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ನಾನು ಆಕೆಯ ರೊಕ್ಕಾ ಹಿಡಿಯಲೀ? ಇದು ತುಡುಗು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ? dost thou give me such a bad advice? Shall I take away the money of (my) mother without her knowledge? Would this not be the same as stealing?; —or also by a verbal noun, e. g. ನಾನು ನಿಲ್ಲುವದೋ? ಹೋಗುವದೋ? shall I stand? (or) go?

The way of expressing 'should', the imperfect of 'shall', by (ಬೇಡ್ಪಿಂ, ಬೇಡ್ಪಿ), ಬೇಕು will be seen from the following instances; ನೋಡಿ ಓದ ಬೇಕು, you should read carefully. ನೀನು ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕು, you should pay this money immediately. ನಾವು ಏನು ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, what should we do? ನೆರೆಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, (we) should love (our) neighbours. See Nos. 4. 9; § 314, remark. *

About 'should not' see Nos. 5. 6. 8. 9.

4, The English auxiliary 'must' ('is solicited', 'is desired', 'is required', 'is necessary', 'ought', 'should', 'is probable or evident') is expressed by ಬೇಡ್ಪಿಂ, ಬೇಡ್ಪಿ, ಬೇಕು (§ 208), e. g. ಸಮ್ಯಾದಿ ತರುಲತಾವಳಿಯ

ಪೆರ್ಚುಗಿಯಂ ಪೇಲ್ವಿ ಧಾತುವಿನೊಳ್ ಬೆಳೆಯೆನಲ್ವೇಲ್ವಿಂ (-ಬೇಲ್ವಿಂ), in (i. e. for the verb which expresses the growing of corn etc. and that of trees and creepers, ಬೆಳೆ (and not ಬಳೆ) must (or is to be) uttered. ಈ ತಪ್ಪಂ ಕ್ಷಮಿ: ಲ್ವೇಲ್ವಿ, you must (or please) put up with this mistake. ಅವನು ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ವೆ ಕಲಿಯ ಬೇಕು, he must (or has to) learn grammar. ಬಿಸಿಯಾದ್ದು ಆದಿ: ಬೇಕು, you should make cool what is hot. ನಾವು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕು we must go to town (or abroad), ನಾನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಬರ ಬೇಕು, when must I (or am I to) come? ಅವನು ಹೋಗಿರ ಬೇಕು, he must have gone. ಈಗ ಪುನ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಚಳಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿರ ಬೇಕು, it must be very cold now at (the town of) Pune. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ತಿಳಿಸಿರ ಬೇಕು, somebody must have communicated these tidings to him.

It will be seen from the above instances that infinitives ending in ಅಲ್ or ಅ are used before ಬೇಲ್ವಿಂ, ಬೇಲ್ವಿ and ಬೇಕು; the infinitive ending in ಅಲು and its dative may also precede ಬೇಕು, e. g. ಇವನನು ಅಡಿಯಲು ಬೇಕು I must learn to know this man. ಹಸಿದು ಬನ್ನವರಿಗೆ ಅಶನವೀಯಲು ಬೇಕು ನಾಳೆ ಮಾಡೊ ಧರ್ಮ ಇನ್ನೆ ಗೆಯ್ಯಲು ಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಜೇಲಸ್ನಾನವ ಮಾಡಲಿಕೆ ಬೇಕು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನು ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು. ಗೋವೂ, ನೀನು ಸಂಜೆ ತನಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು ನಾನು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು.

'Must' is also expressed by ಬೇಲ್ವಿದು, a verbal noun of ಬೇಡು, e. g. ಸಂಜಾತವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಯಮಂ ಕೊಡವೇಲ್ವಿದರಸಂಗಿ ನಾವು.

'Must', when denoting obligation, has been expressed in the modern dialect also by the infinitive ending in ಅಲ್, ಅಲು, followed by ಉಳ್ಳ, being (§ 180, remark), and a demonstrative pronoun, e. g. ನಾನು ಕೊಡಲುಳ್ಳವನು (cf. ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವವನು), I must give, lit. I to give a being-ho. Forms as ಕೊಳ್ಳಲುಳ್ಳ, ನಿಯಮಿಸಲುಳ್ಳ occur also occasionally in the mediæval dialect (e. g. of the Vivēkaçintāmani), and may denote the simple relative present-future participle, as they do likewise in the modern dialect, e. g. ರಕ್ತವನ್ನು ನೋಯಿಸಂತೆ ಹೀರಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲುಳ್ಳ ಜನ್ತು, a worm that sucks (or abstracts) blood without causing pain. ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೊದಿಲುಳ್ಳ ಕುದುರೆ, a horse which carries nicely.

To ಬೇಕು the verb ಆಗು, to become, is frequently added, (when ಬೇಕು is considered a verbal noun, see § 204), e. g. ಹತ್ತಿ ಕಾಯಿಗಳು ಬಲಿತು ಹಣ್ಣಾಗ ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, about two months are required for cotton pods to become full-grown and ripe. ನೀವು ಇನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನ ಹೆಚ್ಚು

ಶ್ರಮ ತಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣ ಕಲಿಯ ಬೇಕಾಗುವದು, it is necessary for you henceforth to exert yourself to learn. ನೀನು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮಾತಾಡ ಬೇಡ, ಮಾತಾಡಿದರೆ, ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸ ಬೇಕಾಗುವದು, thou must not (or shalt not) utter falsehood, if thou utterest, I shall be obliged to punish thee. ರಾಮನು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬೇಕಾದನು, Râma was (or is) wanted by all. ಅಣ್ಣಾ, ಕಡುವಿಗೆ ತುಸ ಹಲ್ಲು ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, brother, a little grass was required for the calf. ಮೊದಲು ಮೊದಲು ಪತ್ರ ಮುಟ್ಟ ತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಅಂತರದ ಮಾನದಿಂದ ಹಾಸಿಲು ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, at the very first it was (or used to be) necessary to pay postage according to the measured distance of the place to which letters had to go. ನೀನು ಆಯಿ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, you ought to have given (it) six months ago. ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, how was it to be written? ಅವನು ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕಾಯಿತು, he had to go. ಬೇಕಾದುದು, that is needed. ಬೇಕಾದನಿತು ವಿತ್ತವನ್ ಇತ್ತು, he gave as much money as was desired. ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು, as much as is needed or required. ನಾನು ಮುಮ್ಮಯಿಗೆ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, I must go to Bombay. ಈ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಹುಳಿಯವೆ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಇವು ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, these fruits are sour, therefore these have not become desired (by me), i. e. therefore I do not want these. ಅನ್ನ ಬೇಕೋ? ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, do you want (some) rice? It has not become wanted, i. e. I do not want (any). ನೀವು ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೇ ಬೇಕಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, you need not come. Cf. No. 6.

5, 'Must not' ('is not fit', 'shall not', 'should not', 'is not desired or wanted', cf. ಬೇಕಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, etc. under No. 4) is commonly expressed by ಬೇಡ (§§ 209, note 1; 212, 7; 301; and cf. No. 6), e. g. ಬಿಡಕ್ಕುಂ ಕಿಡಕ್ಕುಂ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿ ಕ್ಕುಮ್ ಎನವೇಡ (-ಬೇಡ), one must not (or should not) say ಬಿಡಕ್ಕುಂ ಕಿಡಕ್ಕುಂ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕುಂ (§ 208). ಇತ್ತು ಬರ ಬೇಡ! ಎಲವೋ, ಹೋಗು, (thou) must not (or do not (cf. No. 18) come this side! O, go away! ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡ ಬೇಡ, (thou) must not (or shalt not) use bad words. ನೀನು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮಾತಾಡ ಬೇಡ, thou must not (or shalt not) lie. ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳಿ ಬೇಡರಿ, you must not (or should not) utter falsehood. ಕಾಕು ಮಾತು ಆಡ ಬೇಡ, ಪೋಕವಿದ್ಯೆಗೆ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಡ, (thou) shalt not utter perverse words, (and) shalt not learn from rogues. ಟವುಳಿಗಾಡಿನಾಗಿ ತಿರುಗ ಬೇಡ, (thou) shalt not wander about as a deceiver. ಕುದುರೇ ಹಿನ್ನೆ ಇರ ಬೇಡ, ಆರಮನೆಯ ಮುನ್ನಿರ ಬೇಡ, (you) should not be behind a horse (and) should not be before a royal mansion. ಇದು ನನಗೆ ಬೇಡ, I do not want this. ಎನೂ ಬೇಡ, (I) do not want anything. ನಾವು ಈ ಗಿಡದ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಯ್ಯೋಣೇನು? ಬೇಡ! ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ ಅವು ನಮ್ಮವಲ್ಲ, shall we cut some (of the) ripe mango fruits? (No) it is not right, for they are not ours.

ಬೇಡ is also preceded by the infinitive with final ಅಲ್ or ಅಲು, e. g. ಎನಲ್ ಬೇಡ. ಕಳ್ಳತನಗಳ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಡಲ ಹೊರೆಯಲು ಬೇಡ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವನೆನ್ನು ಉಬ್ಬಲ ಬೇಡ. ದೊರೆತನವು ಬನ್ನಾಗ ಕೆಟ್ಟು ನುಡಿಯಲು ಬೇಡ.

The idea of ಬೇಡ can also be expressed by the negative participle and the verb ಇರು, to be, e. g. ಕೋಪವನ್ನು ಮಾಡದಿರು, ಪಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗದಿರು. See under No. 6 and 13.

As frequently to ಬೇಕು (No. 4) so also occasionally to ಬೇಡ the verb ಆಗು is added, e. g. ಮೂರ್ಖನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಲೋಕಾಪವಾದದಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಾದವನು. ಬೇಡವಾದದು ಕೂಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಆದೀತೇ?

6, The English auxiliary 'ought not' ('is not becoming', 'must not', 'should not', etc.; cf. Nos. 5. 7. 8. 9. 11) is expressed by ಬಾರದು (the negative of ಬರ್, ಬರು), e. g. ಇವಂ (ಬೆರಲ್, ಕೊರಲ್) ಬೆರಳು, ಕೊರಳೆವ್ವುನೆ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸ ಬಾರದು (one) ought not to pronounce (or should not pronounce) these (ಬೆರಲ್ ಕೊರಲ್) ಬೆರಳು, ಕೊರಳು. ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳ ಬಾರದು, omine persons ought not to listen to insignificant words. ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದ ಕೆಲಸ, a business that (one) ought not to do. ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ತಿನ್ನು ಬಾರದು, (one) should not steal and (thus) eat. ಮಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಮಾತಾಡ ಬಾರದು, without knowing propriety (one) ought not to speak. ತನ್ನೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳ ಮಾತು ಮೀರಿ ಬಾರದು, (one) ought not to (or should not) transgress the word of (one's) parents. ತುಡುಗು ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು, (you) ought not to (or should not) commit theft. ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪೀಡಿಸ ಬಾರದು, (one) ought not to (or should not) torment little creatures. ನೀನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗ ಬಾರದು, thou shouldst not go there. ನೀವು ಬರ ಬಾರದು, you are not permitted to come. ಇಲ್ಲಿರ ಬಾರದು (you) must not remain here. ನಾವು ಕಳವು ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು, we must not (or should not) steal. ಧ್ವನಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಓದ ಬಾರದು, ಓದುವಾಗ ಅವಸರ ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು, ಬಹಳ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದ ಬಾರದು, ಬಹಳ ಮೆಲ್ಲೆ ಓದ ಬಾರದು, (you) must not drawl in reading, when reading (you) should not hurry, (you) must not read too loud, (you) must not read too low. ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು, (you) ought not to do evil deeds. ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದವರು ಉಣ್ಣ ಬಾರದು, those that will not work (or have not worked) shall not eat. ಧರಣಿಯ ಕಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಶರಣೆನ್ನು ಪೂಜೆಯ ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು; ಪಾಪಿಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪುಳ್ಳ ವಸ್ತುವ ತೋಡಿ ಬಾರದು; ಬಹು ಕೋಪಿಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವಗೋಷ್ಠಿ ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು; ಬಡತನ ಬನ್ನಾಗ ನೆಣ್ಣರ ಬಾಗಿಲ ಸೇರ ಬಾರದು. ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಗಳ ಉಪಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮರೆಯ ಬಾರದು. ಆತ ನನ್ನು (ಅಂದರೆ ದೇವರನ್ನು) ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಮರೆಯ ಬಾರದು. ಸುಮ್ಮ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ದನಾ ಬಡಿಯ ಬಾರದು.

The idea of ಬಾರದು may also be expressed by the negative participle and the verb ಇರು, to be, *e.g.* ತಾವು ಇನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡದಿರಿ, you ought not to speak such words. See under Nos. 5 and 18.

7, The English auxiliary 'must not' ('ought not', 'is not fit') further is sometimes expressed by ಕೂಡದು, *e.g.* ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲ ಕೂಡದು, (one) must not kill that. ನೀನು ಹೋಗ ಕೂಡದು, you must not go. ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನ ಆಟದ ಗೆಳೆಯರ ಕೂಡ ನಿನಗೆ ಆಡ ಹೋಗಗೊಡುವೆನು, ಆದರೆ ನೀನು ರಾತ್ರಿ ತಡ ಮಾಡಿ ಬರ ಕೂಡದು, I shall allow thee to go to play with thy play-fellows, but thou must not loiter and come at night.

8, The English auxiliary 'must not' ('ought not', 'is unfit', 'improper or forbidden') is not unfrequently expressed by ಆಗದು, *e.g.* ಪೊನ್ನ ಅನ್ದಳಮ್ ಎನ್ನಿನ್ನು ಸನ್ನಿಯಂ ಕಿಡಿಸಲಾಗದು, (one) must not spoil euphonic combination (for instance) by using ಪೊನ್ನ ಅನ್ದಳಂ (for ಪೊನ್ನನ್ದಳಂ). ನುಡಿಯಲಾಗದ ನುಡಿ, a word that is unfit to be uttered. ಹಗೆಯ ಪೆಣ್ಣಳನ್ ಅರಮನೆಗೆಳೊಳು ಪೊಗಿಸಲಾಗದು, (one) must not allow inimical women to enter palaces. ಕೊಲಲಾಗದಕಟಾ, alas, (you) ought not to kill (it). ನೀನು ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದು, you must not go. ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲಾಗದು, nobody must come here. (*Cf.* No. 11.)

9, The English auxiliary 'ought' ('should'; *cf.* Nos. 8. 4) is also expressed by ತಕ್ಕದು (ತಕ್ಕದು, fit, etc.), *e.g.* ನೀನು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕದು, thou oughtst to do so. ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರ ತಕ್ಕದು, they should come here. ಆ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿತ್ತಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸ ತಕ್ಕವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, they should sow and try those seeds in this country. ಅಣ್ಣ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಒಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೊಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕದು, brothers ought to love each other. ಅವನು ಹೋಗ ತಕ್ಕದಿತ್ತು, he should have gone. ನೀವು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ತಕ್ಕದಿತ್ತು, you ought to have told him so. ನೀನು ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಅನ್ನೇ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಕೂಡ ತಕ್ಕದಿತ್ತು, thou shouldst have returned that book to him long ago.

'Ought not' ('should not') is, in this case, expressed by suffixing ಇಲ್ಲ or ಅಲ್ಲ, *e.g.* ತಂಗೀ, ನೀನು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕದಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, sister, thou shouldst not have done so (see § 298, 3 about ಇಲ್ಲ, and No. 2 of this §). ಇಷ್ಟು ಬಾರೀ ಕ್ರಯಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಕಪಾಟವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಕೊಳ್ಳ ತಕ್ಕದಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, you ought not to have bought this almira at so high a price.— ನೀನು ಹೋಗ ತಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲ, thou ought not to go (see § 300, 1 about ಅಲ್ಲ). See Nos. 5. 6. 7. 8. 15 (ಸಲ್ಲ).

10, The English auxiliary 'may' ('is allowed', 'is possible', 'is fit', etc.) is expressed by ಬಹುದು (of ಬರ), to come, *e.g.* ನೀವು ಒಳಗೆ ಬರ ಬಹುದು, you may (or are allowed to) come in. ನೀನು ಹೋಗ ಬಹುದು, thou mayest

(or Art allowed to) go. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರ ಬಹುದು, you may stay with us. ಹೀಗೆ ಬಹುದು, it may be so. ಅವನು ನಿನ್ನ ಜೀವದ ಗೆಳೆಯ ಇರ ಬಹುದು, he may be thy true friend. ಅವನ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರ ಬಹುದು, his tale may (more or less) be known to all. ತಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರ ಬಹುದು, you may sit here. ಅವನು ಇದನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರ ಬಹುದು, he may have written this. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಡ ಬಹುದಿತ್ತು, you might have given more than this. ಅವರು ಹೋದ ವರಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ ಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು, they might have come last year.

Another way of expressing 'may' (in desire, wish, permission, expectation, or possibility) is by using the imperative (§ 205, 1; cf. No. 14; § 367) *e.g.* ವೇದದೊಳ್ ಒಂದಿದಾಯು ನಿನಗಕ್ಕೆ, may the age which prevails in the veda (i.e. one hundred years), become thine! ಅವಂ ಕುಡುಗೆ, may he give! ಅವರ ಮಾಡ್ಪಿ, may they make! ಆತಂ ಮಾಡುವುದು or ಆತಂ ಮಾಡ್ಪಿದು, may he make!—or by using the suffix ಅಲಿ (§ 207, 2, a. b), *e.g.* ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗಲಿ may you become happy! ಆ ವರ್ತಮಾನವು ಸತ್ಯವಾಗಲಿ, may that news prove true! ಅವನು ಬರಲಿ, may he come! ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನು ಹೋಗಲಿಯಾ, may I go, sir! ನಾನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಲಿಯಾ, may I tell him so? ಹಾಗೇ ಆಗಲಿ, may (it) become so (i.e. so be it, very well)! ಆಗಲಿ, may (it) become (i.e. be it very well)! ಇರಲಿ, may it be (be it, very well)!—or by using the contingent present-future tense (§ 195), *e.g.* ಈಗ ಬನ್ನಾಳು, she may (i.e. is likely to) come now. ಇದು ತಿಳಿದರೆ ಅಪ್ಪ ಬಡಿದಾನು, if (he) learned to know this, father might beat (us). ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಳೆ ಬನ್ನೀತು, it may rain this evening. ನಾನು ಬಂದರೆ ಬನ್ನೇನು, if I come, I may come, i.e. I may come (perhaps I come).

'May' in a question has also been expressed by a verbal noun, *e.g.* ಈ ಹೊಲದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ನಾವು ಹೋಗೋಣೇನು, may we (i.e. are we allowed to) cross this field? (regarding the form ಹೋಗೋಣ see § 205, 3).

11, The English auxiliary 'can' is expressed by ಬಹುದು, ಬರುತ್ತದೆ and other forms of the verb ಬರ್ (ಬರು, cf. No. 10), to come, preceded by the infinitive ending in ಅ or ಅಲು, this last termination being put in the dative (ಅಲಿಕ್ಕೆ), *e.g.* ಕಾಣ ಬಹುದು, what can be seen. ಅಂಗಾಲಿಗೆ ತ್ರಾಣವಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಂಗಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗ ಬಹುದು, if (there) is power in (one's) sole of the foot, (one) can go to Bengal. ಮೊದಲಿದ್ದ ಕತ್ತಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊದಿ ಹಾಕ ಬಹುದೇ, can (one) throw out darkness with the bamboo fan? ಅವನು ಕೆಲಸವ ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು, he can do work. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿರ ಬಹುದು, who can have done this? ನನಗೆ ಓದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, I can read. ನನಗೆ ಈಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, I can

swim. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯ ಬರುವದು, he can write. ಹನುಮಂತನಿಗೆ ಹಾಡಿಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, Hanumanta could jump. ಈ ಹೊಲದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ನಮಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನೀತೇ, can we cross this field (i. e. is there a road for us to cross this field)? ಇದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೀತು, who can have written this?

'Can' is also expressed by the verb ಆಗು, e. g. ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಅವನಿನ್ನ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, he can do this work. ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನ ಆಗುತ್ತದೋ, canst thou do it? ನಶೆವು ಹೆದಿವರನ್ನು ಕೆಯ್ದಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸನ್ನೋಷ ಪಡಿಸ ಬೇಕು, we should make happy others as much as we can.

'Cannot' is expressed by the negative of ಬರ್ (ಬರು), e. g. ಆ ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದು (or ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ), that boy cannot write. ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಲ್ ಬಾರದುವು ಅಕ್ಕರಮ್ ಅತ್ತು, such as cannot be uttered, are no letters. ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸ ಬಾರದುದು, that cannot be counted. (Cf. No. 6.)

'Cannot' is expressed also by the negative of ಆಗು, e. g. ಈ ಕೆಲಸವು ನನ್ನಿನ್ನಾಗದು, I cannot do this work. ಇದು ಅವನ ಕೆಯ್ಯಲಿ ಆಗದು, he cannot do this. ಆಗದು, ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಯ್ಯಲಿ, alas, you cannot do it. ಇನ್ನ ಬಿಸಿಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನಿನ್ನ ಹೋಗುವದು (or ಹೋಗೋಣವು) ಆಗದು, I cannot go in such a heat of the sun (see also § 315, 2, f). ನಿನ್ನಿನ್ನ ನಿಲ್ಲೋಣವಾಗದು, thou canst not stay (or stand). ವಜ್ರವನ್ನು ಯಾತಲಿನ್ನಲೂ ಕೊಯ್ಯಲಾಗದು, (one) cannot cut a diamond with anything. ಅವನ ಸನ್ನೋಷವನ್ನು ಹೇಡಿಲಾಗದು, (one) cannot tell his joy. ಅವನಿನ್ನ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ (or ಆಗದು), he cannot do this work. ಆಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯವು, a business that cannot be effected. ದೇವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವದು ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮಿನ್ನಾಗದು, without the knowledge of God we can never do (anything). (Cf. No. 8.)

'Cannot' may further be expressed by ಕೂಡದು (cf. No. 7), e. g. ಬಣ್ಣೆಯೊಡೆಯ ಬಹುದು, ರಣ್ಣೇ ಮನಸೊಡೆಯ ಕೂಡದು, (one) can break a rock, (but) cannot break the mind of a whore. ಬಲಿಕ್ಕೆಯಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಡಿ ಬಹುದು, ಚಳೇ ಕಾಟ ಸಯ್ರಿಸ ಕೂಡದು, (one) can live where familiar intercourse is, (but) cannot stand the trouble of cold. ಹೇಡಿ ಕೂಡದಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಲೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ, so much pain as cannot be told has befallen (me).

'For 'cannot' ಆಸು (see Dictionary) in combination with ಅಲ್ಲ is also occasionally used, e. g. ಆ ಮೂವರ ಗೋಳಾಟ ಹೇಡಿಲಾಸಲ್ಲ, (one) cannot tell the lamentation of those three.

There are some special terms in Kannada which directly denote 'to can', viz.

a) ಅಲಿ, e. g. ನುಡಿಯಲ್ ಅಲಿಯದೆ ಕೇಳಲ್ ಅಲಿಯದೆ ಇರ್ದಡೆ ಏಡಮೂಕನ್ ಎನ್ನಸುಗು, if (a man) cannot speak (and) cannot hear, he is called dumb

and deaf. ಮೂರ್ಖರು ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಲಿ ಅದೆಯರು, fools cannot gain fame.

b) ಆದಿ, e. g. ಎನಗೆ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರ ಆಗಲಿ ಆಪರೆ ಗಾವಿಲರ್, can rustics become abler than I? ಹುಡುಗರು ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಿ ಆದಿರು, the boys cannot understand the meaning. ಹೊನ್ನು ಹಣವುಣ್ಣು ಎನಗೆ, ಸಾಯಲಿ ಆದಿನು, I have got (and other) property, I cannot die. ನಾನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿನು, I cannot go about it. ತೆದಿಲಿ ಆಪರೆ (= ಆಪರೆ) ಹೊಣೆಯಾಗು, if (thou) canst pay, become a surety. ಶೂರನು ಕಾಳಗವ ಮಾಡಲಾಪನು, a valiant man can fight. ದೇವರಿ ನಾವು ಎನೇನೂ ಬಚ್ಚಲಾಡಿನು, we cannot hide anything from God. ಬರೆಯಲಿ ದವ ಕುಡಿ ಕಾಯುವವನಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿ, he who cannot write is inferior to or who feeds sheep.

c) ಬಲ್ಲ, e. g. ಕೋಣ ಬಲ್ಲದೆ ವೇದವನೋದಿ ಪಠಿಸಲಕೆ, can the male buffalo recite the vêdas? ನಾನು ಈಸ ಬಲ್ಲೆನು, I can swim. ಅವನು ಬರೆಯ ಬಲ್ಲನು he can write. ಕವಿಗಳು ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸ ಬಲ್ಲರು, poets can depict objects

12, The English auxiliary verb 'will' when it implies a simple futurity (cf. No 3), is expressed by the future tense in Kannada, e. g. ಕುಡುವಂ or ಕೊಡುವನು, he will give. ಕುಡುವಿರ್ or ಕೊಡುವಿರಿ, you will give. ಅಕ್ಕುಂ or ಅಕ್ಕು or ಆಗುವದು, it will become (§§ 200. 203). The future 'will not' is expressed by the negative, e. g. ಕುಡಂ or ಕೊಡನು, he will not give; or by a verbal noun to which ಇಲ್ಲ is suffixed, e. g. ನೀವು ಕೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, you will not give (§§ 209. 298, 3).

Regarding the suffix ಇಲ್ಲ in its connection with the dative of a verb noun ending in ಅಲು (ಅಲ್, § 298) it is to be remarked that South-Mahratti people, at least sometimes, attach the idea of doubt (samśaya, Nudigat p. 135) to it, e. g. ಅವನು ನನ್ನ ಕರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, he is not to invite me (to dinner i. e. he will (probably) not invite me. ಆಕೆ ಉಣ್ಣಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, she is not to eat, i. e. she will (probably) not eat. Other instances chosen at random from S.-Mhr. school-books, may, or may not, express doubt:—ಅವನು ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಅವರು ಜಗಳಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಕಳ ಕೋಡುಗಳು ಕಡಿವನ್ನು ನೋಯಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕಳ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀನು ದುಃಖದ ರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ಈ ಗುಡ್ಡದೊಳಗೆ ದಾರಿ ಸಿಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. See also some instances in § 298, 3, and cf. No. 2 in the present paragraph.

The English verb 'to will', 'to be pleased', 'to desire' is expressed by ಒಲ್, of which (ಒಲ್ಲೆಂ), ಒಲ್ಲೆನು, ಒಲ್ಲೆ, vulgarly ವಲ್ಲೆ, I will not, and other persons of the negative are in every body's mouth, e. g. ಉಣ್ಣಲಿಲ್ಲೆನು (

ಉಣ್ಣೆ ವಲ್ಲೆ, I will not eat. ಕೊಡಲೊಲ್ಲನು or ಕೊಡ ವಲ್ಲ, he will not give. *
ಕೇಳಲೊಲ್ಲರು or ಕೇಳ ವಲ್ಲರು, they will not hear.

13, The English auxiliary verbal forms 'does not', 'do not', 'did not' are expressed by the negative or a verbal noun with ಇಲ್ಲ, e. g. ಬರೆಯೆಂ, I do (or did) not write. ಆನ್ ಅಡಿಯೆಂ, I do (or did) not know. ಅವಂ ಮಾಡಂ, he does (or did) not make. ಸೋಮ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, Sôma does not come. ಬಾಚಯ್ಯನಿಲ್ಲಿಗೇತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರಂ, why does Bâçayya not come here? ಹುಡುಗರು ಆಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ, why did the boys not come to play? ಅಲಿ ಬೇಡ, do not cry (cf. No. 5).—Also the following way of expression (see under Nos. 5 and 6) is to be paid attention to: ಬರಿದೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕಳೆಯ ದಿರು; ಉನ್ನತಾಶೆ ಮಾಡದಿರು, do not spend (your) time idly! do not desire great things!

The English 'does', 'do', 'did' in questions is expressed as follows:—
ಎಡೆಯಿದನೋ? ಅವನ ನೊಸಲಕ್ಕರಂ ತೊಡೆದುದಕ್ಕು, did he become dishonest? The writ on his forehead will be wiped out. ಅವನು ಬರುತ್ತಾನೋ, does he come? ಅವನು ಬಂದನೋ, did he come? ಅವನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೇನು, does he go abroad? ಕನ್ನಡಿ ಒಡಿದಿಯಾ, ಅಣ್ಣಾ, O brother, didst thou break the looking-glass? ಏತರ್ಕೆ ಪೋದಂ, why did he go? ಅಕ್ಕಟಾ, ಮರುಳ್ಳವ್ವಿಗಳ್ ಸವ್ವಗೆಗಳೊಳ್ ಏಕೆ ಪಗೆಗೊಣ್ಣವೊ ನಿರ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತದಿಂ, alas, why did the mad black bees become inimical to çampaka trees? ಯಾಕೆ ಬಂದರು, why did they come? ಯಾಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೀರಪ್ಪ, father, why do you go? ಸೀತೆ, ಯಾಕೆ ಅಲಿ ತ್ತೀ? ಯಾರಾರೂ ಬಡಿದರೋ, Sîth, why doest thou weep? Did somebody beat thee? ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದಂ, whence did he come? ಅವಂ ಮುರನಂ ಕೊಂದಂ, who did kill Mura? ಆ ಗುಬ್ಬಿಯನ್ನು ನೀನು ಯಾವಾಗ ನೋಡಿದಿ, when did you see that sparrow? ಅವನು ಹೋಗುವದು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, whither does he go? ನೀವು ಬಂದದು ಯಾಕೆ, why did you come? ನೀವು ಬಂದ ಕಾರಣವೇನು, why did you come?

The English 'do' in connection with the imperative, as 'do write!', may be expressed in Kannada by the simple imperative or by its repetition, e. g. ಬರೆ! or ಬರೆ ಬರೆ!, ಬರೆಯಿರಿ! or ಬರೆಯಿರಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ!

14, When the English 'let' is used as an auxiliary in the imperative, denoting 'exhortation', etc., it is expressed simply by the imperative (§ 205; cf. No. 10; see § 367), e. g. ಗೆಯ್ಯೆ, let (him) do! ಪೋಕೆ, let (him) go! ತಾಗುವಂ, let us attack! ಉಸುರುವ, let us utter! ನಡೆಯುವ, let us walk! ಹೋಗೋಣ, let us go!

Compare also the forms with ಅಲಿ of the mediæval and modern dialect in § 207, 2, a. b.

The English verb 'to let', *e. g.* 'to allow', 'to permit', is expressed by the verbs ಈ, to give, etc.; ಕೊಡು, to give, etc., and by their causatives (§ 151) ಈಸು and ಕೊಡಿಸು. The first syllable of ಈಸು is exceptionally shortened by some writers so that it becomes ಇಸು (in imitation of Tēlugu ಇಚ್ಛು, to permit, of its ಈ, to give; *cf.* § 151, b, 8).

The mediæval dialect has, *e. g.* ನೀರ ಹರಿಯಲ್ ಈಯದೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಕಟ್ಟೆ ಆಧಾರ ಎನಿಸುಗು, a structure which does not allow water to flow, is called ādhāra (dam); and ತರುಗಳ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪಣ್ಣಾಯ್ಗಳಂ ಬೀಯಲ್ ಈಸದು, the trees there do not let (their) ripe fruits and nuts fall. ಈಸು occasionally occurs also in the modern dialect, *e. g.* ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಹಾಲು ಕಡಿಯಲೀಸುವ ಆಕಳು, a cow that allows itself to be milked with ease. ಅವನು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಬರಲೀಸನು, he does not allow me to come. Thus also does ಇಸು, *e. g.* ಅವನನ್ನು ಸೇರಲೀಸನು, he does not let him enter.

The modern dialect generally uses ಕೊಡು and ಕೊಡಿಸು, *e. g.* ಅವನನ್ನು ಹೋಗಗೊಡು (-ಕೊಡು), let him go (or allow him to go)! ಅವನು ನನ್ನ ಬರಗೊಡನು, he does not let me come. ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಗೊಡಿಸು, let me stay here! ಆ ಕುದುರೆ ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ತನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ಬರಗೊಡಿಸುವದಿಲ್ಲ (or ಬರಗೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ), that horse lets no one come near it. ಅಂಗಳದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಹಿತ್ತಲಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಹೊಲಸು ಇರಗೊಡ ಬಾರದು, one ought not to let filth lie either in front of a house or in (its) back-yard. See an instance under No. 7.

Also the verb ಬಿಡು, to let loose, has been used in the mediæval and modern dialect for 'to let' in instances like the following:—ಪಶುಗಳಂ ಹೋಗ ಬಿಡಿ, let the cattle go! ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಹೋಗ ಬಿಡು, let me go! ತಾನೂ ಕುಡಿಯ, ಕುಡಿಯುವವನಿಗೂ ಬಿಡ, he neither drinks himself nor lets him who will drink (do so).

15, It is still to be mentioned that the English 'ought not' ('is improper', *cf.* ತಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲ under No. 9) is also expressed by ಸಲ್ಲ (§ 209, note 1) preceded by an infinitive generally ending in ಅ, *e. g.* ಗುರು ಹಿರಿಯರಾದ ವರ ಜಯಿಯ ಸಲ್ಲ; ಕಡುಚೆಲೈ ಕುರುಡನಿಗೆ ಮಡದಿಯಾಗ ಸಲ್ಲ; ಹಗೆಯೊಡನೆ ಸ್ನೇಹವನು ಮಾಡ ಸಲ್ಲ (Dāsapada 157), (one)-ought not to abuse those that are (one's) guru and elders; a very handsome woman ought not to become the wife of a blind man; (one) ought not to court the friendship of enemies.

XXI.

On either—or (§ 317); neither—nor (§ 318); whether—or (§ 319); the—the (§ 320); as—as (§ 321); for (§ 322); namely, as follows (§ 323); what is that? (§ 324); what happened? (§ 325); in this manner (§ 326); as—so (§ 327); how much—so much, how many—so many (§ 328); when? (§ 329); who—he, etc. (§ 330).

317. In the ancient dialect 'either—or' is expressed by ಅಕ್ಕಿ—ಅಕ್ಕಿ, lit. be it—be it (§ 205, 1; cf. § 316, Nos. 10. 14), e. g. ಪೆದಿಗಣ ಮೆಯ್ಯೊಳ್ ಲಘು ಮೊದಲಾಗಿದ್ ದಿರಿಕುಳರೇಪಾಂತಗಲಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಂಗಳಿರೆ—ಮುನ್ನೆ ಗಳ್ ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಮೇಣ್ ಚತುರ್ಥಿಗಾದ ಗೆಕಾರಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕಿ—ಶಿಥಿಲಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ, when (thero) are nominal themes that end in l, l, r or r and have their first (syllable) short in the back part (i. e. in the beginning), slackness (§ 240) takes place either before ಗಳ್ or further before the ಗೆ of the dative;—or also by ಅನುಂ—ಅನುಂ, as appears in § 292.

As has been remarked in § 207, 2, b, the modern dialect uses ಆಗಲಿ—ಆಗಲಿ, lit. be it—be it, to express 'either—or', e. g. ಇದನ್ನ ನೀನಾಗಲಿ ಅವನಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, either thou or he must do this. ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ ಆಗಲಿ ಶನಿವಾರ ಆಗಲಿ ಹೊದಿಟಾರು, they may start either on Friday or Saturday. ಒಳಿತಾಗಲಿ ಕೆಡಕಾಗಲಿ ನನಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯೇ ಮಾನ್ಯವು, either good or bad your command is agreeable to me. ಕಾಗದವಾಗಲಿ ನಿನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದದು ಮತ್ತೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಲಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಕೋ, buy either paper or whatever thou wantest. ಇರುಳು ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ ಮರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಗೂಗೆಗಳು ಕಣ್ಣು ಕುಕ್ಕಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವದುಣ್ಣು, if at night either cats or the young of cats are met (by them), owls will peck (their) eyes and kill them. ವಾನ್ರಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಪಿತ್ತಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ದಾಲ್ಚಿನ್ನೆಯ ಕಷಾಯ ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, either for vomiting or for bile they drink a decoction of cinnamon, ಉತ್ತಮರೀತಿಯಿನ್ದ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿೞಿನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಪರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿೞಿನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ದೊರಕಿದ ಇನಾಮು, a present got either by having done service in an excellent manner or by having afforded friendly aid to others. ಕಾಲ ನಡಿಗೆಯಿನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಬಣ್ಣಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, they used to travel abroad either on foot or on horseback or also by means of carriages. ಇನ್ನವರು ನೆಣ್ಣರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಾಗಲಿ (i. e. ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಆಗಲಿ) ಹಿರಿಯರ ಗೃಹೇಯಿನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಉದರನಿರ್ವಾಹ ಸಾಗಿಸುವರು, such people will subsist either having entered the house (i. e. by living in the house) of relations or by what has been

acquired by (their) fathers. ಗಿಳಿಗಳು ಮರಗಳ ಹೊದಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಹಾಡು ಗೋಡೆಯ ಬಿರುಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಗೂಡು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, parrots build the nests and live either in tufts of trees or fissures of dilapidated wall ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣಕಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಲಿ ಚೀಲಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಲಿ ತುಮ್ಮುತ್ತಾರೆ, the they fill the sugar either into boxes or sacks. ಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಣ್ಣುಪದ ಮೇಲ್ಗಡೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಕೋಟಿಕೊತ್ತಳದ ಮೇಲ್ಗಡೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಉಪ್ಪರಿಗೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಗೆ ಯಾಗಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮನೆ, a building that has been erected either on an open hall or on a bastion of a fort or behind a palace for the purpose of warring. ಉಣ್ಣುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಉಣ್ಣು ಮೇಲಾಗಲಿ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಸ್ತುತಿಸಿ praise God either before (thou) eatest or after (thou) hast eaten.

As will be learned from the instance quoted above (ಕಾಗದವಾಗಲಿ ನಿನ ಬೇಕಾದದು ಮತ್ತೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಲಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಕೋ) ಆಗಲಿ—ಆಗಲಿ (be it — be it) constructed, as might appear, with the nominative after a transitive verb; but sentences in which the accusative occurs in such a case, are not rare, e. g. ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹೆಬ್ಬಾವುಗಳು ಅಡವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಕಡುಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನುಂಗುವವು, occasionally lions will swallow either people that have reclined in the jungle or calves. ನಾನು ನಿನಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ನೀನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇರುವಿಯೋ, if I, without telling thee, take away either thy book or paper, shalt thou remain quiet? Regarding this see what has been stated in § 287, remark.

The Rev. Mr. Hodson, according to § 287, remark, has used ಆದರೂ — ಆದರೂ also in the sense of 'either — or'. He has the following additional sentence: ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಡ, do not go to either this place or that.

318. The English 'neither — nor' may be expressed by the copulative ಉಂ, ಅಂ and ಲೂ (§ 284 seq.) followed by a negative, e. g. ಪೂಜೆಗೆ ಫಲಮು ಪುಷ್ಪಮುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, for the worship of idols (there) is neither fruit nor flower. ಅವರುಮಮ್ ಇವರುಮಂ ಪರಿಭವಿಸನು, he disrespects neither those nor these persons. ಆಕೆಗೆ ಲಜೆಯುಂ ನಾಚಿಕೆಯುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, she has neither a sense of shame nor modesty. ಅವನ ಗಣ್ಣಿನೊಳಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆಯೂ ಕಾಗದವೂ ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ in his bundle (there) was neither pen nor paper. ಅನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕುನ್ತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, neither in that nor in this manner (there) is a kingdom for the children of Kunti. ತಾನೂ ಕುಡಿಯ, ಕುಡಿಯುವವನಿಗೂ ಬಿಡ, he neither drinks himself nor lets him who will drink (do so). ಅವನು ಹುಲಿಗೂ ಹೆದರಿನು, ಹಾವಿಗೂ ಹೆದರಿನು, he fears neither tigers nor snakes. ಅವನು ಇದನ್ನೂ

ಮಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, he will do neither this nor that (Hodson).

ಬೆಟ್ಟಮುಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲ, ರಕ್ತಸನ ರುಣ್ಣಮುಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಆನೆಯೇ, it is neither a hill nor the headless body of a demon, (but) an elephant. ಹಗ್ಗವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಹಾವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೇ, it is neither a rope nor a snake, (but) a long piece of cloth. ಇದು ಸಮುದ್ರವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ನದಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಕೆಲಸಿಯೇ, this is neither a sea nor a river, (but) a lake (Hodson). ಇವು ಬೆಳಸಕ್ಕರೆಗೋಲಿ ಯಲ್ಲ, ಉದರಿದ ಹಲ್ಲಲ್ಲ, ಆಲಿಕಲ್ಲೇ, these are neither balls of white sugar nor fallen out teeth, (but) hail-stones.

319. The English 'whether—or' may be expressed by ಒಡೆ, ಅಡೆ and ಅರೆ, 'if', in combination with the copulatives ಅಂ and ಉ, for which see the instances in § 287, 8.

In the verse quoted below the five times repeated ಆದೊಡೆಯು (=ಆದೊಡೆಯೂ, ಆದರೂ) may be translated 'though' (see § 287, 5, 6), but 'whether—or' would also not be wrong:

ಧನವನಿತ್ತಾದೊಡೆಯು ಸಹಭೋ
ಜನವನುಣ್ಣಾದೊಡೆಯು ಮೇಣ್ ನಿಜ
ತನುಜೆಯರನಿತ್ತಾದೊಡೆಯು ಬಯ್ ಸನ್ನ ಬೇಸರಿದೇ |
ತನುವ ಬೆರಸಿದಾದೊಡೆಯು ನೂ
ತನಗುಣವ ನುಡಿದಾದೊಡೆಯು ರಿವು
ಜನಪತಿಯ ವಶ ಮಾಯ್ಪಿದುಚಿತವಿದೆನ್ನ ನಾ ಶಕುನೀ ||

"whether he gives (you) riches, or eats together (with you), or also gives his own daughters, or follows and joins (you) without weariness, or utters novel wisdom, it is proper to keep down a hostile king" said that Śakuni. Cf. § 334.

Another way of rendering 'whether—or' occurs in the following modern sentence wherein ಇರಲಿ—ಇರಲಿ, be it—be it, is used:—ನಾನು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿರಲಿ ಮಾಡದಿರಲಿ ಬಾದಶಹನ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು, whether I have committed, or have not committed, a fault, I have to honour the command of Bādaśaha.

320. The English 'the—the' before comparatives can be expressed only by paraphrasing, see e. g. the ancient instance quoted in § 308, 2, a. South-Mahratta school-book instances are e. g. the following:—ನೀವು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದ ಹೋದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಚ್ಚು (i. e. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು) ಕಲಿಯುವಿರಿ, the more you study, the more you will learn. ಸಾಕದೊಳಗಿನ ಕಸರು ತೆಗ ತೆಗದ ಹಾಗೆ

ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳಗಾಗುವದು, the more (they) remove the impurities of the syrup, the whiter the sugar will become. ಹಡಗವು ತೆಂಕಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನ ಹಾರ್ ದ್ರುವನಕ್ಷತ್ರವು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಲಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ, the more a ship approaches the south, the more the polar star seems to go down.

321. The English 'as—as' may be expressed as follows:—ಆತಂಗೀತಂ ತಕ್ಕಂ, this man (is) as deserving as that man (§ 348, 14). ದ್ರೋಣಂಗಂ ನಿನ ಗಂ ಬಿಲ್ವಾಣಿಕೆಯದು ಸಕ್ಕಸಮನೆ, doest thou know archery as well as Drōṇa? (cf. § 284 under dative). ಎನಿತುಮ್ ಅನಿತುಮಂ ಧರ್ಮಜಂ ಸೂರಿಸಿಗೊಟ್ಟಂ, Yudhishtīra lavished as much as he had. ವೀಳೆಯವನ್ ಆಪನಿತನ್ ಇತ್ತು, having given betel as much as possible. ಬೊಟ್ಟಿನನಿತು ಭಸಿತಮಂ ಪೂಸಿ, having applied as much ashes as a (forehead) circlet. ನಿನ್ನದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊನ್ನಂ ಸುರಿಯೆನೆ, do I not pour out gold as high as thou art?—ಆಫಿನ ಕಾಯಿ ಬರ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಚಣ್ಣಿನಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗುವವು, poppy pods become, by degrees, as large as balls. ಕೊಹಿನೂರ ಎಮ್ಮು ವಜ್ರವು ಕೋಲೋ ತತ್ತಿಯ ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು ಅದೆ, the diamond called Cohinor is as large as the half of a hen's egg. ಪೂರ್ತುಗಾಲ ದೇಶದ ಅರಸನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಜ್ರವದೆ, ಅದರಿಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಜ್ರವು ಪೃಥ್ವಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲೆನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, with the king of Portugal there is a large diamond; people say there is no diamond on the whole earth as large as that. ಅವನು ನನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಬಡವನು, he (is) as poor as I. ಈ ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯಷ್ಟು ಸವಿ, this ripe mango is as sweet as sugar.—ಇಲ್ಲಿತನಕ, as far as this place. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೇ ತನಕ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ, I come as far as your house.—ವಾರ್ಧಿ ಮುಟ್ಟಿ, as far as the ocean. ಮನೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದನು, he came as far as the house.—ಕೆಯ್ದಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, as much as possible. ನಾನು ಬಾಳಿರುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, as long as I live.—ತುದಿವರಂ, as far as the end.—ಕಿವಿವರೆಗೆ, as far as the ear.—ಅರಸು ಬನ್ನಾಗಲೇ ಹೊರಟರು, as soon as the king came, they started. ಆ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಲೆ, as soon as that news arrived. ಅದು ಅವನನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣು ಕೂಡಲೆ, as soon as it saw him.—ಗಿರಿಯನ್ನೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆದಂ ಸುರಕರಿಯನ್ನೆ ಬಲಾ ಧ್ಯನ್ ಅಬ್ಧಿಯನ್ನೆ ಗಭೀರಂ, (he is) as big as a hill, as strong as an elephant of the gods, as deep as the ocean. ಬಲಿಯನ್ನೆ ವೇಲ್ ಅಧಿಕದಾನಿ, he (is) as liberal as Bali.—ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಇರುವಷ್ಟರು, as many persons as are in the house. ಮದಿರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಕಾಡಿಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he bought as much grain as was brought for sale. ಅವನು ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸನಿದ್ದಾನೋ, ಅಷ್ಟು ಸದ್ಗುಣಗಳುಳ್ಳವನಿದ್ದಾನೆ, he is as virtuous as he is learned. See an instance in § 327 (ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬೆಂಕಿಯೆನ್ನೊನ್ನು etc.).

'Such—as' is expressed as follows:—ಗಣ್ಣನು ಬಯಸುವಂತಪ್ಪಳು, such a

wife as a husband desires. ಮಾರ್ಗ ಬಲ್ಲವರುಗಳು, such as know the (proper) way. ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ, such a mother as thou.

'Not so—as' is expressed by adding the negative ಅಲ್ಲ (see § 300, 1), *e. g.* ಅವನು ನನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಬಡವನಲ್ಲ, he (is) not so poor as I. ಅವನು ಮಾರ್ಗ ಬಲ್ಲವನಲ್ಲ, he (is) not such a one as knows the (proper) way. ಅಣ್ಣನು ತಮ್ಮನನ್ನಾ ಚಾಣನಲ್ಲ, the elder brother (is) not so clever as (his) younger brother.

322. In § 302, 7 ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ, why if I say, *i. e.* for, because, has been introduced. It may be added that ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ, the reason (or cause) what, if I say (or one says), and ಕಾರಣವೇನಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ, the reason (or cause) what has it become (or what is it), if I say (or one says), are similarly used, *e. g.* ತಾಯಿ ತನ್ನೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕನಿನಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ನಡತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸ ಬೇಕು, ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ, parents must teach good conduct to their children from (their) youth, for—. ಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಾಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆಗಿಂತ ಸಾವು ಲೇಸೆನ್ನು ತೋರುವದು, ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ, death appears preferable to a life without honour, for—. ತುಳುವುರವೆಂದರೆ ತೂಕದ ಊರು; ಈ ಹೆಸರು ಬೀಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ, Tulūpura means the town of weight [lit. Tulūpura, if (one) says, is town of weight]; what was the cause that it got this name? (or why did it get this name?)—. Regarding the verbs ಅನ್ and ಎನ್ see § 381 *seq.*

323. If a writer or speaker wants to adduce something that is or was said or that happens or happened, the English 'namely', 'as follows' are expressed by adding ಎನೆನ್ನೋಡೆ, ಎನೆಂದರೆ, if I say (or one says) what, to the pronoun ಅದು, or to a conjugated verb, or to a verbal noun, *e. g.* ಅದೇನೆನ್ನೋಡೆ or ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ, that is to say. ಹುಡುಗನು ನುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಎನೆಂದರೆ, the boy speaks as follows—. ಗುರುಗಳು ನನಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎನೆಂದರೆ, the guru has given me the following command—. ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಹೇಳಿದನು, ಎನೆಂದರೆ, a certain friend gave (lit. told) him courage with the following words—. ಆ ಅರಸುಮಗನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ, what that prince said was this (or that prince spoke as follows)—. ದ್ವಾರನಾಥಭಟ್ಟನು ಅನ್ನದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ, Mr. Dvāranātha spoke as follows—. ಗುರುವು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಉಪದೇಶ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ, the guru instructed him as follows—. ಫಕೀರನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶನಿಗೆ ಬಿನ್ನಯಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ, what the mendicant represented respectfully to the judge was this—. ಅದೆಯೆಂದೆ ಆಗುವದೇನೆಂದರೆ, thereby happens the following—. ತರುವಾಯ ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ, afterwards (there) happened the following—. Cf. § 325.

To this class belong also ಯಾವದನ್ನರೆ, which (thing, etc.) if I say (or one says)—. ಅವುವೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, which (things, etc.) if I say—. ಯಾವಳನ್ನರೆ, which woman if I say—. ಅರೆನ್ನೊಡೆ or ಯಾರನ್ನರೆ, who if I say—. ದಶರಥನಿಗೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಗಣ್ಣು ಕೂಡಿ ಅಯ್ಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದರು, ಅವರು ಯಾರನ್ನರೆ, Daśaratha had five children including females and males, they are the following—.

324. 'What is that?' may be expressed by ಅನ್ನರೇನು, if I say (or one says) what, *e. g.* ತಮ್ಮಾ, ನಿನಗೆ ದನ ಅನ್ನರೇನು ಗೊತ್ತದೆಯೋ, brother, do you know what cattle are? ಅವು ಆಣೇ ಕಲ್ಲು. ಅನ್ನರೇನು, ಅವ್ವಾ, they (are) hailstones (the father says). What is that, father? ಗೋಪುರ ಅನ್ನರೇನು, what is a gōpura?

325. 'What happened?' (*cf.* § 323), if followed by an answer of the writer or speaker himself, may be expressed by ಏನಾಯಿತಂದರೆ, if I say (or one says) what happened, *e. g.* ದುರ್ದೈವದಿಂದ ಏನಾಯಿತನ್ನರೆ, what happened through bad luck?—. ಅಷ್ಟರೊಳಗೇನಾಯಿತನ್ನರೆ, what happened meanwhile?—.

326. If a writer or speaker wants to tell the manner in which something is or was done or how something is or was, the English 'in this manner', 'in the following manner' is expressed by ಎಂತೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, ಹೇಗನ್ನರೆ, ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, how if I say (or one says), *e. g.* ವಿವೇಕಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿಯವರು ಪ್ರಕರಣಮಂ ಪೇಟ್ಟಿನ ಅದೆಂತೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, he told (*i. e.* wrote) the treatise called Vivēkaçintāmaṇi in the following manner—. ಸೂಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದು ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, needles are made in this manner—. ನಾವು ಬಂದದ್ದು ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, we came in this manner—. ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳು ನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲು ಮೊಸರುಗಳನ್ನ ಬದುಕುತ್ತವೆ ಹೇಗೆನ್ನರೆ, cats live continually (by stealth) on milk and curds in this manner—. ಚಿನ್ನ ಶೋಧಿಸುವ ಹದ ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, the way of refining gold is the following—. ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಪಾರಾದರು ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, they got out of (their) strait in this manner—. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಥೆಯುಂಟು ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ, regarding this (there) is a story (I shall tell) in the following manner—.

Instead of suffixing ಒಡೆ, if, to ಎನ್ನು, how, the ancient and mediæval dialect frequently suffixes ಎನೆ, when I say (one says), to it, *e. g.* ಆ ಕಥೆಯೆಂತೆನೆ, that story (is told) in the following manner—. ಅದೆಂತೆನೆ, it is thus—. ಆ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವು ಎಂತೆನೆ, that dogma is as follows—.

327. The English 'as—so' is expressed in Kaunḍa by an interrogative of manner followed by a demonstrative of manner, *e. g.* ತಿಬ್ಬವು ಎಹಗಹುದಹಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, as (lit. how) is rash, so he made (=ತಿಬ್ಬಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ). ದೋಷರಹಿತವು ಎಹಗಹುದಹಗೆ ಪೇಟ್ಟಿಂ, as is faultless, so he spoke (=ದೋಷರಹಿತಂ

ಪೇಲ್ದಿಂ). ಯುಕ್ತಿಗೆಹಂಗಹುದಹಂಗೇ, as is according to fitness, so (=ಯಥೇಷ್ಟಂ). ಹೆಂಗೇ ಅಹುದು ಹಾಂಗೇ, as is fit, so (=ಯಥಾಸ್ವಂ). ನೆನಪು ತಾನ್ ಎಹಗಹಗೆ, as the remembrance (is), so. ಎಹಗೆ ಭಕ್ತಂ ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತಿಹನ್, ಅಹಗೆ ಶಿವನ್ ಆ ರೂಪು ಗೊಣ್ಣೊಲಿದಿಹುದು ಜೋದ್ಯಮೆ, is it a wonder that as the devotee thinks, so Śiva will graciously assume that form (i. e. such a form Śiva will graciously assume)? ನಿನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡ ಅನ್ಯರು ಹೇಗೆ ವರ್ತಿಸ ಬೇಕೋ, ಹಾಗೆ ಅನ್ಯರ ಸಂಗಡ ನೀನು ನಡ ಕೋ, as thou wouldst that others should behave towards thee, so behave thou towards others. ಸುಮ್ಮ ಸುಮ್ಮಗೆ ಬಡಿದರೆ ನಿನಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಬರುವದೋ, ಹಾಗೆ ಆಕಳಿಗೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, as thou becomest angry, if (one) beats thee quite causelessly, so does a cow too. ನಿನಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ನೋವು ಆಗುವದೋ, ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ನೋಣಕ್ಕೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, as thou feelest pain, so does this fly too. ವಿನುಗಳು ನೀರ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಬದುಕಲಾಯಿವೋ, ಹಾಗೇನು ಕಪ್ಪೆಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲ, as fishes cannot leave the water and live, so are frogs not at all. ಘಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮೃತ್ತಿಕೆ ಯೆನ್ನನೆ ಅಕ್ಷರಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಶಬ್ದಂಗಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟುವುದರ್ಕೆ ಉಪಾದಾನಕಾರಣವಾದ ವಸ್ತುವೆನ್ನೆ ಲಿವುದು, as clay (is the material cause) for a pot, so (one) must consider (it) to be a substance which is the material cause for the origin of sounds as represented by letters.

ಬೆಂಕಿಯನ್ನೊನ್ನು ಕಿಡಿ ಹಾಯಿ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿದ ಬಣಿವೆಯು ಒನ್ನು ಅರಕ್ಷಣದೊಳಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಬೂದಿಯಾಗುವದೋ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಭರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಒನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಜನ್ಮದ ಸೌಖ್ಯವೆಲ್ಲ ನಾಶವಾಗುವದು, as a stack that is piled up as high as a big hill, if one spark flies from a fire and falls (upon it), burns and is reduced to ashes in half a moment, even so all happiness of (one's) life is destroyed by a small act done (lit. that one does) in violent passion.* ಕಿತ್ತಳೆ ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿರುಗಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಲಿವೆಯು ಮೇಲಿನ್ನ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬನ್ನರೂ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಉರುಳಿ ಬೀಳುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪೃಥ್ವಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ರೂ ಉರುಳಿ ಬೀಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ, as an ant that walks about on an orange, though it comes from above to the bottom, does not roll down (from it), even so does also a man on the earth not roll down.

328. The English 'how much — so much', 'how many — so many' is expressed by an interrogative noun of indefinite quantity (§ 278, 3) followed by such a demonstrative noun, e. g. ಸುರರ ಪಡೆ ನೆರವಿಯೊಳ್ ಕರಿಗಳೆನಿತನಿತಲೊಳೆ, elephants how many, even in so many (places there occurs) a number of suras in union (i. e. seven times ೧೦೦; Ōhandas under kusumaśara). ಏಸು ಭಟರ್ ಅಮ್ಮಗಳನ್ ಎಸುವರ್, ಅಯ್ಯು ಅಮ್ಮಗಳನ್ ಆ ಸುಭಟರಂಗದೊಳ್ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದನ್; ಅಬಲದೊಳ್ ಏಸು ಕೆಯ್ದುಗಳ್ ಒಳೊದಗಿದವಯ್ಯು ಕೆಯ್ದುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಮಂ ತಡೆಗಡಿದನು; ಏಸಾನೆ

ಕುದುರೆಗಳ್ ಕವಿಯಲ್ ಅಯ್ಯಂ ಸೀಳ್ವನ್; ಏಸು ತೇರ್ ಉರವಣಿಸಲ್ ಅಯ್ಯದಿಡಲಂ ಮುಡಿ
ದನ್; ಏಸು ಮನ್ನಿಗಳ್ ಉಡುಬಿತಯ್ಯನುಂ ಕೊನ್ನಂ, how many arrows the warrior
shot, so many arrows he caused to appear in the body of those valian
men; how many weapons entered that force, so many weapons he stoppe
altogether by cutting (them down); how many elephants (and) horses
attacked, so many he split; how many chariots came on with impetuosity
the vehemence of so many he broke, how many people rushed on, even
so many he killed. ಏಸು ಹರಿಗಳ್ ಬೇಕು, ನಿನಗಯ್ಯನ್ ಈವೆಂ, how many horses
(thou) wantest, so many I shall give thee. ಚನ್ನನಮನ್ ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತಿರಲು ತನ್ನ
ಮೂಲಧನವೇಸುಣ್ಣವೆಲ್ಲವುಮೋಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚನ್ನನಕೆ ಸವೆಯಲು, when he was offering
sandalwood, (and) his capital how much it was, (so much, ಅಸು, which
is to be supplied) was spent all in succession for the sandalwood.
ಒನ್ನು ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುದುರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಯಲ್ ಅಪುದೋ, ಅಷ್ಟು ದೂರದ
ದಾರಿ, how much far (*i. e.* how far) a horse can journey in a day, so much
(*i. e.* so) distant a road (= ಅಶ್ವೀನ). ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಿ ಸತ್ತರೆ ಇಜೆಪ್ತದ ಜನರು
ಮೈಯೆಲ್ಲ ಬೊಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಡತೆಗೆ ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟು ನಗುತ್ತೇವೋ, ಅಷ್ಟೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ
ಗಣ್ಡ ಸತ್ತ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ತಲೆ ಬೊಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಪರದೇಶಸ್ಥರು ನಗುತ್ತಾರೆ,
how much we laugh at the custom of the Egyptians to have (their) whole
body shaved, if a dog dies in the house, even so much foreigners laugh
when they see that in our country a woman whose husband has died,
has (her) head shaved. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ರೊಕ್ಕ ಉಣ್ಣೋ, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಉಣ್ಣು,
how much money we have, so much calculation we have.

329. Where a relative participle with a demonstrative adverb of
time, as ಬರುವಾಗ (ಬರುವ+ಆಗ), when I come, when thou comest, when
he, she, it comes, when we, you, they come (§ 282, 4), is commonly used,
the 'when' is occasionally expressed by an interrogative adverb of time followed
by a demonstrative one, *e. g.* ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗ ಪುಣೆಯಿನ್ದ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಬರುವಿರೋ, ಆಗ
ಆವರ ಭೆಟ್ಟಿ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ, when you come back from Pune, visit him. ನಿನ್ನ ಪಾಠ
ವು ಯಾವಾಗ ಮುಗಿದಿರುವದೋ, ಆಗ ತಿರುಗಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗ ಬಹುದು, when thou
hast prepared thy lesson, thou mayest go out for a walk. This is, so to
say, an imitation of Samskrita ಯದಾ, when, and its correlative ತದಾ,
then. Cf. the close of § 330.

330: Regarding the translation into English of the relative past
participle followed by nouns and demonstrative pronouns see §§ 179, 254,
and regarding that of the relative present-future participle followed by

such terms §§ 186. 254. Cf. §§ 363. 364. In § 282 the use of those participles in connection with adverbs has been adduced.

It remains to refer to § 267 in which it has been stated that it might appear, as if there existed relative pronouns and their correlatives in Kannada (just as in Sanskrita). That such an appearance is not based upon idiom, has been indicated in that place, though in English the instances given there, would naturally suggest the existence of relatives and their correlatives, *e.g.* 'who—he', 'who—she', etc. However the pronouns resembling relative ones are interrogatives, and the correlatives are demonstratives, and therefore the instances quoted in § 267 and some additional ones in this paragraph are literally to be translated as follows:— ಧನಮುಳ್ಳನ್ ಆವನ್? ಅವನೆ ಇನ್ನಂ, who (is) a rich man? he indeed (is) a prince (in English: who is a rich man, he indeed is a prince, or a rich man is a prince indeed). ಕೊಂಕಿದ ಬಿಲ್ಲ ಆವಂಗಾತಂ ಕುಡುವಿಲ್ಲಂ, who has an (always) bent bow? he (is) Kîma. ಬಸವನೆವ್ವಕ್ಕರತ್ರಯವನ್ ಒಸೆದು ಚಿತ್ತದೊಳ್ ಒರ್ಮೆಯುಂ ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸುವನ್ ಆವನ್? ಅವನ ವದನಸಾರಸವೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರ್ಪುದು, who (is) the man that only once contemplates joyfully in (his) mind the three syllables Ba-sa-va? the lotus of his countenance indeed will remain steady. ಎದೆಯೊಳ್ ಆವನು ನೆನೆವನ್ ಎಮ್ಮವನ್? ಅದುವೆ ತಾಂ ಬಸವಾಶಂ, who does think of us in his heart? (Sîva asks) that one (or he) even is a part of Basava. ಆವಳ್ ಪತಿವ್ರತೆಯವಳೆ ಮಾನ್ಯೆ, who is a wife faithful to her husband? she indeed is a venerable woman. ಯಾವನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವನೋ? ಅವನು ಉಣ್ಣುವನು, who does work? he shall have a dinner. ಯಾವನು ಸತ್ಪಾ ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವನೋ? ಅವನು ಸುಖ ಪಡುತ್ತಾನೆ, who does perform virtuous actions? he is happy. ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ತನಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಬಯಸು ತ್ತಾನೋ? ಅವನು ಕೆಯ್ದಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು, what man does desire welfare? he must be kind to all men as much as possible. ಯಾವನು ಹಗೆಯವರನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಿದುತ್ತಾ ನೋ? ಅನ್ಞವನು ಅಭ್ಯಮಿತ್ರ, who does frequently march out with the very purpose of overcoming an enemy? such a one is an abhyamitrya.

ಆವುದು ಮಾಡಲ್ ಬೇಡಿದುದದುವೆ ಕರ್ಮಂ, what is that towards which an activity is directed? even that is the object (see § 315, 2, m). ಆವುದು ರೂ ಢಿಯನುಳ್ಳುದು? ಅದುವೆ ಲೇಸು, what is in customary usago? even that is fit. ಆವುದು ಜೆಲ್ವಾದುದು? ಅದು ದರ್ಶನೀಯಂ, what is beautiful? that is worthy of being seen. ಆಧಾರಂ ತಾನ್ ಆವುದು? ಅದು ಅಧಿಕರಣಂ, what is location? that (forms) the sense of the locative case. ಇತರೇತರಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಂಹತಮ್ ಅದು ತಾನ್

ಆವುದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿ ತಗುಳ್ಳಂ, what is a combination of mutual action? there also a bahuvrīhi compound (§ 249) is formed. ಅನೆಯ ಮುಮ್ಮಾಗವು ಯಾವದೋ? ಅದು ದಂತಭಾಗ, what is an elephant's forepart? that (is) the dantabhāga. ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಯುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ? ಆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌಖ್ಯವಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, in what country do people not study science? in that country (there) is no happy state. ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಎರಡನೆಯವರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ? ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಎರಡನೆಯವರನ್ನು ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು, in what manner do they desire that others should treat them? in that very manner they should treat others.

ಮದವನಿಗನ ಆರು ಕೆಲವ್ವರು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರುಣ್ಣು? ಅವರು ಜನ್ಯರು ಎನಿಸುವುದು, who are some friends of the bridegroom? they are called janyas. ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ತಕ್ಕವರೋ? ಅನ್ಯವರನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾಗಿ ಆರಿಸು, who (are) fit for thee to trust? such people choose for thy friends!

ನಿಮಗಾವುವು ಮನಕೇಯುವುವು? ಅಯ್ಯಿಡ್‌ನ್ ಅವನ್ ಆಯ್ಕುಳಿಗೊಳ್ಳಿಂ, which (pearls) do suit you? them choose with pleasure! (See § 271.)

Such sentences appear to have originally been formed in imitation of Samskrita ones with the relatives ಯದ್, ಯಾವದ್, ಯಥಾ and their cor-relatives ತದ್, ತಾವದ್, ತಥಾ (cf. § 329). Their translation, as given above, can be easily changed into proper English.

XXII. On the verbs ಎನ್ and ಅನ್.

331. In §§ 302, 7; 322. 323. 324. 325. 326 the peculiar use of the verbs ಎನ್ (ಎನು, ಎನ್ನು), ಅನ್ (ಅನು, ಅನ್ನು), to say, when their past relative participle (in the sense of the present) is in combination with ಒಡೆ, (ಅಡೆ), and ಅರೆ and an interrogative (ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ, ಕಾರಣವೇನನ್ನರೆ, ಎನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, ಎನನ್ನರೆ, ಆರೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, etc.; ಅನ್ನರೇನು; ಎನಾಯಿತನ್ನರೆ; ಎನ್ನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, ಹೇಗೆನ್ನರೆ, ಹ್ಯಾಗನ್ನರೆ), has been introduced.

It appears from those paragraphs that if a person wants to state the reason (or cause) of something he writes or speaks about, if a writer or speaker adduces something that is or was said or that happens or happened, if a writer or speaker is going to answer a question put by himself, and if a speaker or writer wants to tell the manner in which something is or was done or how something is or was, those verbs in the mentioned combination are employed.

332. Before expatiating on the other use made of the verbs ಎನ್ and ಅನ್ we have to give their past participles ಎನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನು (§ 155) and their

substitutes ಎನ್ನ and ಅನ್ನ (§ 172 and § 198, 7, remark 1), as the said verbs are often followed by ಎನ್, ಅನ್, ಉಸಿರ್ (ಉಸುರ್), ನುಡಿ, ಪೇಱಿ or ಹೇಱಿ, (occasionally also ಒರೆ) combined with their past participles, for we may say either ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನಂ, ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನನು, ಕೊಟ್ಟನನ್ನನು; or also ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನು ಎನ್ನಂ, ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನು ಅನ್ನನು; ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನು ಉಸಿದಂ; ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನು ನುಡಿದಂ; ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನು ಪೇಱಿದಂ, ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನು ಹೇಱಿದನು, ಕೊಟ್ಟನೆನ್ನು ಹೇಱಿದನು, ಕೊಟ್ಟನನ್ನು ಹೇಱಿದನು, all meaning 'he said I gave' or 'he said I will give'.

It may be said about the use of ಎನ್ and ಅನ್ in their simple and combined form that they generally introduce a statement by words or on paper (or on cadjan leaves, copper plates and stone tablets), this being either a statement made by somebody regarding himself or another, or one of what another has said or written, or one of command, or one of message, when it may be said to answer to the English conjunction 'that' or the quotation marks in English, *e.g.* ಪೂಗಲಂ ತನ್ನಪೆನ್ ಎನ್ನಳ್, she said "I bring flowers". ಆನ್ ಇದಂ ಮಾಡ್ಪಿನ್ ಎನ್ನಂ, he said "I shall do this". ಈವೊಡೆ ನೀಮ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಿರ್ ಎನ್ನರ್, they said "if (you) give, you (are) good ones". ಅಯ್ಯಾ, ತಾವು ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಿಗಳು, ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಅಂಜದವರು ಎನ್ನು, ಆತನನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳಿದನು, he said "sir, you (are) a great hero and fear nobody", and (thus) praised him. ಆಗ ಸಿಂಹವು — ಇದು ನನ್ನ ಪಾಲು, ನನಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿತು ಅನ್ನಿತು, then the lion said "this (is) my share, it fell to me". ಮುನ್ನೆ ನನ್ನ ಗತಿ ಹೀಗಾದೀತೆನ್ನು, ಆಗ ನನ್ನ ಧ್ಯಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ, it did not come to my mind at that time that hereafter my fate would become thus. ನಾನು ಆ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆನ್ನು, ಹೊರಟನು, he said "I go to that town and return", and started. ಅಕ್ಕಾ, ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಒನ್ನು ತಟಕು ಜೇನುತುಪ್ಪಾ ಕೊಡೇ! ದೇವರು ನಿನಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಾಡ್ಯಾನು ಎನ್ನು, ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಿತು, "elder sister," prayed she, "kindly give me a drop of honey! God will make thee happy". ಪರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಉಪಕಾರವು ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ ವ್ಯರ್ಥ ವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವದಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ನು, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ನಿಶ್ಚಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he arrived at the certain decision that help afforded to others would never be in vain. ಅವನು — ಇದೇನೆಲೇ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೊಪ್ಪೆಯ ಮಲಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಾರಂಗವಿದ್ದಂತೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನು, ಕೂಗಿದನು, "ha, what is this?" cried he, "in this straw there appears a deer to be hidden". ಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಾಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆಗಿನ್ನು ಸಾವು ಲೇಸೆನ್ನು, ತೋರುವದು, it appears that death is preferable to a dishonorable life. ಪೂವಡಿಗಂ ಹರನ ಪೂಜಾರ್ಥದ ಕುಸುಮಮಂ ಪರಿಮಳವನ್ ಈಣ್ಣಿದಳ್ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತೀಯರಸಿಯರ ಮೂಗಂ ಕಡಿ ದನ್ ಆ ಕ್ಷಣದೊಳ್ ಎನ್ನೆನಲು, when they told (the king) that the florist, saying "she tasted the flower (and) fragrance with which Ilara should be worshipped", cut off the nose of this queen at that moment. ನಿನ್ನ ಮಾತಿನ

ಆಶಯವು ನನಗೆ ಪೂರಾ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು ಎನ್ನು, ಬಲುಬಗೆಬಗೆಯಿನ್ದ ಅನ್ವನು, he said hastily "the meaning of your word is perfectly known to me". ಈ ಭವಹರಚರಿತ ಪುಣ್ಯಶ್ರವಕಾರಣಮೆನ್ನೆ, ಪೇಝಿಲ್ ಉದ್ಯತನಾದೆಂ, having said oven "this worldly existence-removing-story (shall become) a cause of pleasure for the ear" I endeavoured to tell (it). ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇಸ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೋದನೆನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದಳು, she said "he took all the money and went away". ನೀನು ಮಾಡಿದ ತೀರ್ಪು ಸಮವಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು, they told me that the decision thou madest, was not proper. ಎತ್ತು, ಅವನ ಕೆಯ್ಯೊಳಗಿನ್ದ ನೀನು ಪಾರಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಲಾಯಿ ಎನ್ನು, ಹೇಳಿತು, the ox said "thou canst not be saved from his hand". ಕೊಟ್ಟೆಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನೆನ್ನು, ಸಿಂಹಳೇನ್ದಂ ನುಡಿದಂ, "I shall certainly give" king Simhala said. ಮಾವಾ, ನೀನು ನನ್ನ ಕರೆದಿ ಎನ್ನು, ಫಕೀರನು ಹೇಳಿದನು, Phakîra said "uncle, thou didst call me". ಆ ಕೂಸುಗಳ ಚಿನ್ನೆ ಬಿಡಿರಿ! ನಾನು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಜತನದಿನ್ದ ಕಾಯುತ್ತ ಹತ್ತರ ಕುಳಿತಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ ಅನ್ನಲು, when it (the wolf) said (to the wild hog) "give up anxious thought as to those (your) little ones! I shall sit near (them) guarding them with care". ತಾನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆನ್ದ ಹೇಳಿದನು, he said "I will do it".

ತನ್ನೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸುವದಕ್ಕಿನ್ದ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸುವದು ಬಹುಯೋಗ್ಯವು ಎನ್ನು, ತನಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮಗನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತನ್ದು, ಆ ಹುಡುಗನನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, the son took to heart that (his) father had given him the advice that it was much fitter to bear with than to punish, and pardoned the boy. ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ ತಾಯಿ ತನ್ನೆಗಳ ಮಾತು ಮೀರಿ ಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನಲೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಪಶು ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಗಿಡ ಭೂಮಿ ಆಕಾಶ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ದೇವರು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನೆನ್ನಲೂ ಅದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದದೆ, it is written in it (viz. in the old or former book) that (you) should never transgress the word of (your) parents and that God created man, beasts, birds, trees, the earth, the sky, the sun, the moon, and all the other things.

ನಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒನ್ನು ಗಿಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಹೋಗಿರಿ ಎನ್ನು ಅನ್ವನು, he said "tie the dogs to a tree and go!". ಬಯ್ಯಾಡುವ ನಡತೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಟ್ಟದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೆನಪಿ ನಲ್ಲಿಡು ಎನ್ನು, ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳಿದನು, he exhorted him "the habit of using improper language (is) very bad; remember this well!". ಅಸೂಯೆಗೀಡಾಗ ಬೇಡೆನ್ನು, ನಿಜನನ್ನನಂಗಾ ಕುಳಿನ್ದಂ ಪೇಟ್ಟಿಂ, that Kulînda told his son "do not become subject to envy!". ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ, ತನ್ನ ದಣ್ಡಿನವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮೊದಲು ದಾಟಿಸ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು, ಅವ್ವಿಗರಿಗೆ ಆಪ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದನು, the king commanded the boatmen that they should first transport all his soldiers over (the river). ಆತನು ನೋಡುವ ಎನ್ನಲು, when he said "let us see!". ನೋಡೋಣ, ಬಾ ಎನ್ನನು, he said "let us see, come!".

ಅವನಿಗೇನೆನ್ದ ಹೇಳಿಲಿ? ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರ ಬೇಕೆನ್ದ ಹೇಳಿರಿ, what am I to tell him?

Tell (him) he must come to me. ಹೋಗಿ, ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, go, and tell (him) that I will come to his house to dinner this evening. ದೊರೆ, ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು, ಹೇಳಿಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು, the gentleman sent me to say that he would come to your house to dinner this evening. ದೂತರು ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯ ಬಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಎಲೇ ಮಹಾರಾಜನೇ, ನಮ್ಮೊಡೆಯನು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದನು, the messenger went to the ruler and said "O king, my master has sent you these things as a present".

The verbs ಎನ್ and ಅನ್ are also used in questions, e. g. ಯಾಕೆ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎದ್ದಿ ಎಂದನು, he said "why hast thou ascended the tree?". ಆ ಕುಣ್ಣುನು, ನಿನ್ನ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಬರಲಿ ಎನ್ನು, ಚಿಂತಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲು, when the cripple said "how shall I come to thy help?" and was sorrowful. ಯಾವ ಆಟ ಆಡಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನುತ್ತೀ, what doest thou say that (we) shall play? ಈ ಮರವನ್ನು ಈ ಹಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಯಾರು ಎನ್ನು, ತೋಟದೊಳಗಿನ ಆಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಕೇಳಿದನು, he called the servants that were in the garden and asked "who are they who have treated this tree in this manner?". ನಿಮಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು ಎನ್ನು, ಕೇಳಿದರು, they asked "how did you know (that)?" ಯಾವಾಗ ತರುವಿ ಎನ್ನು, ಕೇಳಿದನು, he asked "when wilt thou bring (it)?" ನೀನು ಯಾಕೆ ಅಯಿತ್ತಿದ್ದಿ ಎನ್ನು, ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದನು, he asked Rāmacandra "why doest thou weep?".

Further the said verbs are used to express 'for the purpose', regarding which some instances have been given in § 302. under No. 7.

Then the said verbs are also used to give an explanation of nouns, verbs or adverbs, e. g. ಕಲ್ತಿಯೆನ್ನು ಗರ್ದಭಂ, kal̥t̥ means an ass [lit. kal̥t̥ (people) having said (is) an ass]. ಮುಟ್ಟಿಗಮ್ ಎನ್ನೊನ್ನು ಮರಂ, muṭṭigam means a certain tree. ಕೂಲಿನೆನ್ನೊ, kūlā means a rudo man. ತೆಗಲ್ದಿನೆನ್ನು ಪಲಿದಂ, tēgal̥dan means 'he reviled'. ಅಗುಲ್ದಿನೆನ್ನು ನೀನೆಲೆದಪ್ಪಿದಂ, agul̥dan means 'he sank in water'. ಕಲ್ಕಿನೆನ್ನು ಆಕಸ್ತಿಕಂ, kal̥kan̥ means suddenly. ಗಲಿಗಲಿನೆನ್ನು ಬೇಗಂ, gal̥agal̥an̥ means quickly. — Also when a series of nouns is given ಎನ್ or ಅನ್ is used, e. g. ನಾಗರ ಹಾವು, ಕೇರೀ ಹಾವು, ಮಣ್ಣು ಕೈಹಾವು, ಚಿಣ್ಣೀ ಹಾವು, ಬಳೆಗಡಕಹಾವು, ಹೆಬ್ಬಾವು ಎನ್ನು, ಹಲವು ತರದ ಹಾವುಗಳುಂಟು.

Also when imitative sounds, feeling, etc. are to be expressed, the said verbs are used, e. g. ಪಲಿಪಲಿ ಪಲ್ಪಿಲಿಯೆನ್ನಾಲಿಕಲ್ಲಳ್ ಉದಿದುವು ನಭದಿಂ, hailstones fell down from the sky with the sound of pal̥apal̥a pal̥pal̥a. ನೊಣವು ಗುಂಯಿ ಗುಂಯಿ ಎನ್ನು, ಹಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, the fly sings guṁyī guṁyī. ನನ್ನ

ಅಂಗಿಯ ಜುಮ್ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ, the palm of my hand has the sensation of jam (from cold).

The relative participles of the said verbs are used similarly (cf. the use of ಎವ್ವ in the passive, § 315, 2, /e). Regarding ಎವ್ವ when forming a verbal noun in combination with ಉದು or ಅದು, the following instances may be given:—ವಿರಸವೆನಗಿದು ಮುಂಜೆಯೆವ್ವದನ್ ಒರೆಯದಿರು, do not say “this investiture with the sacred thread is sapless to me”. ಕೊತ್ತಿ ಬಲು ದೆ ಹಾಲು ವಾಸಲ್ ಎವ್ವದನು, does the cat know (the difference between common) milk (and) that which is vowed? ತಾನು ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೊಸವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಲಿತೆವೆವ್ವದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರ ಬೇಕು, he must daily examine “how much more have I learned to-day?”. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರಾ, ಯಾವದೊನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಯ್ ಹಾಕು ವದಕ್ಕೆಂತ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದಿ೦ನ್ನ ನಿಮಗೇನಾದರೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎವ್ವದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿರಿ, children, before you apply (your) hand to anything, examine thoroughly whether it is in any way useful to you or not. ನಾವು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾತಾಡ ಬಾರ ದೆವ್ವವದಕ್ಕೆ ಒನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾರಣವುಣ್ಣು, there is an ominent reason, why we should not vainly (and) inconsiderately speak. ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀತಿಯ ಪಾಠ ಗಳುಣ್ಣು; ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ನೆನಪಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಅದಿ೦ನ್ನ ನಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆವ್ವ ದಾಗಿ (ಎವ್ವದು+ಆಗಿ) ಬರೆದದೆ, in that book there are ethic rules; it is written (therein) that you should read and remember them carefully and walk accordingly. ಭೃತ್ಯನನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡೆವ್ವದಾಗಿ ಆಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸುವದು, calling (one's) servant and ordering “do thus”. ನರಿಯು, ಅಣ್ಣಾ, ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಲೋಭವಿರಲಿ ಎನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನದ್ದೇ (past relative participle) ಹೊದಿಟಿತು, the fox said with emphasis (to the fowl) “older brother, I go (now) and shall return. (Your) favour remain (on me)!” and started.

333. ಎನ್ನರೆ or ಅನ್ನರೆ are frequently used after a conjugated verb to express the meaning which that verb would give, if its relative participle in combination with ಅರೆ were used, e. g. ಇನಿನಿನ್ನ ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ದಿನಾ ಬರುತ್ತ ಬಾ ಅನ್ನರೆ ಒನ್ನೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೇ ನಿನಗೆ ನನ್ನನೆ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನೀತು, if hence thou daily come [lit. “daily come” if (one) says] to our school, you will probably become able to write like me even in one or two months. ದೊರೆ ಬನ್ನರನ್ನರೆ, if master has come [lit. if (one) says “master has come”]. ಗುಬ್ಬಿಯು ಆ ತತ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂತಿತೆನ್ನರೆ ಅದಲಿ ಮೆಯ್ಯಾವಿನಿಂದ ಮಲಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, if the sparrow sits on that egg [lit. “sat” if (one) says], a young will be born by the warmth of its body. ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಯ್ಲೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬಡವರ ಪರಾಮರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನರೆ

ದೇವರು ತಮಗೆ ದಯೆ ಮಾಡುವನು, if you take care of the poor [(lit. "you must take care of the poor" if (one) says] as much as you can, God will be kind towards you. ಕಾಯಿಗಳು ಹಣ್ಣಾದವೆನ್ನರೆ ಬಿಸಲಿಗೂ ಗಾಳಿಗೂ ಅರಳಿ ಒಳಗಿನ ಹತ್ತಿ ಹೊದಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, if the pods are ripe, they will open by the effect of sunshine and wind, and the cotton that is inside, will come out. ರಾಮ ಪುರವೆನ್ನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗು ಅನ್ನರೆ ನಿನಗೆ ಎರಡು ದುಡ್ಡಿಗೊನ್ನು ತೆಂಗಿನ ಕಾಯಿ ದೊರೆಯುವದು, if thou goest to the town called Rāmapura, thou wilt get a coconut for two duddus. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಲಾಯಿತನ್ನರೆ ನನಗೆ ಈ ಗುಡ್ಡದೊಳಗೆ ದಾರಿ ಸಿಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ, if darkness sets in here, I shall not find the way in this hilly country. ಈ ಕಠಾಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಹಂಚಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬಿಡುವಾ ಅನ್ನರೆ ಜನ್ಮದ ದರಿದ್ರ ಎಚ್ಚಿನ್ನವಾಗುವದು, if we two divide this costly pearl among us, (our) poverty of birth will cease. Observe also the following instance — ದೊರೆಗಳು ಶನಿವಾರ ಬನ್ನರು; ಈ ಶನಿವಾರತನಕ ಅನ್ನರೆ ಒಂದು ವಾರ ಆಯಿತು, the gentleman came last Saturday; (from that time) till this Saturday, if one says, it is a week.

It is to be remarked here that ಎನ್ನರೆ or ಅನ್ನರೆ is also used to express the English 'that is to say', e. g. ಸನ್ನ ೧೪೯೦ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಿನ್ನ ೧೬೮೭ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ತನಕ ಅನ್ನರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಇನ್ನೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ, from A. D. 1490 till A. D. 1687, that is to say for about 200 years. ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಬ್ರಿಟನ್ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಫಲವು ತುಸು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಿಂಹಲದ್ವೀಪದಷ್ಟು ಅನ್ನರೆ ಉ ಸಾವಿರ ಚೞ್ಚಾಕಮೈಲು ಉಣ್ಣು, the area of the united kingdom of Great Britain is about as great as that of Ceylon, that is to say 25000 square miles. ಈ ಮೀನು ತಿರಿಗಾಡಿ ದರೆ ಕಡಲುಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವದು ಅನ್ನರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮೀನು, if this fish moves about, the sea swells and increases, that is to say such a big fish.

334. With regard to the use of ಎನ್ನರೆ or ಅನ್ನರೆ after a conjugated verb adduced in § 333 the remark is to be made that ಅದೊಡೆ, ಅದಡೆ or ಅದರೆ (cf. the verse in § 319) are similarly used, e. g. ಶಾಲಿಮನ್ತ್ರವನ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿದೆಯೊ ದೊಡೆ, if thou knowest Śiva's mantra. ನಿಮ್ಮೊಲಿಗವ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದನಾದೊಡೆ, if he left your service undone. ಹೊದಿ ಬಿದ್ದರಾದೊಡೆ, if they escaped. ಸನ್ನಿಸಿದ ರಾದಡೆ, if they touch. Also ನೀನು ನಾಳೆ ಪುಣೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವದಾದರೆ, if to-morrow thou goest to Pune. Cf. § 296.

335. In the modern dialect 'intentionally' is expressed by ಬೇಕೆನ್ನ, (lit. having said "it must"), e. g. ನಾನು ಬೇಕೆನ್ನ ಕನ್ನಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒಡಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, I have not broken the looking-glass intentionally; (and 'unintentionally' may be translated ಸಾಕೆನ್ನ or ಬೇಡೆನ್ನ).

336. In the same dialect 'they say', 'on dit' is expressed by adding ಅನ್ನೆ (§ 196, remark 4; § 198, 7, remark 2) to a sentence, *e. g.* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು ಆ ಚಿನಿವಾರನ ಬಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಅನ್ನದ್ದು (see § 337) — ನಾಯಕರೇ, ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೇನೋ ನೀರು ತುಮ್ಮುವದೊನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹಣ್ಣೆ ಅದೆಯೆನ್ನೆ, the Brāhmana went to that money-changer and said "sir, they (people) say you have a certain large metal vessel into which water uses to be filled". ಒನ್ನು ಚಾತಿಯ ಕಪ್ಪೆಗಳು ಇಡೀ ಕೋಲೋ ಮಲಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಂಗುತ್ತವನ್ನೆ, they say that a sort of frogs swallows a whole chicken. ಬರುತ್ತಾರನ್ನೆ, "they are coming" they say (or I am told). ಬನ್ನರನ್ನೆ, "they are come", I am told.

337. From the instances in § 332 it appears that ಎನ್ or ಅನ್ are generally placed at the end of a statement, etc.; it is, however, allowed to put them also before it in order to introduce it, *e. g.* ತನ್ನೆಯು ಇಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ತನ್ನದುರಿಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲ ಹೇಲಿ, ಅನ್ನದ್ದು — ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರಾ, ನೀವಿಬ್ಬರೂ ದಿನಾಲು ಕನ್ನಡೀ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರಿ, etc, the father called both (his children), told them to stand before him, and said (lit. a having said) "children, daily look on the looking-glass". ಒನ್ನು ದಿನ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮುದುಕನು ಕೆಲವು ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ನದ್ದು — ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರಾ, ನಾನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಹಿತವಾಗ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು, ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ, on a certain day an old man said to some boys "children, I desire your welfare". ದೇವನೆನ್ನನು ನಮ್ಮಿಯಣ್ಣಿಗೆ—ಆವಗಂ ಬಹುವೇದವೇ ದಾರಿ, the god said to Nambiyanna—"always (are) even the manifold vēdas the road". ಪತಿಯೆನ್ನಳ ಇನೆಯಂಗಿ—ಅಲಿಯೆ ನಲಿಯೆನು ಭಕ್ತಿಯಂ, the wife told the beloved one "I do not know, I do not know devotion".

In such a case ಎನ್ or ಅನ್ may be preceded by ಇನ್ನು (*cf.* § 326 ಅದೆ ನ್ನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ), *e. g.* ಬಲಿಯಮ್ ಅರಸಿಯಂ ಸನ್ತಯ್ಸಲೆನ್ನಿನ್ನೆನ್ನಂ, thereupon, in order to appease the queen, he spoke thus—. ಮತ್ತಮ್ ಅರಸನ್ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನಂ, again the king spoke thus—. ಮತ್ತಮ್ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನಳ, again she spoke thus—. ಅವಳ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನಳ, she spoke thus—. ಅವರ್ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನರ್, they spoke thus—. ತನ್ನೆಗಿನ್ನೆನ್ನಂ, he spoke thus to (his) father—. ನರೇನ್ನನನ್ನನಂಗಿ ಪತಿಮೋಹಿನನ್ನನನ್ ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನಂ, to the son of the king the son of Patimōhi spoke thus—. Also: ಇನ್ನೆನ್ನೊರೆದು, having spoken thus (with reference to preceding words).

Or ಇದಂ, this, may be put after ಎನ್, *e. g.* ಅವನ್ ಎನ್ನನ್ ಇದಂ, he spoke this—.

There is still to be mentioned the use of a relative participle in the form of a verbal noun to introduce a statement, etc., without ಎನ್ or ಅನ್, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿದ್ದು — ಈಕೆಯು, ಕರೀ ಬೀಜದ ಚೀಲವೆನ್ನು, ಹೇಲುವಡು ಮದ್ದಿನ

ಚೀಲವು, he reflected "what she says is a bag of black seed, (is) the bag of gunpowder". ಸಿಂಹವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು — ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ತಿಳಿದವರೇ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ, the lion said "all of you certainly know". In such a case ಎನನ್ನರೇ is to be supplied, for which see § 323.

XXIII. On ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲ.

338. In § 212, No. 7 ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ (*cf.* §§ 170. 361) and ಅಲ್ಲ, appear as classed with the adverbs by the Śabdānuṣāsa.

ಇಲ್ಲದೆ.

In that case ಇಲ್ಲದೆ has the meaning of 'in absence of', 'without' (*vinâartham*), *e. g.* ಅಕ್ಕರಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ತಕ್ಕರ್ ಅಕ್ಕಮೆ, do distinguished people originate without letters (*i. e.* without the knowledge of letters or science)? ನೀನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದಿವೆಲ್ಲಮ್ ಒಳವೆ, ಭಾನುಶನುಜಾ, without thee are all these (valuable things) in existence (for me), O Karna? ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋದೆ, without devotion thou wilt be ruined. ತಳುವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಬಪ್ಪನೆ, shall I not come even without delay? ತೆರಿಹಿಲ್ಲದೇ, even without intermission. ಅನೇಕಜನರಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವದು ಬೇಕು, many men like to live without labour.

But originally ಇಲ್ಲದೆ is the negative participle of ಇಲ್, not being present or not having been present, not being, not having been (see § 170; *cf.* ಇಲ್ಲ § 298), *e. g.* ಇನಿತಿಲ್ಲದಿಹ ರಾಜ್ಯಂ ದುರ್ಬಲಮ್ ಎನಿಕ್ಕುಂ, a kingdom in which so much (*viz.* a strong king, etc.) is not existing, is called weak. ಔರಸ ಪುತ್ರನ್ ಉತ್ತಮಂ, ಮೇಣ್ ಅವನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೊಡೆ, a son generated by one's self (is) the best; and if not being he is (*i. e.* if he did not exist). ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ ಒನ್ನುವುಂ ಮುನ್ನಿಲ್ಲದಿದೊಡೆ, thereafter not being anything to eat here if is (*i. e.* if thereafter there were nothing to eat here). ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನೀತಿ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, if (there) is no understanding, (there) is no right behaviour. ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದೇ ವ್ರಯವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವಿಕೆ ವ್ಯಯವೆನ್ನೆನಿಸುವದು, to a useful purpose even not being a spending a going (*i. e.* spending even for no use or without use) is called vyaya.

ಇಲ್ಲದೆ being thus originally a negative participle or gerund, forms also the relative participle ಇಲ್ಲದ (see § 273), *e. g.* ದುಃಖವಿಲ್ಲದರ್, those who have no sorrow. ಎಡೆದೆಲಿಹು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸಾಲು, a line that has no break. ಕೊವ್ವಿಲ್ಲದ ಎತ್ತು, an ox that has no horns. ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವನು, a man who has no understanding. ಇಲ್ಲದುದು, that is not existing. —It is to be

remarked that ಇಲ್ಲದ, like ಉಳ್ಳ, may govern also the accusative, *e. g.* ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದುದು (see § 316 under No. 1).

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ (*cf.* § 300, 1, remark *a*).

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ when considered as an adverb (§ 212, 7) means 'excepting', 'except' (*vināartham*, *Śabdānuśāsaṇa*), and occasionally 'but', *e. g.* ಜಿನನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ದೇವರ್ ಒಳರೇ, are (there any) gods except Jina? ನೀನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಾವನ್ ಅಧಿಕನ್ ಇಳೆಯೊಳ್ ಜಿನವಾ, except thee, Jinapa, who is an excellent person on earth? ಖದ್ಯೋತಂಗಳಿರುಳ್ಳದರ್ಕ್ಕಮ್ ಇದಿರೊಳ್ ಮೆಯ್ಯೋರ್ಕ್ಕೆಯೇನ್ ಆರ್ಕುಮೆ, except at night fire-flies (have not the ability to shine); lot the sun shine in front, what ability (to shine) have they? ಕುಸುಮಾಯುಧ, ನಿನ್ನ ಬಲ್ಪು ಪೆಣ್ಣುಕ್ಕಳೊಳ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ, Kāma, except among females, thou hast no power. ಕುಳದ ನಿಯಾಮದೊಳ್ ಎನ್ನುಂ ಕ್ಷಳಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಕ್ಷರವಿಕಲ್ಪಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ; ವಿಕಲ್ಪಂ ಕ್ಷಳನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ, in an alliteration wherein the *kula* (the Kannaḍa ಳ್) is, the optional use of the letter ಲ್ for the *kṣaḷa* (the Samskr̥ita ಳ್) does never occur; an optional use, excepting (that of) the *kṣaḷa*, is not to occur (in such a case). ಉಯ್ ನೆಯ್ ಸುಯ್ ಒಯ್ ಧಾತುಗಳೊಳ್ ದ್ವಿತ್ವಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ ವಿಕಲ್ಪಂ, in the verbal themes *uy nēy suy ōy* (there) is no other use except the doubling (of their final letter when ಅಲ್ is suffixed). ಅಕಾರಾಂತಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದುದ ಸ್ವರವ್ಯಂಜನಾಂತಂಗಳ್ಗೆ ಪರಮಾದ ಚತುರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಗೆಯೆನ್ನಕ್ಕುಂ, excepting the terms that end in ಅ, (there) is (the suffix) ಗೆ for the dative when it (*i. e.* its suffix) follows the rest (*viz.*) those that end in (other) vowels and in consonants. ಧನವನ್ ಈಯಲು ಬರ್ಪುದಲ್ಲದೆ ತನುವನ್ ಈಯಲ್ ಅದೆನ್ನು ಬರ್ಪುದು, it is possible to offer (one's) riches, but how will it be possible to offer (one's) body? ಆದಿಶಿವಭಕ್ತಂಗೆ ಮದುವೆಯನ್ ಆದರದಿ ನಾ ಮಾ ಲಿಪ್ಪಿನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ದುಹಿತೆಯಂ ಭವಿಗೆ ಕೊಡೆಂ, except I reverently marry (her) to a devotee of Ādiśiva, I do not give this (my) daughter to a worldling. ದೇವರ ಕೃಪೆಯಿನ್ನಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವಿಲ್ಲ, except through the grace of God (there) is no forgiveness for (*i. e.* of) sin. ಹಾಲು ಮೊಸರಾಗುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೊಸರು ಹಾಲಾದೀತೇ, except that milk becomes curds, could curds become milk?

Occasionally ಒಡೆ or ಅಡೆ (or ಅರೆ) may precede ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, *e. g.* ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೆಯ್ಯಲಿ ಮಡಿದೊಡಲ್ಲದೆಯೆಮ್ಮ ಶಾಪವಿಮೋಕ್ಷವಾಗದು, except he die by your hand, I shall get no deliverance from my curse. ಎಮ್ಮುವಂ ಪೂಜಿಸಿದಡಲ್ಲದೆ ಭಕ್ತಿ ದೊರೆ ಯದು, except one adores me, devotion will not be obtained.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ sometimes loses so much of its originally verbal character, that it is added to a relative past participle (unless the rule in § 167 be

applied), *e. g.* ನಿನ್ನಂ ನೋಡಿದಲ್ಲದೆ (=ನೋಡಿದ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, or perhaps ನೋಡಿದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ), except I see thee. ಬೆಳಗಿದಲ್ಲದೆ, except it become bright. ಶತ್ರುಜಾನ್ತಂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದೊಳ್ ಪದವಿಧಿಯಂ ನೆಡಿ ತಳೆದಲ್ಲದೆ (Commentary: ಧರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲದೆ) ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗಮಾಗದು ನಿಜದಿಂ, a term with final ಅತ್ may well form a word in a Samskrita compound, but in (true) Kannada does not become a nominal theme by itself. ಊರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಮಾರಿ ಉಣ್ಣಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋಗದು, Mûri that has come to a town, does never go away except she eats.— On the other hand we have also: ತಲೆ ತಾಗಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ (=ತಾಗಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ) ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬಾರದು, except he knock (his) head (against something), understanding will not be obtained (by him).

Likewise this disappearance of its original character seems to occur when ಅಲ್ಲದೆ is followed by an accusative (see § 300, 1, remark b), *e. g.* ಮೃಡನ ಭಕ್ತರನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಾರುವನ್ ಅಡಿಯೆವರ್ತಿಸೆವು, except devotees of Sîva we know and love nobody. ಎನ್ನನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸತತಂ, ಬಡಿಕೆನ್ನ ಪದವಿಯನ್ ಆದೊಡಾತಂ (see § 287, remark) ತನ್ನ ಮನದೊಳು ನೆನೆವುದಿಲ್ಲ, except always upon me, he does not think even upon my (high) rank.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ may also get the meaning of 'besides' (ಮೇಲ್, ಮತ್ತೆ), *e. g.* ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ, besides that. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, besides this. ಅವನಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಬಂದರು, besides him some others came. ನೋಣಗಳು ಸೊಗಸಿನ್ನ ಹಾಡಿದಾಡುತ್ತ ಹೊತ್ತುಗಳೆ ಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವಲ್ಲದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿತದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೇನೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, the flies spent (their) time by joyfully flying about, besides (that) they did not do any work useful to themselves. ದೇವರಾಜನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಾಪುರದವರ ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆಯ ಪರಗಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, Dêvarâja, besides enlarging his kingdom much towards the south, took, in the north, the district of Hôsakôṭṭ of the Vijâpura people. ಅವನು ಹಣಗಾಡಿನಲ್ಲದೆ ಧರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠನಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ, besides a rich man he is a very liberal man.

The original verbal character of ಅಲ್ಲದೆ as a gerund (*cf.* § 300) appears still in the following instances: — ಸ್ಥಿರಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಮಾಡ್ಪಿವನು, a man who, (his love) not being steady, loves (*i. e.* a man unsteady in his affection). ಮಾಮರನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ, a mango tree not being it is not (*i. e.* it certainly is a mango tree). ತನಿಗವ್ವಿನ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ, a jasmine of rich fragrance not being it is not (*i. e.* it certainly is a jasmine of rich fragrance). ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಲ್ಲದಿರ್ಪ ಗುರುತ್ವದೊಳ್, in respectability that requires no (particular) effort (to acknowledge).

The relative participle of ಅಲ್ಲದೆ is ಅಲ್ಲದ, *e. g.* ಅದಲ್ಲದೊಡೆ, if it be not that (or thus). ಅಲ್ಲದುದು, that is improper. ತಾನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದನ್ಯಂ, another

who is not he. ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಮಲ್ಲದ ನುಡಿ, speech that is not distinct. ಅಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯಂ
ಗಳ್, acts that are not proper. ಬಿನ್ನವಿಂಗೆ ಬನ್ನದಲ್ಲದ ನಿಜವಹಣ್ಣ ಮಕಾರಂ,
such an ಮ್ as does not stand for the bindu. ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಿಯುಂ,
also where there is no negative sense.

ಅಲ್ಲು.

In § 212, 7 ಅಲ್ಲು is classed with the adverbs that are verbal forms;
it is a bhāvavaçana of the verb ಅಲ್ and another form of ಅಲ್ಲದುದು. It is
used, like ಅಲ್ಲ (which see in § 300), in pratishêdha, negativing, etc., *e. g.*
ಬರೆಪಮ್ಪೊಕ್ಕ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಲ್ ಬಾರದುವು ಅಕ್ಕರಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲು, (sounds) that are written
(but) cannot be read (except in an inarticulate manner, as sounds for
thunder, etc.), are no letters (lit. letters a being not). ಅವನಲ್ಲು, not he!
ಅವಳಲ್ಲು, not she! ಅದಲ್ಲು, not that! ತಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲು, it is not fit. ಮುಳಿಸಲ್ತೆಮು
ಗಾತನೊಳ್, we have no (such a thing as can be called) anger against
him. ದೇವಾ, ಸಿಂಹಳೇನ್ದ್ರನ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ಕಪ್ಪಮ್ ಇತ್ತನ್ ಅಲ್ಲು, O king, Simhaleन्द्रa
is one who has never paid tribute.

ಅಲ್ಲೆ, *i. e.* ಅಲ್ಲು to which the ಎ of inferential interrogation (§ 212, 6)
is suffixed, is used as follows:— ಎಲೇ, ಇದಲ್ಲೆ ತುಹಿನಕ್ಕೋಣೇದ್ರದುತ್ತುಂಗಸಾನು
ಗಳೊಳ್ ಭೋರನೆ ಬನ್ನು ಪಾಯ್ದುದು ನೋಡಾಕಾಶಗಂಗಾಜಲಂ, O look, is not this
the water of the celestial Gangos that runs swiftly down on the table-
lands of the snowy mountain? ಪೊನ್ನಿಂ ಸಮನಿಸುಗುವ್ ಅಲ್ಲೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಂ ಮಣ್ಣುಂ,
are not women and lands acquired by means of gold? (*Cf.* ಅಲ್ಲವೆ § 300, 8).

XXIV. On the repetition of verbs, and on the combination of certain verbs.

339. The repetition of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, adverbs,
interjections and imitative sounds has been treated of in §§ 303—309.

In § 152 it has been stated that there are no true frequentative or
iterative verbs in Kannada, but that a kind of iterative verbs may be
formed by simple repetition (yugalôççaraṇa, dvihprayôga) or triple repe-
tition (triprayôga).

Instances of such iterative verbs elucidating their forms are given in
§ 165, b, 1—4, where short participles are concerned, and in § 211, 1—11,
where all the various repetitions are given, but without the respective
various meanings conveyed by them. (*Cf.* § 361.)

In the present paragraph the meanings are adduced. They are the following:—

1, directing the attention of others to a distant object or affair (dûra, Śabdamanidarpana), *e. g.* ಆ ತೋರ್ಪುದಾ ತೋರ್ಪುದು ಬಾನೋಳ್ ಧ್ವಜ ಪಟಂ, there in the sky (lit. in that — that sky) appears, appears the banner!

2, directing the attention of others to a near object or affair (samîpa, Śmd.), *e. g.* ಇದೆ ಇದೆ ಸಾರ್ಕೆ ಸಾರ್ಕೆ ಗಣಕಾವಳಿ ಪೇಟ್ಟಿ ಮುಹೂರ್ತಂ, lo, lo! let (them) approach, let (them) approach! (it is) the time told by the assemblage of astrologers.

3, repeatedly directing one's own face or attention towards an object or affair (abhikshana, abhikshna, pratimukhâvalôkana, Śmd.), a person's own repetition of action or experiencing (abbhikshanya, Śabdânusâsana), *e. g.*

ಗಿಳಿಯೊಡನೋದಿಯೋದಿ ನುಡಿಗಲ್ಲು, ಮದಾಲಸರಾಜಹಂಸಮ

ಣ್ಣಳಿಯೊಡನಾದಿಯಾದಿ ನಡೆಗಲ್ಲು, ಕಲಾಪಿಗಳಾಟಮಂ ಮನಂ |

ಗೊಳಿ ನಡೆ ನೋಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ಕುಣಿಯಲ್ ನೆಲಿ ಕಲ್ಪು, ಕಲಾಗುಣಂ ಪೊದ

ಲಿಳವಡೆ ಬಾಲಭಾವದೊಳಿ ಭಾವಕಿಯರ್ ಬಳಿವರ್ ನಿರಂತರಂ || having read and read (*i. e.* having repeatedly read) with parrots and (thus) learned speech, having played and played with the assemblage of flamingoes languid with passion and (thus) learned walking, having inquisitively and carefully seen and seen the dance of peacocks and (thus) having learned to dance well, the females with (their innate) taste for the beautiful continually grew up to the development of the excellence of fine arts (Śmd.).—ಅಟ್ಟಿಟ್ಟಿಲುಪಿದಂ, he lowered (the pot) after continual boiling (its contents). ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು ಪೊದಂ, he repeatedly ate and (then) went. ನೋಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ನಕ್ಕಂ, he looked on and looked on and (then) laughed (Śabdânusâsana). ಉಸಿಕನಿದ್ದಿದ್ದೇಂ ಕಾರಣಂ, he was and was (*i. e.* continued to be) silent; what (is) the cause? (Basavapurâna). ಓದೋದಿ ಬೇಸತ್ತನು, he read and read, and became tired. ಆಡಾಡಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟನು, he played and played, and (at last) was ruined (Nudigattu). ಒನ್ನೇ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಕುಳಿತು ನಿಮಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಬೇಸದಿ ಬನ್ನಿದ್ದೀತು, having sat and sat in one place you will be much wearied. ಬಿದ್ದು ಬಿದ್ದು ನಕ್ಕನು, he fell and fell and laughed (*i. e.* he rolled with laughter). ಆ ಬೇನೆಯಿನ್ನ ಸತ್ತು ಸತ್ತು ಉಲಿದನು, of that disease he died and died (*i. e.* was on the brink of death) and (still) remained alive.

4, enjoining on others the repetition of an act in order to encourage or incite them (Kriyâsamabhihâra, Śmd.), *e. g.* ನಡೆ ನಡೆಯೆನ್ನ ನುಡಿದರ್,

“walk, walk!” they said. ಇದಿರ್ಚಿದಿರ್ಚಿನೆ ಜಟಾಯು, when Jalyūn said “withstand, withstand!”

5, ordering with agitation, or, hurrying an action; expressing anxiety, (čapalatē, Śmd.; sambhrama, Śabdānuśāsana), e. g. ಒಪ್ಪಿಸೊಪ್ಪಿಸು ಸುದತಿಯಂ, deliver, deliver the woman with handsome loath! ಅಣ್ಣಣ್ಣು be manly, be manly! (Śmd.). ಹೋಗು ಹೋಗಯ್ಯ, go, go, sir! ಬಿಡು ಬಿಡು ಸನ್ನೇಹವ, give up, give up (your) doubt! ಎಲೆ ಬಸವ, ಕೊಡು ಕೊಡು ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ಹೊನ್ನೆಲ್ಲವ, O Basava, give, give all the gold of the box! (Basavapurāṇa). ಒಡ್ಡೊಡ್ಡೊಡ್ಡೆನು ತೊಡ್ಡಿ ಮೇಳದವಳ್ ಕುಂಕುಮವಾರಿ ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿಸಿ ಪೊಯ್ದಳ್, the female buffoon saying “resist, resist, resist!” resisted, gathered saffron water and threw (it, Śmd.). ಇತ್ತ ಬಾ, ಇತ್ತ ಬಾ, ಇತ್ತ ಬಾ, come this way, come this way, come this way! ಆನೆ ಬನ್ನದಾನೆ ಬನ್ನದಾನೆ ಬನ್ನದು, an elephant has come! an elephant has come! an elephant has come! ದಣ್ಣ ಬನ್ನದೇಲಿ, ದಣ್ಣ ಬನ್ನದೇಲಿ, ದಣ್ಣ ಬನ್ನದೇಲಿ, the army has come, arise! the army has come, arise! the army has come, arise! (Śabdānuśāsana).

6, continuous, unceasing action (sātātya, Śabdānuśāsana), e. g. ಬನ್ನಂ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came and came. ಪೋದಂ ಪೋದಂ, he went and went. ಕಣ್ಣಂ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, he saw and saw. ಬರೆವರೆ (-ಬರೆ), when (it) came and came (Kṣv.). ಬರುತ್ತ ಹೋಗುತ್ತ, ಬರುತ್ತ ಹೋಗುತ್ತ ಇದ್ದಾನೆ, he is coming and going, coming and going (Nudigattū). ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ರಾಯನ ಕುದುರೆ ಕತ್ತೆ ಆಯಿತು, the king's horse coming and coming (nearer) was (but) a donkey. ಆ ಚಕ್ರ ವರ್ತಿ ಶತ್ರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಅವರ ದೇಶದ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ತಲಸಿದನು, that emperor pursued the foes, and going and going (i. e. marching on) arrived in the midst of their country. ಕುಡುಬರೆಲ್ಲ ಓಡುತ್ತೊಡುತ್ತ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬನ್ನ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ತೋಳ ಇಲ್ಲ, when all the shepherds running and running came there and looked, (there) was no wolf. ಅಡವಿಕುಡುಗಲು ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಹೆದರಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಬರ ಬರುತ್ತಾ (see § 172) ಈಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ, though the ribfaced deer at first are afraid of men, coming and coming (i. e. in course of time) become attached (to them). ಆಫಿನ ಕಾಯಿ ಬರ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಚಣ್ಣಿನಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗುವದು, the pods of opium become in course of time as big as balls. ಹೋಗ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ದಾರಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ, proceeding and proceeding on the road both of them reflected as follows.

7, completeness of an action (kriyāśāikalya, Śabdānuśāsana), e. g. ಕೊಯ್ ಕೊಯ್ಯ ಎನ್ನ ಕೊಯ್ದಂ, he said (to himself and another) “reap,

reap!" and (thus) reaped (the whole harvest). ಪೊಯ್ ಪೊಯ್ಯ ಎನುತ್ತೆ ಪೊಯ್ದಂ, saying (to himself and another) "beat, beat!" he (thus) beat (consummately). ಬಾ ಬಾಯೆನುತ್ತೆ ಬನ್ನಂ, saying (to himself) "come, come!" and (thus) came. The Nūḍigaṭṭu has the following instances:—ಸವರು ಸವರೆನ್ನ ಸವರಿದನು, ಕುಡಿ ಕುಡಿಯೆನ್ನ ಕುಡಿದನು, ಎಣಿಸೆಣಿಸೆನ್ನ ಎಣಿಸಿದನು.

8, intensity, emphasis, high degree (ūdhikya, Śābdānuṣāsana), e. g. ಆದುದಾದುದಂ, it has been done, it has been done! ಎಮಗವ್ವದೆಮಗವ್ವದು, it must become ours, it must become ours! ತೊಳ ತೊಳಗಿದುದು, it shone very much. ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗಿದುದು, it became very bright. ಮುಲಿ ಮುಲಿಗಿದುದು, it sank rapidly. ಮೊಲಿ ಮೊಲಿಗಿದುದು, it roared very much (Śābdānuṣāsana). ಅಹುದಹುದು, it will become, it will become! ಅಸಮನೇತ್ರನು ವಿಷವನ್ ಆರೋಗಿಸಿ ದುದುಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು, Śiva drank poison, it is (so), it is (so)! ಅಭವನ್ ಈ ಘಟದೊಳ್ ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣೆನಿತು ಸನ್ನೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ, the unborn one (Rudra) is, is in this earthen vessel! (there) is not the least doubt. ಆಗಲಾಗಲಿ, may it become (so, or let it be so), may it become (so)! ಪರಸುಖಾವೋರಾಶಿಯೊಳು ನೆಲಿ ತೋದು ನೆಲಿ ತೋದು, having dipped well, having dipped well in the ocean of excellent joy (Basavapurāṇa). ಇದುವೆಗಲು ಹಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ದುಡಿದು ದುಡಿದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ, ants work and work and exert themselves the whole day. ಬೇಟೆ ಯಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಯಿಗಳು ಬೇಕೇ ಬೇಕು, dogs are absolutely required for the chase. ಕೆನ್ನೆಯ್ಲೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕೇ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ, a red water-lily will certainly be found. ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ವಿಷಯಸುಖವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟೇ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, the wise will decidedly abandon sensual enjoyment. ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, it certainly is. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡೇ ಮಾಡುವಿರಿ, you will certainly do this.

ಪಥನ್ ಇದಲ್ಲಲ್ಲ, this is not, is not the proper way. ಬೇಡ ಬೇಡ, it is not required, it is not required. ಬೇಡ ಬೇಡೆನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿದಂ, he said "it is not fit, it is not fit!" and loosened (him). ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ಹಣವು ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಡೇ ಬೇಡ, we absolutely do not want money of (i. e. acquired by) injustice. ಒಲ್ಲೆನೊಲ್ಲೆನು, I will not, I will not. ಸಾಕು ಸಾಕು, enough, enough! ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, certainly (there) are no useless things in creation.

ತಪ್ಪ ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಶರ ಶರಂಗಳಂ ತೆಗೆದೆಚ್ಚುತ, taking arrow after arrow and shooting without ever failing. ನಿಲ್ಲ ನಿಲ್ಲದೆ, without waiting in the least. ಬಿಡ ಬಿಡದೆ ನಡೆ ತಪ್ಪ ವೇಜಿಗಳು, waves that came incessantly.

In intensity, etc. triple repetition also occurs, e. g. ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came, he came, he came. ಉಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣುಣ್ಣು ಪೋದಂ, he ate and ate and .

ate, and (then) went. ತೊಳ ತೊಳ ತೊಳಗಿತ್ತು, it shone excessively. ಬೆಳ ಬೆಳಗಿತ್ತು, it became excessively bright (Śabdānuśāsana). (ನಡ ನಡ ನಡುಗುತ್ತ, trembling excessively.)

9, pain or trouble (ābādha, pīḍā, Śabdānuśāsana), *e. g.* ಪೋದ ಪೋದಂ, alas, he went. ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನಯ್, alas, thou hast come. ಬಾರ್ ಬಾರೆಂ, oh, I do not come. ಪೋಪ ಪೋಪೆಂ, oh, I shall go.

10, succession (one after the other): totality, *e. g.* ಶಿಶುವಂ ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಣ್ಣ ಬಲೆಯರ್ ಕರೆ ಕರೆದರ್, the women who one after the other happened to see the child, called (it near). ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಣ್ಣವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಲ್ಲು ಕಿರಿದರೂ ಗಣ್ಣ ಸತ್ತ ಮುಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಬೋಲಿಸದೇ ಬಿಡರು, though the widow whose husband has died, grins at all she sees, they do not let her be unshaved. ಬನ್ನ ಬನ್ನವರು ನಿನ್ನಿಸಿದರೆ ಗಣ್ಣ ಸತ್ತ ದುಃಖ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋದೀತೇ, if all who come revile (her), will the grief caused by (her) husband's death leave (her)? ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಣ್ಣವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆ ಮುದುಕನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಯತ್ನವು ಕೆಯ್ಯೂಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, the endeavour made by the old man to please all he saw, was unsuccessful. ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಣ್ಣ ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು, he was cutting down every thing he saw. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡ (see § 181, note e; § 211, s, foot-note) ನೋಡುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುರಿದು ಹಾಕಿದರು, then (after the bundle of sticks had been untied) they broke the sticks one after the other as they saw them.

11, variety, *e. g.* (ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು) ತಾವು ಹೋದ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ರಾಜನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿನ್ದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಆದರಾತಿಥ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದರು, he (the Prince of Wales) was much pleased with the courteous hospitality which the people, from attachment to the ruler, showed in the various places to which he went. ಅವನು (ರಾಮರಾಜನು) ಹೋದ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಶೀದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಸಿದನು, he (Rāmarāja) destroyed the mosques in the various places to which he went. ಒಳ್ಳೇ ನಡತೆಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬೇಕಾದವನು; ಹೋದ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮಾನ ಹೊಂದುವನು, a man of good conduct is welcome to all; in the various places to which he goes, he is respected.

ಆ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೇಕು ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೊರಿದು ಕಿಡಿಕೀ ಕನ್ನಡಿ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವರು, that sheet of glass they cut according to the various requirements, and make window-panes, etc. (of it). ಬಡಿಗೆಯವನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊರಿದು ಕೆತ್ತಿ ಬೇಕು ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, the carpenter has to cut the pieces of wood, to plane (them) and to join (them) according to the various requirements. ಕರಾಚೀ ಹತ್ತರದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರು ಮೊಸಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು; ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟ ಸವಿ ಸವಿ ಆಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಯಿದು ನೈವೇದ್ಯ

ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, the villagers near Karâçi used to worship alligators; they took, according to the various circumstances, different sweet eatables to them and presented them as offerings.

340. Certain verbs are often (especially in the colloquial dialect) combined with others, being placed after their past participle (gerund). They are principally the following:—

1, ಆಡು, to play, which gives the preceding verb the meaning of

a) playful motion or action, e. g. ಹುಡುಗರು ಕುಣಿದಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಒದಲಿಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಚೀ ಆಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, boys dance, cry and scream. ಒಣಗಿದ ಎಲೆ ಉದುರು ವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಹಸಿಯೆಲೆ ನಗಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, when the dry leaves drop, the green leaves laugh. ಸರೋವರದೊಳ್ ಅಬಲೆಯರ್ ನಲವನ್ನೆ ಮುಲಿಾಕಾಡಿದರ್, the women joyfully immersed themselves in the pond. ಕತ್ತೆ ಹೊರಳಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, the ass wallows.

b) moving here and there or about, e. g. ಹಾವು ಹರಿದಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, the serpent creeps about. ನಾಯಿಾ ಕುನ್ನಿಗಳು ಒನ್ನೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಜನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓಡಾಡ ಹತ್ತುತ್ತವೆ, young dogs begin to run about well in one or two months. ಆ ಜನರು ತಿರಿಗಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, those people wander (or walk) about. ಕಳ್ಳರು ಸುಲಿಾಡಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, thieves roam about. ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಲಿಾಡುತ್ತವೆ, birds fly about.

c) moving backward and forward, moving to and fro as a body suspended, oscillation, waving, e. g. ಜೋಕಾಲೆ ತೂಗಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, the swing moves to and fro. ತೆನೆಗಳು ಒಲಿದಾಡುತ್ತವೆ, the ears of corn move. ತೂಕವಿ ದ್ದದ್ದು ತೂಗ್ಯಾಡೀತೇ, does that which is poised, oscillate? ಕೊರಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೇತಾಡುವ ಒಡವೆ, a pendulous ornament depending from the neck.

d) reciprocal motion done by one (or each) to the other: mutuality, e. g. ಚೂಣಿಯೊಳ್ ಬೆರಸಿ ಮೊಯ್ದಾಡಿದರ್, they met in the van and beat each other. ರಾಮು ರಾವಣರು ಹೊಡೆದಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, Râma and Râvana beat one another. ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರು ಬಯ್ದಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, they revile each other. (Peculiar is ಮಾಲಿಾಡು, to exchange one thing for another; to sell).

It may be remarked here that ಆಡು is also suffixed to the infinitive ending in ಅಲ್ and ಅ, e. g. ನಳನು ಜೂಜಿನಿನ್ದ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿದನು, Nalâ made (his) kingdom to go (i. e. lost his kingdom) by gambling. ರಥಗಳು ತಾಕಲಾಡಿದವು, the chariots struck one against the other. ಮಾನವಂ ಹೋಗಾಡಿದಂ, he made to go (i. e. lost his) honour.

2, ಇಡು, to put, which makes the idea of the preceding verb, so to say, complete, e. g. ಅಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, stupid persons

completely hide learning from sight. ಲುಬ್ಧರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೂಯಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, greedy persons bury (their) money. ತಾನು ಕಣ್ಣದನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನೂ ವಿಚಾರದಿನ್ನ ಬರೆದಿಟ್ಟನು, he wrote down with deliberation what he saw and heard.

3, ಕುಡು, ಕೊಡು, to give, which occasionally, to some extent, complete the idea of the preceding verb, *e. g.* ಪದದೊಳ್ ಇದರ್ಥಮಂ ತಮ್ಮಮ್ಮರ್ಥಾನು ಗುಣಮಾಗೆ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿ ಕುಡುವದಿಂ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳೆನಿಸುಗುಂ, from separating the meaning which is in a word, into species according to their various purposes, the vibhaktis (inflections) have got their name (Śabdamaṇi-darpaṇa, vṛitti to sūtra 35; in this case ಕುಡು is superfluous, as is shown by Kēśava's sūtra which has only ಪದಾರ್ಥಮಂ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸುವದಿನ್ನೆ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ). ನೀನ್ ಎನಗೆ ವಸಂತನಾಗಮನವಂ ನೆಪಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಯ್, thou indicatedst the arrival of spring to me very nicely. ರಾಮನು ಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕವ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು, Rāma made known arithmetic to Kṛishṇa. ಅವನು ನಿನಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ, he tells thee. ಕುದುರೆಯು ಕಣ್ಣಲೆಯನ್ನು ಒಕ್ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು (for ಒಗೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು), the horse threw the double bag off (from its back). ಅದು (ಆ ಬೆಲ್ಲ) ತುಸು ಎನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು, ಅದನ್ನು ಚೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು, he thought that it (the piece of jaggory was) small, and threw it away.

4, ಬರು (ಬರ್), to come, which sometimes is used to complete the idea of the preceding verb, *e. g.* ಜವೆ ಅಯಿವತ್ತು ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಹ ಭೂಮಿ, a soil in which barley ripens in sixty days. ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದ ಆಲಿವು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒವ್ವತ್ತು ಮೆಯ್ಲು ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಕಣ್ಣ ಬನ್ನಿರುತ್ತದೆ, it has appeared that the depth of the ocean in some places is nine miles. ಮಹಾಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ ಶಿರೋಭಾಗಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಣ್ಣ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ, the tops of mountains in the ocean in many places appear above the water.

It may be remarked that to say *e. g.* ಅವನು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ, is unidiomatic in colloquial language, it is to be ಅವನು, ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ, mother, I go and come(back).

5, ಬಿಡು, to leave, which also makes the idea of the preceding verb somehow complete, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, he left (his) wife. ರಾಮನು ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, Rāma learned grammar. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall kill it. ಅವನು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, he went away. ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟನು, he sold the horse.

6, ಹಾಕು, to put, to throw, which also makes the idea of the preceding verb somehow complete, *e. g.* ಇವನನ್ನು ವರ್ಗದೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದರು, they removed him out of the class. ಬಾಯ್ಬಡಕರು ಅನ್ಯರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು

ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ, great talkers remove the things of others by stealing. ಭೀಮನು ಕೌರವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ಹಾಕಿದನು, Bhīma killed the Kauravas. ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುರಿದು ಹಾಕಿದರು, they broke the pieces of wood. ನಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಗಿಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಕಿದರು, they tied the dogs to a tree.

7, ಹೋಗು, to go, which likewise makes the idea of the preceding verb somehow complete, e. g. ಲೆಕ್ಕವು ತಪ್ಪಿ ಹೋಯಿತು, the account is wrong. ದುಷ್ಟರು ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ, bad people will be ruined. ಕಿಸೆಯ ಒಂದು ತೂತಿನೊಳಗಿದ್ದ ದುಡ್ಡು ಬಿದ್ದು ಹೋದವು, the dūdḍus fell out of a hole in (his) pocket. ಕುದುರೆ ಕನ್ನಕದೊಳಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಯಿತು, the horse fell into a ditch and died. ಮಾತು ಬನ್ನಾಗ ಸೋತು ಹೋಗುವವನೇ ಜಾಣ, when a dispute comes on, even he is a wise man who submits. ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವ ಹಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ, he is likely to be ruined.

341. In order to form what may be called a sort of reflexive verb, ಕೊಳ್ (ಕೊಳ್ಳು), to take, is added to the past participle of a preceding verb (to that of ಕೊಳ್ itself too), also if this participle is a short one (see § 165, a, 1—7, and cf. § 169). We have already met with this kind of formation in the passive (see § 315, 2, e; cf. also § 260). This so-called reflexive verb is used to denote that the action takes place in behalf of the subject (agent), regarding the subject's good or damage, and so on as circumstances require; it will be seen that 'to take', the original meaning of ಕೊಳ್, will not unfrequently offer a sufficiently clear explanation of its meaning.

The following instances taken from the three dialects will elucidate its use:—

ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿನ್ ಅರಿಯೊ ಕೊಳ್ಳೆ, in this order one may learn to know (the terminations of the instrumental).—ಕಮಲಮುಖೀ, ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವೆನ್ನಯೆ ಮತದಿಂ, O wife, understand (the daṇḍaka metre) even through my rule. ಮೂಕರು ಮೋಸಗಾಡಿರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆನ್ನ ಹೆಡ್ಡರು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಅದರಿನ್ನೆಯೇ ಈ ತೊತ್ತು ಅದರೂ ತಿಳು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, foolish people think that the dumb are tricksters; thus also this maid-servant thought. ಗೂಗೆಗಳು ಕೂಗಿದರೆ ಕೇಡಾಗುವದೆನ್ನ ಬುದ್ಧಿಹೀನರು ತಿಳ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೆದರುತ್ತಾರೆ, foolish persons think that if owls cry, evil will happen, and are afraid. ಬಿಸಲೊಳಗೆ ದಾರಿ ನಡೆದು, ದಣೆದು, ನೀರಡಿಸಿ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು ಒಂದು ಈಜಲ ಮರದ ನೆರಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ತಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿಯ ಹತ್ತಿದನು; ಅದನ್ನು ಎರಡನೇ ದಾರಿಕಾಡಿರು ನೋಡಿ, ಈ ಹಾರುವನು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆನ್ನ ತಿಳು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಊರೊಳಗೆ ಸುದ್ದೀ ಬೀರಿದರು, a Brāhmaṇa who had travelled in the hot sun, felt fatigued and had become thirsty,

went to the shade of a wild date tree, sat down and began to drink the milk that was in (his) copper vessel; other travellers saw it, thought "this Brāhmaṇa drinks toddy", and spread the news in the town. — ತಾವೆ ಕೃಪಾಶೂನ್ಯರೆನ್ನು ನಿಂದಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣರ, even they blamed themselves that they (were) destitute of pity. — ಪರರಿಗೆ ಕೇಡ ಮಾಡಿ ತನಗೆ ಲೇಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುಹ, causing damage to others and causing welfare to one's self. ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣ ನಣ್ಣನು, a friend that one has acquired. ಒನ್ನು ಕತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he made himself a knife. ಅವನು ತನಗೆ ತಾನೇ ನೋವು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ, he is hurting even himself. ರಾಮಾ, ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣೆ, Rāma, what hast thou done to thy foot? ಇವನು ರಾಜಕನ್ಯಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he married a king's daughter. ಆ ಗುಬ್ಬಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ? ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಮಾಳಿಗೆಯ ಕುಮ್ಮೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಗೂಡು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, where has that sparrow made (its) house? it has built (its) nest on the balustrade of the flat roof of our house. ಒಡವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಲಿ ಹಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he sold (his) jewels and (thus) made money. ಈ ಹುಡುಗನು ಕಣ್ಣ ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಗೆಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಬಹು ಆತುರ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು, this boy felt great desire to make all the boys he saw his friends. — ವಸಿಷ್ಠಪುತ್ರ ಶೋಕದಿಂದ ಕೊರಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ನೂಲಿನು ತೆರಿನಾದ ನದಿ, the river which became a hundred branches when the son of Vasishṭha, from sorrow, tied a stone to (his) neck and fell (into it). ಸಪ್ತದ್ವೀಪಗಳಂ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣ, having made the seven divisions of the terrestrial world his own. — ಮುಸುಡನ್ ಎತ್ತಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣ ಇರ್ಪ ವನು, he who has lifted up (his) face. — ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಳುಹ, grasping (for one's self). ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಾವಕಾರನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಣ ಕಳೆ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, a certain merchant lost all (his) money in trade. ನೀವು ಒನ್ನು ಒಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆ ಕೊಣ್ಣನೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ, it seems as if you had lost a camel. — ಪರರರ್ಥವ ಸೆಳೆದು ಕೊಮ್ಮ ಪಾತಕತನಂ, the sin of robbing the things of others. — ತನ್ನ ಸೋಲವ ನುಡಿದು ಕೊಮ್ಮಂ, he who confesses his being overcome. — ರಾಮನು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ, Rāma reads a book (for his own benefit). — ನಾನು ಈ ಚೂರಿಯ ನ್ನು ನಾರಾಯಣನ ಗಣ್ಣು ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ತೆಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣೆನು, I opened the bundle of Nārāyaṇa and took his knife (to myself). — ಆ ಹಾಲು ಮಾಲಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣ ಅವನು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಮ್ಮಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he sold that milk and (thus) satisfied the wants of (his) stomach. — ಕಟ್ಟ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು ತನ್ನನ್ನೇ ಮಾಲಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, at last he sold even himself. — ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕೊಣ್ಣ ಬರುವೆನು, I shall buy a book (for myself) and return. — ರೊಕ್ಕಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಣ್ಣ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದರೆ ನಮಗೇ ಕೇಡು, if you thus wastefully spend money (in your own behalf), it will be even our ruin. —

ಸಿಪಾಯಿಯ ಮಗನು ತನ್ನೆಯ ಹದನಾದ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕೊಂಡು, ಪಲ್ಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ತನ್ನ ಬೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಯಿದು ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, the native soldier's son took the sharp sword of his father, went to mince vegetables (with it) and (in doing so) cut off one of his fingers.— ನೀನು ಎದೆ ಬಡ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಚಿನ್ನೆ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಡ, you must not (thus) beat your chest and grieve.— ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯಿಗಲನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೋಗಿ ಅಡವಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಗಿಡ ಗಣ್ಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಯಿಸಿದನು, at dawn he drove (his) sheep to the jungle and made them eat the shrubs therein.— ಸಿಂಹ ಗಳೂ ಹುಲಿಗಳೂ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಗವಿಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಹಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ಮಲಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ, when lions and tigers see me (the sun), they lie down the whole day in their respective dens. ಪೂರ್ವರಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಗ ಮಲಗಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಗ ಎದ್ದು ವದು ಬಹಳ ಹಿತವು, it is very salutary to lie down (to sleep) quickly (early) in the first part of the night and to rise quickly (early) at dawn.— ಹೊದ್ದು ಕೊಮ್ಮ ಸೀರೆ, a garment that is wrapped round one's self. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹೊದ್ದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅದಿವೆ ಅಂಚಡಿ ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, he had no cloth whatever to cover himself with.— ಯಜಮಾನನು ಕೆಯ್ ಕಾಲು ತೊಳ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಎದ್ದನು, the master stood up to wash (his) hands and feet.— ಆಕಳು ಮೆಯ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬಾಲಾ ಯಾಕೆ ಬಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ? ನೊಣಾ ಜಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ, why does the cow now and then beat (with its) tail on (its) body? It drives the flies away.— ಮದ್ದಿ ದುಮ್ಮಿಗಳ ವೃಂದಮಂ ಕೂಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಿಳಿವೆಲರ್ ಬನ್ನದು, the broeze joined a flock of young black bees and came along (with them).— ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ನೋವು ಆದದದಿನ್ದ ಎಣ್ಣು ದಿವಸ ನಾನು ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿದೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಿನ್ನು ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, because I had got pain in (my) feet, I could not go to school for eight days and remained at home.— ಅದು ವಾನ್ಡಸ್ಥರು ಇಲು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಧರ್ಮಭತ್ತವು, that is a house built with the object that travellers may alight (or lodge therein).— ಗಣ್ಣಾನ್ತರ ಬನ್ನಾಗ ಉಲು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಗಳು ಏನಾದರೂ ನಿನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು? do you know any means by which one may escape when danger approaches.— ರಾಯನು ಒನ್ನು ಆನೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ವಿಜಯನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನನು, the king took a seat on an elephant and came to Vijayanagara. ಮರದ ನೆರಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೂತು ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he went to the shadow of a tree and sat down.— ಬೇನೆಯಿನ್ದ ದಣು ಕೊಣ್ಣವ, he who is exhausted by sickness.— ಒನ್ನು ಕತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he had a knife made (for himself).— ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನೇ ಕೆಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he ruined himself.— ಬೆಸನ ಹೇಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಳುಹ, obtaining permission. ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he got evidence (in his own interest).— ಒನ್ನು ಜಾತಿಯ ಚಿರ್ಚು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ದಣ್ಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಕೊಡಿಕ ಮಾಂಸ ಮುನ್ತಾದ್ದನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತವೆ, a kind of leopard lives on the sea-coast, and eats decayed flesh and other

things.—ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಂದಿ ಕಳ್ಳರು ಕೂಡಿ, ಪಟ್ಟಣಸೆಟ್ಟೇ ಮನೆಯ ಕನ್ನಾ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದರು, ಇದ್ದ ವಸ್ತು ಒಡವೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಹಂಚಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡವಿಯೊಳಗಿನದೊನ್ನು ಹಾಡಿಸಿ ದೇಗುಲದ ಹಾದೀ ಹಿಡಿದರು, four thieves united, made a hole (in the wall) of the house of the chief merchant, stole all the valuable things that were (there), and took the road to a dilapidated temple in the jungle in order to divide (them among themselves).—ದನ ಕಡಿ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ಪಾಲು ಮಾಡಿ ಹಂಚಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳರೆನ್ನು ವರ್ತಕನು ತನ್ನ ಮೂರು ಮಂದಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ, ಸತ್ತು ಹೋದನು, the merchant told his three children to make three equal parts of the cattle etc. and divide them (among themselves), and died.—ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸು ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬರುತ್ತಾಳೆ, what does that woman carry on (her) head and comes (here)?—ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆದು ಹೋದನು, he called (his) wife and went abroad (with her).—ಕುದುರೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ಕೊಣ್ಣರೋ, did they find the horse?—ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಣ್ಣಳು, where did she hoard it? ಈ ಕುದುರೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರೇನು, are you going to keep this horse?—ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹುಡುಗನು ತೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡ ಅಂಗಿ, the jacket which the big boy had put on.— ನೀವು ಯಾರಯ್ಯಾ? ಹುಚ್ಚುನಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೀರಿ? who are you, sir? where do you go having seized (i. e. with) the mad dogs? ಕೊಡ್ಲೀ ಹಿಡ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದನು, he seized the axe, and went to the garden. ಹಿಡು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು, seizing (laying hold of).—ಸಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಯ್ಯನವರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಂತೆ ನಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, at school (one) must conduct one's self according to the command of the master. ನಾವು ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆ ಅಕ್ಕ ತಂಗಿ ಅಣ್ಣ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ದ ನಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, we must converse in love with (our) parents, sisters and brothers. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಅರಸು ಆಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ; ಅವನಿಗೂ ಅವನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಅವರು ಭಯ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿನ್ದ ನಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, over them all rules one king; they must obey him and the officers appointed by him with fear and devotion ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದೊನ್ನು ಕುದುರೆ ಹಿಡ್ಡಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದರಿ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ನಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವು, a chief horse is in front of the herd, all the horses follow its guidance.— ನಿಂಗಪ್ಪನು ಒಬ್ಬ ವೈದ್ಯನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಅವನ ಕೆಯ್ ಕಾಲು ಬಿದ್ದು—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನನ್ನ ಮಗನೊಬ್ಬನು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇನೆಯಿನ್ದ ಮಲಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಮನೆತನಕ ಬನ್ನ, ಅವನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ಔಷಧ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾನು ಬಾಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿಯಿರಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನು, ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, Ningappa went to the house of a physician, fell at his hands and feet, and spoke "sir, a son of mine lies prostrate in the house from sickness; if therefore you please to come to (my) house, examine him and give (him) medicine."

I shall not forget your kindness as long as I live". ಹೊನ್ನನು — ವೈದ್ಯನೇ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೇ ಔಷಧಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾಕೆ ತರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ? ನಾನು ಅವನ್ನು ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನು, ವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದನು. ಆಗ ವೈದ್ಯನು ಯಾಕೆ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲು— ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳ ಬೇಡರಿ! ನಾನು ಹೇಟಿಲಾಡಿಸಿ ಎನ್ನು, ಸುಮ್ಮನಾದನು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವೈದ್ಯನು — ಏನಯ್ಯಾ? ಹೇಟುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯೇನು? ನೀನು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಹಟವಾರಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೀ ಅನ್ನಲು, ಹೊನ್ನನು — ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಯ ಬೇಡರಿ! ಎನ್ನು, ಏನಯದಿನ್ನ ಹೇಟಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, "doctor", Hōnna (Ningappa's son who was not sick, but nearly starved, as he refused to take any food himself in order that his poor father, brothers and sisters might have something to eat) said positively, "why do you send for medicines (on my account)? I shall never take them". Then the physician asked "why will you not take (them)?" Hōnna answered "please, do not ask so. I cannot tell (you)", and became silent. Thereupon the physician said "sir, what obstacle is there to telling (me)? You seem to be a perfect obstinate fellow". Then Hōnna entreated (him) with humility, saying "O sir, please, only do not think so!" ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಟಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, you should speak to him. ಹೇಟಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತದೆ, I have something to say (to you).— ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಾ ತಿನ್ನ ಬಹುದು, ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣಾ ತಿನ್ನ ಬಾರದು, one may solicit (and receive alms) and (thus) eat, (but) by stealing one should not eat.— ನಾನು ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಿರೀಟ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಾ, (the sun says) "I having put a diadem on (my) head". ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಇದೊನ್ನು ಸಾರಿ ಆತನ ತಪ್ಪು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೋ, please, put his fault in your belly (i. e. conceal and forgive it) this one time.— ಆ ಆನೆಯನ್ನು ಆತನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಾ, ತಿರಿಗಿ ಆನೆಗುನ್ನಿಗೆ ಹೋದನು, he mounted that elephant and returned to Āṇḍgundi.— ಮೋಡವೆವ್ವು ಶಿಲ್ಕಿ ಯನ್ನು ತಲೆಗೆ ಸುತ್ತಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, (the sun says) "I put a muslin cloth, that is to say clouds, round (my) head".

For comparison's sake the following instances which contain verbs without ಕೊಳ್ (and of which some show at first sight a not easily perceivable difference in meaning from the above-given ones) may here be introduced:—

ರೂಢಾನ್ವರ್ಥಾಂಕಿತಮ್ ಎನ್ನಾ ನಾಮಂ ಮೂದೇಷಮ್, ಅಜಾಗೆ (commentator ತಿಳಿಗೆ), those ready nouns are of three kinds, viz. rūḍha, anvartha, ankita; know!—ನಲ್ಲಳೆ, ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಲ್ಪಡಿದವೆಂ, ತಿಳಿ, O beloved woman, I seize thy feet; know! ತಂಗಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ವರನ್ ಈತನೆನ್ನು, ಮದನಂ ತಿಳಿದಂ, Madana perceived that this man (was) a suitable husband for (his) younger sister. ತರಲಾಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತೊನ್ನಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಮಂ ತಿಳಿದಳ್, the woman with tremulous eyes understood it differently. ಅಪಿಜೀವಮ್ ಇರಲು ಮೋಕ್ಷದ ಗೊತ್ತು ತಿಳಿ, whilst yet living learn the marked peculiarities of final liberation!— ಮನೆಯಂ

ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he made a house. ಆಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲರ್ ಈಗಲ್ ಅಶ್ವಮೇಧವಂ ಮಾಡುವಂ, let all of us now make a horse-sacrifice! ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿರೊ ಜ್ಞಾನಸೀರ್ಥದಲಿ, bathe in the sacred water of knowledge! ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನೋಡು, ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡು, build a house and (then) see, marry (*i. e.* unite in wedlock) and (then) see! ಒನ್ನೆಡೆಯೊಳ್ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದೆ ಪಿರಿಯ ಪುಲಿಯುಮಂ ಕವಿಲೆಯುಮಂ, must (one) tie a royal tiger and a brown cow in one place? ಅಳು ಕಟ್ಟಿದವನೇ ಅರಸು, ಕೂಡು ಇಕ್ಕಿದವನೇ ದಾತ, one who has enlisted soldiers (is) a king, one who has distributed boiled rice (is) a donor.— ಮಾವನ ಮನೆಯೊಳ್ ಆಂ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿ ನಡೆಯೆಂ, I shall not lift up (my) head and walk in my uncle's house.— ತಕ್ಕ ಔಷಧ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ, ಪಥ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ಬೇಗ ಅವರ ಬೇನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವರು, they will have proper medicine given, have diet prescribed, and quickly remove their sickness.— ಬಾಣಮಂ ಸೆಳೆದಂ, having pulled an arrow (out of his quiver).— ಸತ್ಯಮಂ ನುಡಿ, speak the truth! ಸೋಲೆ ನುಡಿವವನು, he who acknowledges that (he) has been overcome.— ವೇದವನ್ ಓದಿದಾತನು, he who has read the vêdas. — ತೆಗೆದಯ್ ಮೋಕ್ಷದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯಂ, thou tookest the road of final liberation.— ಹೆಣನೊಳ್ ಪ್ರಾಣವಂ ತುಮ್ಮುವ ಸಮರ್ಥಿಕೆ, power which fills life into a corpse.— ಕಳ್ಳ ಮಾಣುವ ಗೃಹ, a house in which toddy is sold. ಈ ಆನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಮಾಣ ಬೇಡಿರಿ, you should not sell these elephants to anybody.— ಸಾಲವ ಕೊಮ್ಮವನು, he who borrows. ಮದ್ಯವ ಕೊಮ್ಮ ಕಾವು, a place where spirits are bought. ನಾನು ಒನ್ನು ಕುದುರೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು, I must buy a horse. ಎರಡು ದುದ್ದಿನ ಹಾಲು ಕೊಣ್ಣನು, he bought milk for two dudḍus.— ಕಾಮವಸ್ತುಗಳಂ ಕುಡುವುದು, granting the things desired. ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೆಟ್ಟವನಿಲ್ಲ, ತಿರಿದು ಬದುಕಿದವನಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is none who has given (alms, etc.) and (thus) been ruined, (there) is none who has (idly) roamed about (in quest of alms) and (thus) lived (happily).— ಕೊಯ್ಡ ಕಾಲನ್ನು ನಾಯಿ ತಿನ್ನರೇನು? ನರಿ ತಿನ್ನರೇನು? what does it matter whether a dog eats the leg that has been cut off, or whether a jackal eats (it)? ಮೂಗು ಕೊಯಿದರೂ ಮೂಗಿನ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಉಣ್ಣಲ್ಲ? ಅನ್ನ ಹಾಗೆ, as if (one) said "though (one's) nose be cut off, do not the nostrils remain?" — ಒಬ್ಬ ಕೂಲಿಕಾಣನು ತನ್ನ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬಡಿಯುವನು, a day-labourer used to beat his (quarrelsome) wife repeatedly. — ಬತ್ತದ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಹೆತ್ತವರು ಹೊಡೆದರೆ ನೋಯದೇ, if (one's) parents apply the blows with a cane, do they not pain? — ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಲಣಾಯದೆ ಮೇಲು ಮೊಗಮಾಗಿ ಮಲಗಿದ ಮಗವು, an infant that cannot (yet) sit up and lies with (its) face turned upwards. ಅಡವಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಒನ್ನು ಹುಲಿ ಮಣಿಯು ಮಲಗಿತ್ತು, a young tiger lay in the jungle under a tree.— ಅಂಗಡೀ ಮಾಕಾ, ಗೊಂಗಡೀ ಹೊದ್ದ, he sold (his) shop and put on a blanket.— ಅವನ ತನ್ನೆಯು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ತಿನ್ನು ಎನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ದುದ್ದು ಕೊಟ್ಟನು, his father gave him six dudḍus, saying "buy something to eat!" — ಚನ್ನಹಾಸಂ ನಿದ್ರೆಯಂ ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ, ಮೊಗದೊಳೆದು, ಮುಕ್ಕಳಿಸಿದಂ, Uandrahâsa quitted sleep, washed (his) face, and rinsed his mouth. — ಆತನ ತಲೆ ಹುಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಡಿಸಿದನು, I dusted away the insects of his head (*i. e.* I beat him soundly). — ಬೆಳುದಿಂಗಳೊಡನೆ ಕೂಡಿದ ಇರುಳು, a night united with moonlight. ದಕಾರದೊಳ್ ಕೂಡಿದ ಯಕಾರಕ್ಕಂ ದ್ವಿತ್ವದ ಜಕಾರಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕಂ, and the letter ಯ್ combined with ದ್ becomes ಜ್.— ನಿನ್ನು ಇರ್ದವ, a man who stands. ನಿನ್ನಂ, a man who stands. — ಮರದತ್ತೆಜ್ಜಿಲಾದಂ, he came down from the tree. ದಣ್ಣು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಲ, a place where an army is encamped. — ಕಡು ತಾಯ ಬಡಾಯನ್ ಉಡು, ಯಡು, a calf does not leave the company of (its) mother. ಹುಡುಗಿಗೆ ಉಳಿದವನೇ

ಗವುಡ, even he who has remained alive, is the chief officer of the ruined village. — ಪಟುಗೋಲೋಳ್ ಕುಳ್ಳಿದಂ, he sat down in the basket-boat. ಈ ಕಾನ್ತೆ ಚಿನ್ನೆಯಾಗುತೆ ಕುನ್ನು, ನೋವ್ವಿಗಳಂ ಪಲವನ್ ಉಪ್ಪಿ ನೋನ್ನು, ಬೇಸತ್ತಳ್, the wife sat in distress, performed several meritorious acts of devotion, and became dispirited (as these proved useless). ಈಚಲ ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೂತು ಅಳೆ ಕುಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, as if (one) sits under a wild date tree and drinks buttermilk. ಗಣ್ಣು ಕೂತು ಕೆಟ್ಟನು, ಹೆಂಗಸು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟಳು, the male sat (idly) and (thus) was ruined, the female roamed about and (thus) was ruined. ಈ ಬದುಕು ತಾವಿಬ್ಬರೇ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಹವಣಿಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು, they thought that even both of them should take this property to themselves, and sat (there in the jungle). — ಓಡಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಹುಡುಗ ದಣಿದರೂ ತನ್ನಿಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚಿಣವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, though the boy ran and ran and became tired, (his) father did not care at all. — ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಿಪಾಯಿಯು ಕಾಳಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಒನ್ನು ಬಹು ಹದನಾದ ಕತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದನು, a native soldier having said “I must go to war”, had had a very sharp sword made. — ಅವನು ಹೋದ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಸೀದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸಿದನು, wherever he went, he destroyed the mosques. ತನ್ನ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದಂಗೆ ಕೇಡ ಮಾಡುಹ, (one) causing ruin to the man who has ruined him. — ಕವಿತೆಯಂ ಪೇರಿಸಿದಂ, he had a poetic composition told. — ಬತ್ತಲೆಯಿದವಳು, she who is naked. ಇದ್ದ ತಂಗಳು ನನಗೆ ಇಕ್ಕು, give me the stale-food (thou) hast. — ಕದ್ದ ಕಳ್ಳನ ಮಾತು ಬದ್ಧಮ್ ಅದರೆ ಏನು, what is it, if a thief's word (once) become true? — ಅಣ್ಣ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನಿರಾದರೂ ಹಣ್ಣು ಹಂಚಿ ಉಣ್ಣುತ್ತಾರೆ, even brothers divide a ripe fruit and eat. — ಹೊಲೆಯ ಹೊತ್ತು ಬದುಕುವವನು, a man who lives by carrying loads. ಕತ್ತೆ ಬಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕಸ್ತೂರಿಯ ಪರಿಮಳವ, does a donkey know the fragrance of the musk it carries? — ಕರೆದರೆ ಉಣ್ಣು, if (one) invites (thee), eat. ಉಣ್ಣಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮನ್ನೀ ಕರೆಯ ಬೇಕು, (you) should invite people to dinner. ತನ್ನ ಆಳು ಕರೆದು, ಒನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಿಗೆಯೊಳಗೆ ನೀರು ತುಮ್ಮಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬಾ ಎನ್ನು, ಹೇಳಿದಳು, she called her servant and said “fill water into a brass vessel and bring (it)”. — ಭಾನುವಂ ಕಾಶಿಕವು ಕಾಣ್ಬದೇ, does an owl see the sun? — ಚಿತ್ತವಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇಳುವದು, to apply the mind to and listen. ಕಾಲ್ಕುಪ್ಪಸಮನ್ ಇಟ್ಟು, ಸೀಸಕಮಂ ಸಿಂಗರಿಸಿ, having put on trowsers and embellished (their) helmets. — ಕನಕ್ಕನಕವಚಮಂ ತೊಟ್ಟು, ಕಾಲ್ಕುಪ್ಪಸಮನ್ ಇಟ್ಟು, having invested themselves with shining golden coats of mail and put on trowsers. ತುಡಿಗೆಯಂ ತೊಟ್ಟಂ, he put on (his) ornaments. ಪಸುರಂಗಿಯಂ ತೊಟ್ಟನು, he put on a green coat. — ಮೃಗಂಗಳಂ ಹಿಡಿದ ಬಲೆ, a net with which wild animals are caught. — ಮೂಗಾವುದಮಂ ನಡೆದಂ, he walked three leagues. ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಬದುಕಿ ಇರುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ನಡತೆಯಿನ್ದ ನಡೆಯ ಬೇಕು, a person should walk very properly as long as he lives. ಎದ್ದೆ ಕಲಿತರೆ ಅವರು ನೀತಿಯಿನ್ದ ನಡೆಯುವರು, if (they) learn knowledge, they will walk properly. See an instance in this paragraph under ‘to fear’. — ಮಣಿಯಗಾಣನಿಗೆ ದುಃಖ ಸುಖ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಮಣುವಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಬಿಟ್ಟಾನೇ, if (he) tells the maniyagāṇa (his) bad and good circumstances, will he not count the mounds? ತಾಯಿ, ನೀನಾದರೂ ಒನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಹೇಯ ಎನ್ನು, ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಳು, she requested “mother, tell even you a means (to me)!” — ಕುರುಪತಿಯಂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಡಿದಂ ಥರೆಯರೆಯಂ, Vishnu asked the half of the land of the lord of the Kurus. ಈ ಮುದುಕ ಬಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಡಿ ಕಾಯ ತರುತ್ತಾನೆ, this old man solicits alms and (thus) brings grain (to his house). — ಕಿಸೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಕೆಯ್ ಹಾಕಿ ನೋಡಲು ರೊಕ್ಕವಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, when (he) put (his) hand into (his) pocket and examined, (there) was no money. — ಕಾಳಗದ ಬಣ್ಣಿಯಂ

ಹತ್ತಿ ಹೊಡೆದಂ, he who mounts a war-chariot and drives. ಕೋಣೆಯಂ ಪತ್ತುವೆಂ, I shall ascend the fort. ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರ ಯಾಕೆ ಹತ್ತುತ್ತಿ, why doest thou ascend the cocoa-nut tree? ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ಹತ್ತುವ ಸವಾರ, a horseman who mounts a horse. — ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪೆಣ್ಣರನ್ ಅಗ್ನಿ ಸುತ್ತಿದಂ, Agni surrounded the women of that place.

The terms that express 'to fear' generally appear without ಕೊಳ, *e. g.* ಪಾಪಕ್ಕಂಜುಗುಂ ತಕ್ಕಂ, a worthy person fears sin. ಆ ಹುಡುಗನು ಅಂಜಿ, ತೋಳ ಬನ್ನೆಲೆ ತೋಳ ಬನ್ನು ಎನ್ನು, ಒದಲೊದನು, the boy feared, and cried "the wolf has come, O the wolf has come!" ಕುದುರೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಳುಕುತ್ತದೆ, the horse is afraid of the bridle. ಆ ತೊತ್ತು ಹೆದಲೊದಳು, that servant-maid was afraid. On the other hand there are also instances like the following one: — ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಅಂಜಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ದ ನಡೆದರೆ ಆತನು ನಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವನು, if (we) fear God and always behave properly, He will help us. *Cf.* § 348, 6.

342. For the sake of emphasis ಉಣ್ಣು, is, is occasionally added to the end of a verb which appears in the form of a verbal noun, *e. g.* ಕೆಲವು ಗಿಡಗಳ ತೋಟಿಗಳಿನ್ದ ಸಹ ಕಾಗದ ಮಾಡುವದುಣ್ಣು, also of the bark of some trees (they) make paper. ಇರುಳು ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ ಮರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಗೂಗೆಗಳು ಕಣ್ಣು ಕುಕ್ಕಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವದುಣ್ಣು, if at night cats or young cats are met (by them), owls will peck (their) eyes and kill them. ಗುರುವಿನಂತೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಎಂತ ಅನ್ನುವದುಣ್ಣು, (they) use to say "the pupil (is) like (his) spiritual teacher". ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಪರದೇಶಗಳಿನ್ದ ತರ ತರದ ಸರಕುಗಳು ಬರುವದುಣ್ಣು, various objects of commerce come from foreign countries to India. ಹಣ್ಣು ಈಯಿತೆವ್ವು ಮಾತು ಎನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸವ್ವುವಿಸುವದುಂಟೊ, does it ever happen that a metal pot brings forth young? ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನು ಘಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರದ ಬರಹ ತಪ್ಪುವದುಣ್ಣೇ, will the writing that Brahmā has written on the forehead, fail?

XXV. On comparison.

343. In Kannada the comparative and superlative degrees are expressed in the following way:—

1. by the simple dative (*cf.* § 348, 7), *e. g.*

a) ಲೋಕಕೀರ್ತನ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, this man (is) excellent to the world, *i. e.* this man (is) most excellent in the world. ತಿಮಿಂಗಿಲಾದಿಗಳ್ ಅದೊನ್ನಕ್ಕೊನ್ನ ಪಿರಿದಪ್ಪ ಎನಾನು, the timingila and so on are fishes of which the one is large to the one, *i. e.* of which one is larger than the other. ಒನ್ನಕ್ಕೊನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯ ವಪ್ಪ ಎನಾನು, fishes of which one is larger than the other.

b) ಮೇರುವೆಂಗೀತನ್ ಅರ್ಗಲಂ, this man (is) great (or high) to Mēru, i. e. higher than Mēru. ಕುಲಕಂ ಚಲಕಂ ಭೂತಳದೊಳ್ ಆರ್ಗಮ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, superior to all in the world as to family and firmness of character (see § 284). ಸೊಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಭೇದವನ್ ಅಪೊದೊಡೆ ಕಿರಿಯ ತಾನ್ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ ಹಿರಿಯ, the small one, if (he) speaks discriminately, (is) great to all, i. e. (is) greater than all (or the greatest of all). ಕಾಗೆಗೆ ನೀವಿಲ ಹಣ್ಣು ಕಪ್ಪು, the ripe fruit of the *Eugenia jambolana* (is) black to, i. e. blacker than, the crow. ನನ್ನ ಕುದುರೆಗೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಕುದುರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದು, thy horse (is) larger than mine. (Cf. the second verse in § 280.)

c) ತನಗೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಬಹಳ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನನು, he said he wanted much more jaggery than even this. ನಾಗರ ಹಾವಿನ ವಿಷವು ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟದು, the poison of the cobra (is) the worst of all. ಗೋಧೀ ರೊಟ್ಟಿ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಮೇಲಾದದು, wheaten bread (is) the best of all.

2, by the dative combined with ಇನ್ನೆ, (ಇನ್ನ or) ಇನ್ನ (ಇನ್ನಾ), 'from' (ಇನ್ನ being another form of ಇನ್ನ, cf. § 282), suffixes of the ablative (or instrumental, see §§ 109 seq.; 352, 4, a), e. g.

a) ಕರಿಯುಬರ್ ಇದ್ದಾರ್ಗಿನ್ನೆ ಕಾಡೊಳ್ಳಿತು, a jungle (is) good to-from a town in which (thero) are envious people, i. e. a jungle (is) better than a town in which envious people are.

b) ಆಕಾಶಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಎತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಭೂಮಿಗಿಂತ ಅಗಲವಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is no height to-from the sky, (there) is no breadth to-from the earth, i. e. (there) is nothing higher than the sky, (there) is nothing broader than the earth. ವಿದ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ, ಬುದ್ಧಿಗಿಂತ ಅನ್ನ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ, intellect (is) far better than science, food (is) far better than intellect. ವಿದ್ಯೆಯು ದ್ರವ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡದು, knowledge (is) greater than wealth. ತಾಮ್ರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಬಂಗಾರವು ತುಟ್ಟಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, gold is dearer than copper. ಸಿಂಹಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹುಲಿಯು ಬಹಳ ಕ್ರೂರವು, the tiger (is) much fiercer than the lion. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅದು ರಮಣೀಯವಾದದ್ದು, that (is) more beautiful than this. ಏನು ಅಪೊಯದವ ಶ್ವಾನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡೆ, he who knows nothing (is) viler than a dog. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅದು ದೊಡ್ಡದು, that (is) larger than this. ಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇಷ್ಟವಾದದು ಯಾವದು, what (is) more dear than knowledge?

c) ತಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿತವರಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಗಿಂತ ಸವಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, (there) are none more beneficial than a mother, (there) is nothing sweeter than sugar. ಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಾಲ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸಾವು ಲೇಸು, death (is) better than a life without honour. ಕತ್ತೆಯ ಕಿವಿ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಕಿವಿಗಿಂತ ಉದ್ದು, the ears of the donkey (are) longer than the ears of the horse. ಬಿಳೇ ಕರಡಿಗಳು ಊದೀ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಕರಡಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ

ವಿರುತ್ತವೆ, white bears are bigger than bears of brown colour. ಅವನು ನನಗಿಂತ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷ ಚಿಕ್ಕವನು, he (is) four years younger than I. ಆ ಬಾವಿಗಿಂತ ಈ ಬಾವಿಯು ಆದಿಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, this well is deeper than that well. ಆ ಹುಡುಗಿಗಿಂತ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಗಿಯು ಜಾಣೆ, your girl (is) more clever than that girl. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣವು ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಧಾತುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವುಳ್ಳದು, iron (is) much more useful than the other metals. ಆಲದ ಬೀಜವು ಕಸಕಸೀ ಕಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಬಹು ಸಣ್ಣದು, the seed of the Banian tree (is) much smaller than poppy-seed. ಹೆಬ್ಬಾವುಗಳು ಉದ್ದದ ಹಾವುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡವು, boas (are) much larger than the other snakes. ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹಾವಿಗಿಂತ ನಾಗರ ಹಾವಿಗೆ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಬಹಳ, cobras have more wrath than the (so-called) vicious snakes. ನಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ತೋಳಗಳು ತುಸು ದೊಡ್ಡವು, wolves (are) a little larger than dogs. ಕುದಿಯ ಹಾಲಿಗಿಂತ ಲೂ ಆಕಳ ಹಾಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಆಡಿನ ಹಾಲು ಮನ್ದವಾಗಿ ಸವಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, the milk of goats is thicker and sweeter than the milk of sheep and the milk of cows. ಪುತ್ರಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲುಬಂಗಾರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲುತೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, (there) is no gold better than pure gold, (there) is no lisping nicer than (that of) children. ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸುಂದರವಾದಂಥ ತೇಜವುಳ್ಳಂಥ ಒಡವೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲಾದ ಸುಂದರನೂ ತೇಜವುಳ್ಳವನೂ (ಸೂರ್ಯನಾದ) ನಾನೇ, of all the beautiful and brilliant things on earth even I (the sun, am) the most beautiful and brilliant. ತಮಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲಾದವರನ್ನು ಸರಿಗಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಒಣಹೆಮ್ಮೆ, the vain pride that wants to make equal to one's self those who are greater than one's self.* ಕೆಲವು ಪಶುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇತರ ಪಶುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, some animals have more understanding than other animals. ಮೂರು ತಾಸುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು, more than three hours. ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ, less than a hundred rupees. ಸಿಂಹಲದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆಗಾಲ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು, the rainy season (is) more (abundant) in Ceylon than with us. ಗುಡ್ಡದೊಳಗಿಲ್ಲಲೂ ಕಲ್ಲ ದಾರಿಯಿಲ್ಲಲೂ ಒಜ್ಜಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕುದುರೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕತ್ತೆಗಳೇ ಬೇಕು, if (it) is necessary to carry burdens over mountains and stony roads, donkeys are more desirable (or useful) than horses.

d) ಬಂಗಾರಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನದು, knowledgo (is) something greater than even gold. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ದೇವರು ದೊಡ್ಡವನು, God (is) greater than all.¹⁾

3, by the ablative and its substitute the instrumental (§ 352, 4, a), e. g.

a) ಕೃಷ್ಣನತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬಲಭದ್ರಂ ಪಿರಿಯಂ, Balabhadra (is) old from Krishna,

¹⁾ It is to be remarked that uneducated people occasionally use such sentences as ವಾಲೀ ಪಾಗೆ ಬಲವನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ, ಪಾಲಿನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸವಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಮುಂಚಿನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ, ಅಯ್ಯಾಲು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ, ಕತ್ತೆಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೋತಿನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಉದ್ದು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. They evidently think that ಅಕ್ಕಿಂತ or ಅಕ್ಕಿಂತ are separate suffixes which require the genitive case.

i. e. older than Krishna. ನಕುಲನತ್ತಣಿಂ ಸಹದೇವಂ ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಯಂ, Sahadôva (is) younger than Nakula. ಅರ್ಜುನನತ್ತಣಿಂ ವಾಸುದೇವನ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, Vâsudôva (is) more excellent than Arjuna. ಆತನತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೀತಂ ಪಟು, this man (is) more clever than that man. See § 349, 8.

b) ಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಂ ಪಿರಿಯಂ ಬಲಭದ್ರಂ, Balabhadra (is) old from Krishna, *i. e.* older than Krishna. ದುರ್ಯೋಧನನಿಂ ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಯಳ್ ದುಶ್ಯಲೆ, Duśśalô (is) younger than Duryôdhana. ಜ್ಞಾನವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾಯವು ಹಾರಿಯೊರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂ ಕಡೆಯೆ, a body without knowledge (is) even worse than a village in ruins. (Cf. the first verse in § 280.)

c) ಇನಿಯನೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲದಿನ್ನಿನಿಯಂ (— ಬೆಲ್ಲದಿನ್ನೆ ಇನಿಯಂ), a (or my) paramour (is) indeed a man sweet from jaggory, *i. e.* sweeter than jaggory. ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ನಿನ್ನೆ ನೀಂ ಮುಂಚಿದಯ್, thou art more excelling than I in respect of war (*i. e.* thou excellost me in war).

d) ಎಮ್ಮಿನ್ನಮ್ ಇಳೆಯೊಳು ನೀವು ಹೀನಮೆ, you (are) mean from us indeed, *i. e.* indeed meaner than we, on earth.

e) ಪೆರಿರನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆವ್ವಂ, a man who says "I am better from others" *i. e.* "better than others". ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯದಿನ್ನ ಮರಣ ಒಳ್ಳೇದು, death (is) better than poverty. ಕಾಗೆಯಿನ್ನ ನೀಲಿ ಹಣ್ಣು ಕವ್ವು, the ripe fruit of the *Eugenia jambolana* (is) blacker than the crow. ತುಚ್ಛಮಾತು ಆಡುವವನು ಹುಚ್ಚನಿನ್ನ ಕಡೆ, a man who utters low words (is) worse than a fool.

f) ತನ್ನಿನ್ನವೂ ಹಿರಿಯನು, a male older from him, *i. e.* older than him (or an elder brother). ತನ್ನಿನ್ನಲೂ ಹಿರಿಯಳು, a female older than her (or an elder sister). (In these two instances the *ವೂ* and *ಲೂ*, 'also', 'even', appear to be redundant.)

4, by the locative (cf. § 350, 2), *e. g.*

a) ತನುಜರೊಳ್ ಚಿಕ್ಕವಂ, in (or among) sons the young one, *i. e.* the youngest son. ದೇವರೊಳ್ ನಿರ್ದೋಷಿಯಾಪ್ತಂ, the fit one among princes (is) the guiltless one, *i. e.* the guiltless one (is) the fittest of princes. ರತ್ನಂಗಳೊಳ್ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯಮ್ ಉತ್ತಮಂ, the ruby (is) the best of precious stones. ತುಲಸಿಗಳೊಳ್ ಕಾರಾಕಳ್ ಪಾಲುಳ್ಳುದು, of cows the black cow has most milk. ವಸ್ತ್ರದೊಳ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳಟ್ಟಿಯೊಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, white cloth (is) the best cloth. ಅವರೊಳ್ ಓಡುವಂ ಕಾಲ್ವೇಗಿ, he who runs (is) the quickest of them.

b) ಎಲ್ಲ ನಾಡುಗಳ ಕುದುರೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಅರಬಿಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ಮೇಲು, Arabian horses (are) the best horses of all countries.

c) ಆವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಪಿಲೆ ಉತ್ತಮ, the brown cow (is) the best of cows. ಹುಡು

ಗರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮನು ಜಾಣನು, Râma (is) the most clever of the boys. ವಜ್ರವು ರತ್ನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದದ್ದು, the diamond (is) the most excellent of precious stones. ಸಿಂಹವು ಎಲ್ಲ ಶ್ವಾಪದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲು ಭಯಂಕರವು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, the lion (is) by far the most formidable of all wild beasts. ಎಲ್ಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಜ್ರವು ಕಠಿಣವಾದದ್ದು, the diamond (is) the hardest of all things. ಆ ಮನೆಯು ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳಿದಿದೆ, that house (is) the oldest of all houses.

5, by the genitive as a substitute of the locative (see § 352, 1, *o*), *e. g.* ಚಾಗಿಗಳ ಬಲ್ಲಹಂ, the best of liberal persons. ಈವರ ದೇವಂ, the most eminent of donors. ರಸಿಕರ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ, the most splendid of the witty.

XXVI. On Syntax.

344. The ancient Kannada grammars which the author of the present grammar has consulted, do not use a particular word to express syntax or the construction of sentences; however the Samskr̥ita term vākya-vinyāsa which expresses it, may be adopted.

Regarding the construction of a sentence (vākya) kāraka, *i. e.* the relation of the noun to the verb, is to be considered. Kêśava says that kāraka is on account of the verb (kriyānimitta), and that the case terminations (nāma-vibhaktis) are suffixed by the power of kāraka (kārakavaśādīm). (Regarding kāraka see §§ 253, 2; 357, 1. 2, *a*). *Cf.* also § 354, 3, *a*.

There are six such kārakas or relations, *viz.*

1, kartri, the doer of an action, the active noun, the agent (*cf.* § 150), used in connection with a transitive or active verb (sakarmaka) or if expressing the agent's circumstances or state, in connection with an intransitive (akarmaka, see § 148). It stands in the nominative case and is the subject of the verb (*cf.* §§ 347, 1; 357, 2).

2, karma, the object on which the action of the kartri falls, *i. e.* the idea expressed by the accusative case.

3, karaṇa, the instrument, *i. e.* the idea expressed by the instrumental case.

4, sampradāna, the recipient of the object of giving or of the gift, *i. e.* the idea expressed by the dative case.

5, apādāna, ablation, *i. e.* departure or removal from a fixed point, coming from, *i. e.* the idea expressed by the ablative case.

6, *adhikaraṇa*, location, place of the action or state of the agent, *i. e.* the idea expressed by the locative case.

The idea of the genitive case is not considered a *kāraka*, because it expresses the relation of two nouns to each other (*sambandhārtha*), but not the relation of a noun and verb (§ 351).

345. The nominative (*cf.* 352, *a, b*) considered by itself expresses

1, *linga*, *i. e.* specification, *e. g.* ಚನ್ನಂ, ಇನ್ನಂ, ಮನುಷ್ಯಂ, ಗೋಮಿನಿ, ಕಾಮಿನಿ, ಆನೆ, ಕುದುರೆ, ಮರಂ, ಗಿಡು, ಪಕ್ಕಿ, ಮಿಗಂ;

2, *artha*, *bhāva*, *i. e.* sort or kind, state of being, *e. g.* ನಿಡಿಯಂ, ಗುಜ್ಜಂ, ಕೆಂಚಂ, ಕರಿಯಂ, ಅಸಿಯಂ, ಇನಿಯಂ;

3, *vačana*, *vačanamātra*, *gaṇanā*, *i. e.* (mere grammatical) number, numeration, *e. g.* ಒನ್ನು, ಎರಡು, ಮೂರು, ಒವರ್, ಇವರ್, ಮೂವರ್;

4, *sambōdhanā*, *abhimukhikaraṇa*, *i. e.* addressing (see § 140), *e. g.* ದೇವ! ಸರ್ವೇಶ! ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ!

When it becomes the agent or subject (*kartrī*), simple sentences formed by it are *e. g.* the following:— ದೇವನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, the king (is) good. ಪಾಲೆ ಬಿಳಿದು, milk (is) white. ಅವಂ ವಿಮಲಮತಿ, he (is) pure-minded. ನೀಂ ಕಾಮಂ, thou (art) Kāma. ಆಂ ನನ್ನಿ, I (am) Nandi. ತಾನ್ ಅವಂ, it (is) he. ಇವರ್ ಪುರುಷರ್, these (aro) males. ಅವರ್ ಪೆಣ್ಣಿರ್, those (aro) females. ನೇಸರೊ ಮೂಡಿದುದು, the sun rose. ಒವರ್ ಬನ್ನಂ, one man came. ಇವರ್ ನುಡಿದರ್, two persons spoke. ದೇವಂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದಂ, the king was pleased. ಅವಂ ಕೊಂದಂ, he killed. ಅವರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕಿ, let them make! ಸರ್ವೇಶ, ಕೇಳ್, hoar, O paramount lord!

It is to be remarked that when the subject is a personal pronoun, it is often omitted, as it is contained in the personal terminations of the verb (see § 193 *seq.*), *e. g.* ಇರ್ದಪೆಂ, ಇದ್ದೇನೆ, ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ, I am; ಬನ್ನಪಂ, ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ, he comes; ಪೋದಯ್, ಹೋದೆ, ಹೋದಿ, thou wentest; ನುಡಿದಳ್, ನುಡಿದಳು, she uttered; ನಡೆದರ್, ನಡೆದರು, they walked.

346. In sentences in which the accusative or object (*karma*, *cf.* § 352, *a, b* *seq.*; *a, b. a, b*), *i. e.* the case of things (*vastu*), etc. on which the action of the verb falls, occurs, the things, etc. may be said to be:—

1, *ishṭa*, *i. e.* wished for, *e. g.* ನೇವಳಮಂ ತೆಗೆದಂ, he took the nocklace; ತುಡಿಗೆಯಂ ತೊಟ್ಟಂ, he put on the ornament; ಪೂವಂ ಮುಡಿದಂ, he set flowers in the hair.

In such a case also a double accusative (dvikarma) uses to take place, *e. g.* ಗುರುವಂ ಜ್ಞಾನಮಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಣ್ಡಂ, he asked wisdom of the guru; ದಾನಿಯಂ ದಾನಮಂ ಬೇಡಿದಂ, he begged a gift of the liberal man; ಕುರುಪತಿಯಂ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಬೇಡಿದಂ ಧರೆಯರೆಯಂ, Vishnu asked the king of the Kurus for the half of (his) land; ಪಶುವಂ ಪಾಲಂ ಕಡಿಸಿದಂ, he extracted milk from the cow; ಅವ ಗಳಂ ಭಕ್ತರಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he made them devotees.

Regarding a double accusative with causal verbs the following sentences may be adduced:—ಅರಸಂ ಭೃತ್ಯನನ್ ಊರನ್ ಅಯ್ದಿಸಿದಂ, the king caused (his) servant to go to the town; ಗೋವಳಂ ತುಲಿಗಳಂ ಮನೆಯಂ ಪುಗಿಸಿದಂ, the cowherd caused the cows to enter the house; ಜೋದನ್ ಅರಸನನ್ ಆನೆಯನ್ ಎಲಿಸಿದಂ, the driver caused the king to mount the elephant; ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯನಂ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮನ್ ಓದಿಸಿದಂ, the teacher caused (his) disciple to read the grammar (see § 149 *seq.*).

2, anishṭa, *i. e.* not wished for, *e. g.* ಪಾವಂ ದಾಣೈದಂ, he crossed a snake.

3, nivartya, *i. e.* to be produced (as something new), *e. g.* ಮನೆಯಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he built a house; ಕಾವ್ಯಮಂ ಪೇಲ್ಪಿದಂ, he told a poem.

4, vikārya, *i. e.* to be transformed, *e. g.* ಪಲುವಂ ಕಡಿದಂ, he cut down the forest; ಕಾಯಂ ಪೋಲ್ಪಿದಂ, he split the fruit.

5, prāpya, *i. e.* to be reached or arrived at, *e. g.* ಊರನ್ ಅಯ್ದಿದಂ, he reached the town; ಮರನಂ ಸಾದಂ, he approached the tree.

6, vaishayika, *i. e.* to be observed by the senses, *e. g.* ನೇಸಲಿಂ ನೋಡಿದಂ, he saw the sun; ಗೀತಮಂ ಕೇಳ್ವಂ, he heard a song; ಪೂವಂ ಮೂಸಿದಂ, he smelt a flower; ಅವನಂ ನೋಡಿದಂ, he saw him.

7, kāla, *i. e.* relating to time (*cf.* § 348, 29), *e. g.* ಅಲಿದಿಂಗಳಂ ತಳ್ಳಿದಂ, he lingered six months; ತ್ರಿರಾತ್ರಮನ್ ಇದಂ, he remained three nights; ಜಾವಮಂ ತೊಲಿಲ್ಪಂ, he wandered about a night-watch; ಮಾಸಮಂ (ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮನ್) ಓದಿದಂ, he studied (grammar) for a month.

8, adhva, *i. e.* relating to space, *e. g.* ಅರೆಗಾವುದಮಂ ಪರಿದಂ, he ran half a league; ಮೂಗಾವುದಮಂ ನಡೆದಂ, he walked three leagues.

347. In sentences in which the instrumental case (karaṇa, *cf.* § 352, 2, b. 3, 4, a, 4, b) is used, the following specific meanings are considered to be expressed by it:—

karaṇa, *i. e.* an instrument, *e. g.* ಕೊಡಲಿಯಿಂ ಕಡಿದಂ, he cut with.

an axe; ಗದೆಯಿಂ ಮೋದಿದಂ, he struck with a club; ಕಣ್ಣಿಂ ನೋಡಿದಂ, he saw with (his) eyes; ಕುಡುಗೋಲಿಂ ಕೊಯ್ದಂ, the cut off with a sickle.

2, *hētu*, *i. e.* cause, instrumentality, means, *e. g.* ಓಲಗದಿಂ ಪಡೆದಂ, he obtained through service; ತಗಹಿಂ ಸಿಲ್ಕಿದಂ, he was impeded by an obstacle; ದೈವದಿಂ ಬಟ್ಟಿಂ, he lived by fate; ಧನದಿಂ ಕುಲಂ, by wealth high station (is acquired); ಬಿಜ್ಜೆಯಿಂ ಜಸಂ, by learning fame (is acquired); ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂ ಮೋಕ್ಷಂ, by the knowledge of truth final liberation (is obtained).

To this class of sentences may be added the following instances with causative verbs taken from the *Śābdānuśāsana*:—ಪುರೋಹಿತನ್ ಅರಸನಿಂ ದಾನಮಂ ಕುಡಿಸಿದಂ, the domestic priest had a gift given by the king; ಅರಸಂ ಗವುಡನಿಂ ಮೊಲನನ್ ಉಲಿಸಿದಂ, the king had the field ploughed by the *gavudā*; ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯನಿಂ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮನ್ ಓದಿಸಿದಂ, the teacher had the grammar read by (his) pupil.

3, *saṃyōga*, *i. e.* association, *e. g.* ಸಂಗಡದಿಂ ಬಂದಂ, he came in company (*Śābdamanidarpana*); ಮಗನಿಂ ಕೂಡಿ ಬಂದಂ, he came accompanied by (his) son; ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯಿಂ ಬೆರಸಿ ಹರಿಯೊಪ್ಪಿದನು, Hari shone joined by Lakshmi; ಉಮೆಯಿಂ ಸಂಗಡಿಸಿ ಮೆರಿದಿದಂ ಪೆರಿದಲೆಯಂ, he on whose forehead is a crescent (*i. e.* Śiva) assumed an ostentatious appearance accompanied by Umā (*Śābdānuśāsana*).

4, *upādāna*, *i. e.* material cause (*cf.* § 350, 9), *e. g.* ಮರದಿಂ ಮಾಡಾ ನೆಯಂ, make an elephant of wood!

5, *siddhi*, *i. e.* accomplishment (within a time, within a distance), *e. g.* ಮಾಸದಿಂ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಂ ಪೂರ್ಣಮಾಯಿತು, the grammar became complete within a month; ಬರಿಸದಿಂ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಂ ಮುಗಿದುದು, the treaty was finished in the rainy season; ಕ್ರೋಶದಿಂ ವೇದವನ್ ಓದಿದಂ, he read the *vēda* within a cos; ಗಾವುದದಿಂ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಮಂ ಪರಿಸಿದಂ, he recited the treatise in the course of a league (*Śābdānuśāsana*).

6, *bhēda*, *prakāra*, *i. e.* speciality, particular sign or mark, *e. g.* ಕಣ್ಣಿಂ ಕುರುಡಂ, he (is) blind of (both his) eyes; ಕಾಲಿಂ ಕುಣ್ಣಂ, he (is) lame in (his) legs; ಕೆಯ್ಯಿಂ ಮೋಟಂ, he (is) deprived of a forearm; ಜಾತಿಯಿಂ ಪಾವಂ, he (is) a *Brāhmaṇa* as to (his) caste; ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಿನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, he (is) good as to (his) nature (*Śābdānuśāsana*).

7, (*vidhi*, *i. e.* manner, *e. g.* ತ್ವರೆಯಿನ್ದ ನಡೆದನು, he walked in a quick manner; ಚಂದ್ರಿಯಿನ್ದ ಓದಿದನು, he read in a beautiful manner, ಜಾಣ್ಮೆಯಿನ್ದ ಮಾಡಿದನು, he did in a skillful manner).

ತಾಡಿದನು, he spoke in a clever manner). *Cf.* adverbs expressed by the instrumental in § 281.

8, itthambhūtalakṣhaṇa, a so circumstanced characteristic mark, characterised in such manner, characterised by, *e. g.* ಕಮಣ್ಡಲುವಿಂ ಛಾತ್ರನಂ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, he discerned the pupil by the (characteristic) water-pot; ಚೆಣ್ಣಿಕೆಯಿಂ ವಟುವನ್ ಅರಿದಂ, he knew the boy by the tuft of hair (Śābdānuśāsana).

9, kartri (*cf.* § 344), *i. e.* the efficient cause of a thing (in the so-called passive, § 315), *e. g.* ಪದಕಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯಿಂ ಮಾಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟುದು, the breast-ornament was made by the goldsmith; ಕಾವ್ಯಮ್ ಎನ್ನಿಂ ಪೇಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟುದು, the poem was told by me.

In such a case also instances with a double instrumental case occur, *e. g.* ಅರಸನಿಂ ಬಾನಸಿಗನಿನ್ ಅನ್ನಂ ಮಾಡಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟುದು, by the king rice was caused to be made by the cook; ಹರಿಯಿನ್ನರ್ಜುನನಿಂ ಕರ್ಣಂ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಸಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಂ, by Hari Karna was caused to be killed by Arjuna.

348. In sentences in which the dative case (sampradāna, *cf.* § 352, 2 *c.* 5, *a.* 5, *b.* 5, *c.*) is used, the following specific meanings are considered to be expressed by it:—

1, sampradāna, *i. e.* (simple) bestowing, *e. g.* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಂಗೆ ಗೋವಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, he gave a cow to the Brāhmaṇa; ಯತಿಗೆ ಭಿಕ್ಷಮನ್ ಇಕ್ಕಿದಂ, he gave alms to the religious mendicant; ಬಸದಿಗೆ ಪೂಮಾಲೆಯನ್ ಇತ್ತಂ, he gave a garland of flowers to the temple.

2, ruṇi, *i. e.* being pleasurable or palatable, *e. g.* ಕೂಸಿಂಗೆ ಲಡ್ಡುಗೆಯಲ್ಪಿ, sweet-meat balls (are) agreeable to the taste of a child; ಬೆನಕಂಗುಣ್ಣಲಿಗೆ ಯಲ್ಪಿ, rice-cakes (are) agreeable to the taste of Gaṇṇēśa. ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕಂಗೆ ಧರ್ಮಂ ರುಚಿಯಕ್ಕಂ, alms-giving is a pleasure to the pious man.

3, īrshā, *i. e.* jealousy, *e. g.* ಕವಿಗೆ ಕವಿ ಮುನಿವಂ, a poet uses to be displeased with a poet; ಕುಜನಂ ಸುಜನಂಗೆ ಸಯ್ಪಿಸಂ, a bad man cannot bear a good man.

4, matsara, *i. e.* envy, *e. g.* ಸವತಿಗೆ ಸವತಿ ಪುರುಡಿಪಳ್, a rival wife uses to envy a rival wife; ಬಿರುದರ್ಗೆ ಬಿರುದರ್ ಸೆಣಿಸುವರ್, men of distinction use to envy men of distinction.

5, hita, *i. e.* suitableness, etc. (the Śābdānuśāsana has iṣṭa, *i. e.* desirableness), *e. g.* ಪಶುವಿಗೆ ತೃಣಂ ಹಿತಂ, grass (is) good for cows; ರೋಗಿ ಗೌಷಧಂ ಹಿತಂ, medicine (is) fit for a sick person; ಯಾಜ್ಞಿಕಂಗೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಗಮ್ ಇಷ್ಟಂ, heaven (is) an object of desire for the sacrificer.

6, bhīti, *i. e.* fear (*cf.* § 340, 2), *e. g.* ಪಾಪಕ್ಕಂಜುಗುಂ ತಕ್ಕಂ, a good person fears sin; ಪುಲಿಗಳ್ಳುಗುಂ ಪಿಡಿ, a female elephant fears tigers.

7, unnati, ādhikya, (gurutva), *i. e.* greatness, superiority (ago, in comparison, *cf.* §§ 343, 1. 2; 349, 8; 352, 2, c), *e. g.* ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೀತನ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, this man (is) greater than all (or the greatest of all); ಮೇರುವಿಂಗೀತನ್ ಅರ್ಗಲಂ, this man (is) higher than Mēru; ಹರಿಗೆ ಹರನ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, Hara (is) greater than Hari; [ಒನ್ನಕ್ಕೊನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯವಪ್ಪ ಮೀನು, (various) fishes of which one is larger than the other; ಶೂದ್ರರಿಗೆ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಪೂಜ್ಯರು, Brāhmanas (are) more respectable than Śūdras; ಕಾಗೆಗೆ ನೀಲಿ ಹಣ್ಣು ಕಪ್ಪು, the ripe fruit of *Eugenia jambolana* (is) blacker than a crow; ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಯನು, Krishna (is) younger than Rāma].

8, svasti, *i. e.* well-wish, *e. g.* ಸಮನಿಸುಗೆ ಜಗಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಿಯುಮ್ ಅಭೀಷ್ಟಂ, ಕ್ಷೇಮವೃತ್ತಿ, ಕುಶಲಂ, ಭಾವುಕಂ (Nṅv. ಭವ್ಯಂ), ಶ್ರೇಯಂ, ಶಿವಂ, ಶುಭಂ, ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ, ಮಂಗಳಂ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಂ (a quotation of Kêśava from Nāgavarman's nighantū, our MS. p. 105), may everywhere accrue to the world desired objects, a state of well-being, happiness, prosperity, bliss, luck, joy, auspiciousness (and) good fortune.

9, svabhāva, *i. e.* natural disposition, nature, *e. g.* ಸಿಂಹಕ್ಕೆ ಶೌರ್ಯಂ, to the lion (is) valour (*i. e.* the lion possesses valour); ಕಪಿಗೆ ಚಪಲತೆ, the monkey possesses agility.

10, hētu, *i. e.* cause (*cf.* § 349, c), *e. g.* ಸಿರಿಗುದ್ಯೋಗಂ, by wealth offices (are obtained); ಮಲಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಲ್, clouds (are the cause) of rain.

11, namaskāra, *i. e.* obeisance, *e. g.* ದೇವರ್ಗೆ ಪೊಡಮಟ್ಟಂ, he made obeisance to the king; ಗುರುವಿಗೆಜಿಗಿದಂ, he made obeisance to the guru; ಜಿನಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದಂ, he made obeisance to the Jina.

12, prānyanādarasmarāṇa, *i. e.* contemptuous thought concerning, or contemptuous mentioning of, beings, *e. g.* ಮಾನಸರಂ ಪುಲೈ ಕಷ್ಟಮಾಗೆ ನೆನೆವಂ, when misery happens (to him), he will count men (but) straw; ಸಿರಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟಮಾಗೆ ನುಡಿವಂ, when misery happens (to him), he will speak against the goddess of fortune (Śābdamanidarpaṇa); ಅವನನ್ ಆತಂ ತೃಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಗೆದಂ, he counted him (but) straw; ಖಲನಂ ಸೌಮಿತ್ರಿ ಪುಲಿತ ಕವಡೆಗೆ ಬಗೆದಂ, Sāumitri (*i. e.* Lakshmana) counted the rogue (but) a worm-eaten cowrie; ನೀನ್ ಆತನನ್ ಒನ್ನಡಕೆಗೆ ಬಗೆದಯ್, thou countedst him (but) an areca nut (Śābdanuśāsana).

In such sentences also a double accusative may be used, *e. g.* ಅವನನ್

ಆತಂ ತೃಣಮಂ ಬಗೆದಂ, he counted him (but) straw; ಅವನಂ ಪುಲ್ಲಂ ತಿಳಿದಂ, he regarded him as (mere) straw.

13, anishta, i. e. hatred, dislike, undesirableness, e. g. ಆತಂಗೆ ವಿಷ ಮನ್ ಇಕ್ಕಿದಂ, he poisoned him; ಆತಂಗೆ ಕತ್ತಿಯಂ ಮಸೆದಂ, he whotted (his) sword against him; ಮುಲ್ಲಂಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳಿತಲ್ಪು ವಜ್ರಮುಷ್ಟಿ, the vajramushṭi-weapon (is) noxious to wrestlers; ಲೋಕಕ್ಕನಿಷ್ಟಂ ಬದಿಂ, famine (is) disagreeable to the world.

14, sādriṣya, i. e. similarity, e. g. ಆತಂಗೀತಂ ತಕ್ಕಂ, this man (is) as deserving as that man; ಐರಾವತಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಪ್ರತೀಕನ್ ಓರಗೆ, the (elephant) Supratika (is) equal to the (elephant) Airāvata; ಗೋವಿಗೆ ಗವಯಂ ಸದೃಶಂ, the (ox) Gayal likens a cow; ಚಂದ್ರಂಗೆ ಸಮಾನಂ ಮುಖಂ, a face (is) like the moon.

15, pratīdhi, i. e. substitution, the being put or coming in the place of another, e. g. ಜೇನ ತುಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಸಲ್ವದು, for honey sugar may be used; ಆ ಕಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೇ ಕಬ್ಬಮ್ ಆಯಿತು, for that poetical composition this poetical composition has been substituted; ಪುಷ್ಕರಕ್ಕೆ ರಣ್ಣಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ, costus is used instead of Ricinus.

16, iṣṭa, i. e. love, e. g. ಭಕ್ತಂಗೆ ವರಮನ್ ಇತ್ತಂ, he gave a boon to the devotee; ಕೆಳೆಯಂಗೆ ಸಂತಸಮಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he made (his) friend glad.

17, prati, i. e. regard, with regard to, as to, e. g.

ಸುಡಿಗಲ್ಲಂ ಸಲ್ಲದ ಕ

ನ್ನಡದೊಳ್ ಜತ್ತಾಣಮುಂ ಬೆದಣ್ಣೆಯುಮ್ ಎನ್ನೀ |

ಗಡಿನ ನೆಗಟ್ಟಿಯ ಕಬ್ಬದೊಳ್

ಒಡಮ್ಪಡಂ ಮಾಡಿದರ್ ಪುರಾತನಕವಿಗಳ್ || that in Kannaḍa which (according to the opinion of some) is wholly insufficient with regard to (its) words, (there is) jattāṇa and bēḍaṇṇē, the ancient poets have proved by (their) renowned poetical works that now still exist. See § 284 (under dative ಕುಲಕಂ ಚಲಕ್ಕಂ); § 287, under 2 (ಎರಡು ಸಮಾಸಪದಕ್ಕಂ); § 287, under 3 (ಎರಡು ಮೆಯ್ಯಂ). Cf. § 302, 4.

18, (gamana, i. e. going to, the point toward which movement is directed, e. g. ಅವನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋದನು, he went to the town; ನದಿಗಳು ಸಮುದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತವೆ, rivers flow into the sea; ರಾಮನು ವನಕ್ಕೆ ನಡಿದನು, Rāma walked to the forest).

19, [arghya, i. e. price or exchange, e. g. ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನು, I gave this for ten rupees; ದುಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಪಂಚೇರು, five sērs for a dudḍu;

ಅಫೀಮು ಬಹಳ ತುಟ್ಟ, ಎಲಿಫಿಣ್ಣು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸೇರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, opium (is) very dear, one sér is sold for seven or eight rupees; ಎಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ, for how much will you give (it)? ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, I will give (it) for two rupees]. Cf. § 302, 7.

20, (mâtra, *i. e.* mereness, the one thing and no more, *e. g.* ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಅರಸನು, a king only as to name; ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಜಾಣನು, a wise man only as to words; cf. § 352, 4, b).

21, (dikku, *i. e.* direction, *e. g.* ಧಾರವಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಉತ್ತರ, Belgaum (is) to the north of Dharwar; cf. § 352, 4, a. 3).

22, [dûra, *i. e.* distance, *e. g.* ಧಾರವಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಹದಿನಾಟು ಹರದಾರಿ ಅದೆ, Belgaum is sixteen haradâris from Dharwar; ಈವೂರಿಗೆ ಆವೂರು ಹರದಾರಿ, that village (is) three miles from this village; ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೂ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ, what (is) the distance between Bangalore and Mysore? cf. § 352, 4, a. 4].

23, śakti, *i. e.* power, *e. g.* ಮಲ್ಲಂಗಿ ಮಲ್ಲಂ ಶಕ್ತಂ, a wrestler (is) a match for a wrestler; ಆತಂಗೀತಂ ಸಮರ್ಥಂ, this man is able to mate with that man (Śabdānuśāsana).

24, asūyê, *i. e.* detraction, *e. g.* ಧರ್ಮಂಗಿ ಕೌರವನ್ ಅಸೂಯೆಗೆಯ್ವಂ, the Kaurava takes away from the reputation of Dharma; ರಾಮಂಗಿ ರಾವಣಂ ದೋಷವನ್ ಆರೋಪಿಸಿದಂ, Râvana ascribes vice to Râma (Śabdānuśāsana).

25, drôha, *i. e.* mischief, *e. g.* ಅರಸಂಗೀತಂ ದ್ರೋಹಿ, this man (is) a traitor to the king; ಒಡೆಯಂಗಪಕಾರಿ ದಾಸೇರಂ, the servant does ill to (his) master (Śabdānuśāsana).

26, svâhâ, svadhâ, vashatkāra, *i. e.* the three ritual invocations of hail and prayer, *e. g.* ಅಗ್ನಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಹಾಕಾರಂ, hail to Agni! ಪಿತೃಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಧಾಕಾರಂ, benison to the manes! ಇಂದ್ರಂಗಿ ವಷಟ್ಕಾರಂ, vashat to Indra! (Śabdānuśāsana).

27, tâdārthya, *i. e.* sako, purpose, material cause, *e. g.* ಮೋಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ತತ್ತ್ವ ಜ್ಞಾನಂ, for final liberation knowledge of the truth (is necessary); ಕುಣ್ಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿನ್ನಂ, for an earring gold (is taken); ತೇರ್ಗಿ ಮರಂ, for a chariot wood (is required); ಅವಘಾತಕ್ಕೊನಕೆ, for pounding a postle (is required) (Śabdānuśāsana).

28, utpâta, *i. e.* portents, *e. g.* ಬಿಡಿಕ್ಕೆ (lit. regarding famine) ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಚು, white flashes of lightning (portend) famine; ಲೋಕನಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಪ್ಪೆಯ ಚಣ್ಣೆಕೆ, frogs' tufts (portend) the ruin of the world; ಬಿಡಿಬಿಸಿಲೆ ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಂಚು, red flashes of lightning (portend) excessive heat of the sun (Śabdānuśāsana).

29, [ಕಾಲ, *i. e.* time (*cf.* § 302, 2. 7; 303, 1, *a*; § 346, 7; § 352, 4, *a*. 5, *c*), *e. g.* ಇನ್ನಿ ಗೆ, to-day; ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ, in the evening; ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ, for two years; ಬರುವ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ, next month; ಏಳು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ, at seven o'clock].

30, (ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ, *i. e.* deserving state, *e. g.* ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕವನು, he who deserves honour; ತರಹರಿಸಲಾರದವಳು ಮರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರಳು, she who cannot bear patiently deserves death).

31, (ಭೇದ, *i. e.* difference, *e. g.* ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಬಹು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆ, (there is) a great difference betwixt this and that; *cf.* § 352, 4, *a*. 2).

32, (ಕಾರಣ, *i. e.* cause, purpose, end, see §§ 302, 7; 352, 4, *a*. 11; *e. g.* ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೆ, why didst thou come? ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೆನು, I came on business; ನೋಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದೆನು, I went to see).

Remarks.

1, In § 316 it is stated that 'to have', 'to possess' is expressed by ಉಳ್, etc. preceded by the dative case.

2, Regarding adverbs used with the dative see § 282 under dative.

3, Some verbs are often used with the dative, *e. g.* ಸೂರ್ಯನಿಂ ನಮಗೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಬಿಸಲು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, from the sun we get light and heat; ಸಭ್ಯ ಅಕಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಬಡೆಯನು ಬಡವನಿದ್ದದ್ದಾನೆ ನನಗೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಮ್ಮಾ ಮೇವು ದೊರಕುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿತು, the tame cow said "because my master is poor, I do not get sufficient food to fill my stomach". ನನಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು, I found (it). ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದು, I know not. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹುಚ್ಚು ಹಿಡಿಯಿತು, he went mad.

349. In sentences in which the ablative case (*apâdâna*, *cf.* § 352, 2, *d*. 4, *a*) is used, the following specific meanings are considered to be expressed by it: —

1, *apâdâna*, *i. e.* (simple) separation from, coming from, going away from, *e. g.* ಮರದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಪಣ್ಣುದಿರ್ದುವು, ripe fruits fell from the tree; ಗಿರಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಕಲ್ಲುರುಳ್ಳುವು, stones rolled down from the mountain; ಕೆಲೆಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬಂದಂ, he came from the tank; ಓಡುವ ಕುದುರೆಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬಿದ್ದಿಂ, he fell from (his) horse which was running; ಪರಿವ ಬಣ್ಣಿಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ನುರುಳ್ಳಂ, he rolled from the cart which was moving rapidly; ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯನತ್ತಣಿಂ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಯಾದಂ, he hid himself from the teacher; ಗುರುಗಳತ್ತಣಿಂ ಕೆಲವೊಕ್ಕಂ, he went out of the way of the guru; ಮುಗಿಲತ್ತಣಿಂ ಮಿಂಚು ಮಿಂಚಿತು, a flash of lightning flashed from the cloud.

2, *bhaya*, *i. e.* fear (*cf.* § 348, 6; § 352, 4, *a*. 6), *e. g.* ಅರಸನತ್ತಣಿಂ ದಾಡಿ ಬಂದುದು, an inroad arose from the king; ಪುಲಿಯತ್ತಣಿನ್ನಂಜಿದಂ, he was afraid

of the tiger; ಪುಲಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಭೀತಿ, fear (proceeding) from a tiger; ಪಾಪದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಪೆಳೆಯಿ, anxiety (coming) from sin.

3, svikāra, *i. e.* adoption, making one's own, (acquiring for one's self), *e. g.* ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಮ್ ಆದುದು, from (his) king the achievement (of his object) was got; ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯನತ್ತಣಿಂ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ ಇರ್ಕುಳಿಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, he acquired knowledge from (his) teacher.

4, īṣṭa, *i. e.* agreeableness, pleasure (*cf.* § 352, 4, *a.* 7), *e. g.* ರಮ್ಯೆಯ ತ್ತಣಿಂ ಸುಖಂ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಸಿದುದು, from Rambhē pleasure was obtained; ಪಾಪದತ್ತಣಿಂ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಂ, he saved from sin; ಬವಿದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಸಲಹಿದಂ, he saved from famine.

5, anīṣṭa, *i. e.* disagreeableness (*cf.* § 352, 4, *a.* 8), *e. g.* ಪಗೆಯತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬನ್ಧನಂ ಬನ್ನದು, imprisonment came from the enemy; ಪಾಪದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಮೋಹಿಸಿದಂ, he suffered bewilderment from sin.

6, hētu, *i. e.* cause, means, *e. g.* ಉದ್ಯೋಗದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಸಿರಿ ಬನ್ನದು, wealth came from office. *Cf.* § 348, 10; § 352, 4, *a.* 9.

7, udaya, *i. e.* springing from, originating (*cf.* § 352, 4, *a.* 10), *e. g.* ಸದ್ವಂಶದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he sprang from a good family; ಹಿಮವತ್ಪರ್ವತದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಗಂಗೆ ಪುಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು, the Ganges rose from the Ilīmavat mountain; ಬೀಜದತ್ತಣಿನ್ದಂ ಕುರಮ್ ಆದುದು, the sprout arose from the seed; ಶೃಂಗದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಶರಮ್ ಆದುದು, the water proceeded from the top of the mountain.

8, gurutva, p̄ermē, *i. e.* dignity, age (in comparison), *e. g.* ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬಲಭದ್ರಂ ಪಿರಿಯಂ, Balabhadra (is) older than Kṛishṇa; ಅರ್ಜುನನತ್ತಣಿಂ ವಾಸುದೇವನ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ, Vāsudēva (is) more excellent than Arjuna; ನಕುಲನತ್ತಣಿಂ ಸಹದೇವಂ ಕಿರಿಯಂ, Sahadēva (is) younger than Nakula; ಆತನತ್ತಣಿನ್ದೀತಂ ಪಟು, this man (is) smarter than that man. *Cf.* §§ 348, 2, *a.*; 348, 8; 348, 7; 350, 2, *a-c.*

350. In sentences in which the locative case (adhikarāṇa, ādhāra, *cf.* § 352, 8, 5, *c.* 6, *a.*) is used, the following specific meanings are considered to be expressed by it:—

1, adhikarāṇa, ādhāra, *i. e.* (simple) relation to site, place, *e. g.* ಪಾಸಿನೊಳ್ ನಿದ್ರೆಗೆಯ್ದಂ, he slept on the bed; ಪಯಿಗೋಲೊಳ್ ಕುಳ್ಳಿದಂ, he sat down in the basket-boat; ಮನ್ನಿರದೊಳ್ ತುಡುಗು, the cows (are) in the house; ಮರದ ಹರಿಯಾಣದೊಳ್ ಉಣ್ಣಂ, he ate from a plate of wood; ಬಿಮ್ಮದೊಳ್ ತೇಜಂ, (there is) splendour in the disk of the sun; ಅಲರೊಳ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳು, (there is) white colour in the flower; ತಾವರೆಯೊಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he was born in a lotus (or sprung from a lotus); [ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾನೆ, he is in the

house; ಅಡವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ನವನ್ನಟ್ಟರು, they cooked rice in the jungle; ಮೆಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸುವದೆ, (there) is strength in (his) body].

2, nirdhâraṇa, *i. e.* specifying one out of many (comparison, see § 343, 4. 5; § 352, 1, c).

a) as to quality (*guṇa*), *e. g.* ದೇವರೊಳ್ ನಿರ್ದೋಷಿಯಾಪ್ಪಂ, a fit one among princes (or the fittest one of princes is) the guiltless one; ರತ್ನಂಗಳೊಳ್ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯಮ್ ಉತ್ತಮಂ, among jewels the ruby (is) precious; ತುಲುಗಲೊಳ್ ಕಾರಾಕಳ್ ಪಾಲುಳ್ಳುದು, among cows the black cow (is) that which has (most) milk; ವಸ್ತ್ರದೊಳ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳೆಟ್ಟೆಯೊಳ್ಳಿತ್ತು, among cloth white cloth (is) good;

b) as to action or being (*kriyā*), *e. g.* ಪರಿಕಾರಿರೊಳ್ ಈತಂ ಕಾಲ್ವಲ್ಲಿದಂ, among the runners this man (is) a strong-footed one (or this man is the most strong-footed one of the runners); ಕಾದುವರೊಳ್ ಈತಂ ಮೆಯ್ಯಲಿ, among those who fight this man (is) a strong-bodied one; ಅವರೊಳ್ ಓಡುವಂ ಕಾಲ್ವೇರಿ, among them he who runs (is) a swift-footed one; ಪಣ್ಣೊಳ್ ಬೀಳ್ವುದು ತನಿವಣ್, among ripe fruits that which drops (from the tree is) a mature fruit (or the most mature fruit of ripe fruits is that which drops from the tree);

c) as to race (*jāti*), *e. g.* ಮಾನವರೊಳ್ ಪುರುಷರ್ ಉತ್ತಮರ್, among men males (are) chiefs (or males are the most eminent of men); ಪುರುಷರೊಳ್ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯರ್ ಶೂರರ್, among males Kshatriyas (are) valiant men.

3, dravya, *i. e.* a fit object (considered by itself), *e. g.* ಇವರೊಳ್ ಈತನ್ ಎಮ್ಮಾತಂ, among these persons this one (is) ours; ಅವರೊಳ್ ಆತಂ ಕಲಿ, among those persons this one (is) the hero (Śabdānuśāsana).

4, pūjyasādhunipuna, *i. e.* the introduction of persons who are good to praiseworthy people or are skilful in praiseworthy things, *e. g.* ತಾಯೊಳ್ ಸಾಧು, (he is) kind to (his) mother; ತಾಯೊಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, (he is) good to (his) mother; ಗುರುವಿನೊಳ್ ಸಹಜಂ, (he is) true to (his) guru; ಪೂಜೆಯೊಳ್ ಜಾಣಂ, (he is) proficient in adoration; ಚಿತ್ರದೊಳ್ ಕುಶಲಂ, (he is) expert in (drawing) pictures (Śabdānuśāsana).

5, vishaya, *i. e.* a peculiar province or place, *e. g.* ಕಿವಿಯೊಳ್ ಪರ್ಚಿದಂ, he whispered in the ear; ಮೊಗದೊಳ್ ನೇಲ್ದಂ, he was suspended by (his) mouth [o. r. — ಮೆಲ್ದಂ, he chewed with (his) mouth].

6, vyāpaka, *i. e.* inherent property or substance (*cf.* No. 1), *e. g.* ಪೂವಿನೊಳ್ ಕಮ್ಮು, (there is) fragrance in flowers; ಕರ್ವಿನೊಳ್ ರಸಂ, (there is) taste in flowers.

is) juice in the sugar-cane; ಎಳ್ಳೊಳ್ ಎಣ್ಣೆ, (there is) oil in the oil-plant; ಪಾಲೊಳ್ ಮಧುರಂ, (there is) sweetness in milk.

7, vyavahāra, *i.e.* engaging in, conduct or action in, *e.g.* ತಪದೊಳ್ ನೆಗಟ್ಟಿಂ, he engaged in austerities; ವೀರದೊಳ್ ಎಸೆದಂ, he distinguished himself in (the department of) valour.

8, kâla, *i.e.* time (*cf.* § 348, 29; 352, 6, *α.* 6, *ε*), *e.g.* ವಸಂತದೊಳ್ ಮಾವು ಬನ್ನದು, mangoes appeared in spring; ಶರದೊಳ್ ದಿಗ್ವಿಜಯಮ್ ಉಚಿತಂ, universal conquest (is) proper in autumn; (ಒನ್ನು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಓದಿ ದನು, he read through the grammar in one month; ಒನ್ನು ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾ ಗುತ್ತದೆ, in one day the work will be done).

9, upādāna, *i.e.* material cause (*cf.* § 347, 4), *e.g.* ಮರದೊಳ್ ಸಮೆ ದಂಕವಣಿಯನ್ ಎಲೆದಂ, he ascended the decorated seat that was made of wood; [ಮೊಸರಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದದು, that which (they) have made even of curdled milk].

10, [karaṇa, *i.e.* means, *e.g.* ಕಾಲಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ, we walk by means of (our) feet; ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, we see with (our) eyes].

351. The genitive case that is not classed with the six kārakas (see § 344), expresses the connection (sambandha) of nouns to nouns (*cf.* § 352, 6, *α*; for adverbs with the genitive see § 282), which connection is of the following kinds:—

1, svāmisambandha, *i.e.* connection of ownership, *e.g.* ಊರೊಡೆಯಂ, the chief of the town; ನಾಡೊಡೆಯಂ, the chief of the district; (ಅರಸುಗಳ ಬೀಡಾರ, the house of the king; ರಾಯರ ಕುದುರೆ, the horse of the rāja; ಹುಡುಗರ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, the books of the boys; ಕುಮ್ಮಾಟಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿ, the wife of the potter).

2, kulasambandha, *i.e.* connection of family or caste, *e.g.* ಎಮ್ಮ ಸೊಮ್ಮ, the property of us (*i.e.* our property); ಎಮ್ಮ ಮೋಲಿ, our face; ಎಮ್ಮಳಿಯಂ, our son-in-law; ಎಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮಂ, our younger brother; (ಶೂದ್ರನ ಮಗನು, a Śūdra's son; ಬಣಜಿಗನ ಮಗಳು, a merchant's daughter).

3, jātisambandha, *i.e.* connection of genus, class or kind, *e.g.* ಆನೆ ಯ ಘಟೆ, a troop of elephants; ಕುದುರೆಯ ಥಟ್ಟು, a multitude of horses; ಗಿಳಿಯ ಪಿಣ್ಣು, a flock of parrots; ಅರಲ ಕಮ್ಮು, the fragrance of flowers; ಕಣ್ಣ ಬೆಳ್ಳು, the white of the eye; (ಹುಣಸಿಯ ಹಣ್ಣು, the ripe fruit of the tamarind; ಬಾರಿಯ ಕಾಯಿ, the fruit of the plantain; ಎಳ್ಳದೆಲೆ, the leaf

of the betel plant; ನಾಯಿಯ ಮರಿ, a dog's puppy; ಕೋಟಿಯ ಕೂಗು, the cry of cocks).

4, avayavasambandha, *i. e.* connection of membership, *e. g.* ಮರದ ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ, the branch of a tree; ಪೂವಿನೆಸಳ, the petal of a flower; ಕೊಡೆಯ ಕಾವು, the stick of an umbrella.

5, lakṣhaṇasambandha, *i. e.* connection of distinctive marks, *e. g.* ಟೊಪ್ಪಿಯ ಮಾನಿಸಂ, a man with a cap; ತತ್ತಳದ ರಾವುತಂ, a horseman of perplexity (*i. e.* a perplexed horseman, *o. r.* ಕತ್ತಳದ or ಕತ್ತಳದ ರಾವುತಂ); ಸಿಂಧು ದೇಶದ ಕುದುರೆ, a horse of Sindh; (ಕಸುವಿನಾಳು, a person of power, a powerful person; ದರ್ಪದ ಬಣ್ಣನು, a proud soldier; ಹಿತದ ಉಪದೇಶ, friendly advice).

6, sannidhâṇasambandha, *i. e.* connection of proximity or vicinity, *e. g.* ಕೆಲಿತಿಯ ಕೋಡಿ, an outlet (in the proximity) of a tank; ಊರ ಮುನ್ನು, the place in front of a town; ಅದಲಿ ಕೆಲಂ, the vicinity of that (*i. e.* its vicinity).

7, saṁsparśasambandha, *i. e.* connection of close contact, *e. g.* ಕಳದ ತಳಿರ್, young foliage on a threshing floor; ನೀರ ಹಾವಸೆ, duck-weed on water; ತೋಳ ಬನ್ನಿ, an ornamental tie on the arm.

8, sambandhasambandha, *i. e.* connection of connection (occurring when two genitives precede a noun), *e. g.* ನೊಸಲ ಕಣ್ಣ ದೇವಂ, the god of an eye of the forehead (*i. e.* the god who has an eye on the forehead); ತೋಳ ಬಾಳ ಕಾನ್ತಿ, the lustre of the sword of the arm; ಹರಿಯ ಪೊಕ್ಕುಡಿ ತಾವರೆ, the lotus of the navel of Hari.

9, śêshasambandha, *i. e.* connection of remainder or rest, *e. g.* ಬಳ್ಳ ದಲಿ, the substance that remains in a balla; ಅದಲಿ ಮರಿ, the young one (which was left) to it.

10, vikârasambandha, *i. e.* connection of change of form, *e. g.* ಪೊನ್ನ ಕೋಲ, a staff of gold; (ಚಿನ್ನದುಂಗರ, a ring of gold).

11, (sthalasambandha, *i. e.* connection of place, *e. g.* ಅಡವಿಯ ಪರವಾಸ, sojourning in the forest; ಕಾಶಿಯ ವಾಸ, dwelling in Kâśi; ಮನೆಯ ಊಟ, dinner at one's house).

Remark.

It may be stated here that several genitives, one after the other, in connection with only one noun, are sometimes used in the following manner (from which use will also appear that the conjunctions ಉಂ, etc. are never suffixed to the genitive, see § 284):—

ಕೀರದ ಹಂಸದ ಪಿಕದ ಚ
ಕೋರದ ಚಕ್ರಾಹ್ವಯದನ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಗರುಡೋ |
ದ್ಧಾರದ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ನೀಲದ
ಹೀರದ ಮಾಣಿಕದ ಪೊಳೆವ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದಯಗಳಂ || 125 ||

ತಮ ತಮಗೆ ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ವಿವಿಧಗಂಧಜಲಗಳಿನ್ ಒರ್ವರೊರ್ವರೊರ್ವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಿವಿಸುವಾಗಳ್
(Āndraprabhāpurāṇa vii). 'They discharged the shining syringes of emeralds,
pearls, sapphires, diamonds (and) rubies which (artificers) had made (i. e. which
had been made, see § 315, 2, under k) like parrots, swans, cuckoos, partridges
(and) ruddy geese, against themselves, and besprinkled one another with water
of various fragrance.

ಮಧುರವಾಣಿಯ ಕೃತಜ್ಞನ ದಾನವರನ ಪರ
ವಧುವಿನೊಲೈಯ ಬೇಟೆಗೊಳಗಾಗದನ ಮಾನ
ನಿಧಿಯೆನಿಸುವನ ತೀರ್ಥಸಂಗತನ ಸಲೆ ಕೊಟಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವಂ ನುಡಿಯದವನಾ |
ವಿಧಿಕರ್ಮದ ಮಾಯೆಯಂ ಮಾಜದಾತನ ವ
ಸುಧೆಯೊಳ್ ಇಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥಪೂರ್ತಿಯ ನೆಗಟ್ಟುವನ ಬಹು

ವಿಧಿಕರ್ಮಗಳಂ ರಚಿಸುವನ ಮನೆಯೊಳ್ ಇನ್ನಿರೆ ಬಿಡದೆ ನೆಲಸಿರ್ಪಳೂ || 67 in Jaimini v ||.

The goddess of fortune continually remains in the house of him who utters
friendly words, is grateful, is intent upon giving, is kind to others' wives, is not
addicted to chaso, is rich is honour, associates with worthy persons, never utters
false witness, does proper works, does not hide (his) doings, engages in abundant
agreeable things on earth (and) performs various virtuous acts.

Compare also ಕೆಯ್ಯ ಕಾಲ ಎಲ್ವ, the bone of the arm (and) of the leg
(i. e. the radius of the arm and the skin-bone, Halāyudha). ರಾಮನ ಕೃಷ್ಣ
ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸು, show (me) the children of Rāma (and) Kṛishṇa;
ನಿನ್ನಾ ಅವನಾ ದ್ವೇಷವದೆ, there is enmity between thee (and) him (Nudligattu).

352. The seven cases sometimes change places (cf. also § 253, 1, a. b), viz.

1, a) the genitive stands for the nominative, e. g. ನಿಶ್ಯಂಕೆಯಿಂ ನೃಪನ
ಪೇಲಿಕಿ and ಚಿತ್ತಭವಗೃಹದ ಸೊಂಕೆ stand for ನಿಶ್ಯಂಕೆಯಿಂ ನೃಪಂ ಪೇಲಿಕಿ and ಚಿತ್ತಭ
ವಗೃಹಂ ಸೊಂಕೆ.

The author of the present grammar considers this statement of Kēśava
to be erroneous, as the genitives ನೃಪನ and ಗೃಹದ stand before the nouns
ಪೇಲಿಕಿ and ಸೊಂಕೆ; see § 188. (365).

The Śabdānuśāsana has the instance ನಿನ್ನ ಬನ್ನಯ್ for ನೀಂ ಬನ್ನಯ್, thou
camest, the proof for the correctness of which must be left to Bhaṭṭa-
kalaṅka dēva.

b) the genitive stands for the accusative, e. g. ಎಲವೊ, ನೀನ್ ಎನ್ನ
ಕೊಂದಯ್ and ತೆಂಕನಾಡ ಮದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲೆನ್ನಂ ಮನಂ ಬರ್ಕುಮೆ stand for ಎಲವೊ,
ನೀನ್ ಎನ್ನಂ ಕೊಂದಯ್, O, thou killedst me, and ತೆಂಕನಾಡಂ ಮದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲೆನ್ನಂ

ಮನಂ ಬರ್ಕುಮೆ, does it ever come to (my) mind to forget the southern country?

The author of the present grammar thinks that ಎನ್ನ and ನಾಡ are accusatives with final ಅ, as he has indicated in § 117, a, 2; 122, a, 2.

c) the genitive stands for the locative (in comparison), e.g. ಚಾಗಿಗಳ ಬಲ್ಲಹಂ stands for ಚಾಗಿಗಳೊಳ್ ಬಲ್ಲಹಂ, a supreme one among liberal persons; ಈವರ ದೇವಂ for ಈವರೊಳ್ ದೇವಂ, a prince among donors; ರಸಿಕರ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ for ರಸಿಕರೊಳ್ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ, a king among the witty. See § 343, 5 and cf. § 350, 2, a.

2, a) the accusative stands for the nominative (cf. No. 6, b), e.g. ನುಣ್ಣು ನುಳ್ಳಂ stands for ನುಣ್ಣುಳ್ಳಂ (resting on ಉಳ್ meaning also 'to possess'), one who possesses fineness. The Śabdānuṣāṣana has also the instance: ದೇವದತ್ತನನ್ ಇದಂ, instead of ದೇವದತ್ತನ್ ಇದಂ. Cf. §§ 346: 348, 12.

b) the accusative stands for the instrumental, e.g. ಪೂವಿನ್ ಅರ್ಚಿಸಿದಂ, he worshipped with flowers, stands for ಪೂವನ್ ಅರ್ಚಿಸಿದಂ, he presented flowers in worship. See § 347.

c) the accusative stands for the dative (cf. No. 8, b), e.g. ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ stands for ಪೊನ್ನಂ ಬಡ್ಡಿಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, he lent gold coins on interest; ಲೋಕಮನ್ ಅಧಿಕಂ for ಲೋಕಕ್ಕಧಿಕಂ, the greatest of all (this second sentence is from the Śabdānuṣāṣana; cf. § 348, 7); (ದೇವರನ್ನು ವನ್ನಿ ಸುತ್ತೇನೆ for ದೇವರಿಗೆ ವನ್ನಿ ಸುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಪಾದವನ್ನು ಎರಿಗುತ್ತೇನೆ for ಪಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಿಗುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಅರಸನನ್ನು ಮರಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕನು for ಅರಸನಿಗೆ ಮರಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕನು; ಮೋಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಿಸು for ಮೋಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಚೆನ್ನಿಸು; thus also ಪರದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಶಿಸ ಬೇಡ; ತಲೆಯನ್ನು ಅಡರಿದಳು; ಮರವನ್ನು ಎರಿದನು; ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಯ್ಯುತ್ತಾನೆ; ಊರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದನು).

d) the accusative stands for the ablative, e.g. ಮಾಣವಕನಂ ಕಾರ್ಯಮಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಣ್ಣಂ, he demanded business of the lad, for ಮಾಣವಕನತ್ತಣಿಂ ಕಾರ್ಯಮಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಣ್ಣಂ. See § 349.

3, the locative stands for the instrumental, e.g. ಕೊಡಲಿಯೊಳ್ ಕಡಿದಂ stands for ಕೊಡಲಿಯಿಂ ಕಡಿದಂ, he cut with the axe; ಗದೆಯೊಳ್ ವೊಯ್ದಂ for ಗದೆಯಿಂ ವೊಯ್ದಂ; ಕಿವಿಯೊಳ್ ಕೇಳ್ವಂ for ಕಿವಿಯಿಂ ಕೇಳ್ವಂ; ಕುಡುಗೋಲೊಳ್ ಕೊಯ್ದಂ for ಕುಡುಗೋಲಿಂ ಕೊಯ್ದಂ. See § 350.

4, a) the instrumental stands for the ablative (cf. § 117, a, 5; see § 349; § 343 ablative and instrumental in comparison; § 302, 1 instrumental for 'since'; § 282 adverbs with the instrumental).

1. in simple apādāna, *e. g.* ಕೆಲೆಯಿಂ ಬನ್ನಂ stands for ಕೆಲೆಯುತ್ತಣಿಂ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came from the lank; ಕರಿಶರದಿಂ ಮುತ್ತೊಕ್ಕುವು for ಕರಿಶರದತ್ತಣಿಂ ಮುತ್ತೊಕ್ಕುವು, from the head of the elephant pearls dropped; ಮರದಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದು for ಮರದತ್ತಣಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದು, a leaf fell from the tree. ಅಲಿವರಲ್ಲ ಉಮ್ ಇನ್ನಗೋಪಮುಂ ಸೂಸಿದುವಭ್ರದಿಂ. ತಿಳಿಗೊಳದಿನ್ನೆ ಪಾಡಿದುವು ಹಂಸಕುಳಂ. (ಊರಿನ್ನ ಬನ್ನನು; ಉಪ್ಪರಿಗೆಯಿನ್ನ ಇಲಿದನು; ಗಂಗೆ ಹಿಮಾಲಯದಿನ್ನ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.)

ಮತ್ತಹಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಮಸ್ತಕದಿಂ ಬಿದಿರಿಂ ಫಣೀ

ನೋತ್ತಮಾಂಗದಿನ್ ಅಗುವಿಪ ಪನ್ನಿಯ ಕೋಲ್ಕಿಳಿಂ |

ಪತ್ತುವಿಟ್ಟಗನಿಕಾಯದೊಳ್ ಒಕ್ಕಳಮುತ್ತನಾ

ಯುತ್ತಮಿರ್ಪ ಶಬರವಿಪ್ರಿಯಕಾಮಿನಿಯರ್ಕಳಿಂ || by the beloved women of the Śabarās who were gathering the fine pearls which were loosened from the heads of the mad elephants, from the bamboos, from the heads of the cobras (and) from the tusks of the formidable hogs, and dropped on the massy rocks....

2. [in bhēda, *i. e.* difference (*cf.* § 348, 31), *e. g.* ಅದಲಿನ್ನ ಇದು ಬೇಲಿ, this (is) different from that].

3. (in dikku, *i. e.* direction, quarter, *e. g.* ಧಾರವಾಡದಿನ್ನ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಬಡ ಗಲು, Belgaum (is) to the north of Dharwar; *cf.* § 348, 31).

4. (in dūra, *i. e.* distance, *e. g.* ಆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ ಅಯ್ದು ಮೈಲು ಅದೆ, that village is five miles from this place; ಊರಿನ್ನ ಅಡವಿ ಒನ್ನು ಕೂಗಲೆ ಅದೆ, the jungle is a loud cry distant from the town; *cf.* § 348, 32).

5. [in kāla, *i. e.* time, *e. g.* ಬಹುಕಾಲದಿನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮ ದರ್ಶನವಾಯಿತು, it is long since you visited (me); ಚಿಕ್ಕನ್ನಿನಿನ್ನ ಅವನು ದರಿದ್ರನು, he (is) poor from (his) youth; *cf.* § 302, 1; § 348, 29].

6. (in bhaya, *i. e.* fear, *e. g.* ಹುಲಿಯಿನ್ನ ಅಂಜಿದನು, he was afraid of the tiger; *cf.* § 349, 2).

7. (in ishṭa, *i. e.* agreeableness, pleasure, *e. g.* ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಪಾಪದಿನ್ನ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ದನು, he saved me from sin; *cf.* § 349, 4).

8. (in anishṭa, *i. e.* disagreeableness, *e. g.* ವೈರಿಯಿನ್ನ ಬಂಧನವಾಯಿತು, imprisonment came from the enemy; *cf.* § 349, 5).

9. (in hētu, *i. e.* cause, means, *e. g.* ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಿನ್ನ ಸಿರಿ ಬಂತು, wealth came from office; ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಿನ್ನ ವಿನಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, from learning comes good behaviour; *cf.* § 349, 6).

10. [in udaya, *i. e.* springing from, originating (*cf.* § 349, 7), *e. g.* ಬೀಜದಿನ್ನ ಅಂಕುರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, the sprout arises from seed; ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯಿನ್ನ ಕಾಮನು. ಹುಟ್ಟಿದನು, Kāma was born of Lakshmi].

11. [in ಕಾರಣ, cause, reason, see §§ 302, 7; 348, 22; cf. also:—
ಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ ವೃದ್ಧನು, on account of (his) wisdom (he is already) a full-grown
person; ಆಚಾರದಿಂದ ಪವಿತ್ರನು, on account of (his) right conduct (he is) a
good person].

b) [the instrumental stands for the dative, e. g. ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಅರಸನು for
ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಅರಸನು, a king (only) in name; cf. § 348, 20. Observe also: ಜನಿ
ವಾರದಿಂದ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು, (he is) a Brāhmaṇa (only) for (his) sacrificial thread;
ಜಟೆಯಿಂದ ತಾಪಸನು, (he is) an ascetic (only) for (his) matted hair; ಮಾತಿ
ನಿಂದ ಸಾತ್ವಿಕನು, (he is) a gentle person (only) in (his) words].

5, a) the dative stands for the genitive, e. g. ನಾಡಿಯಿಂದ stands for
ನಾಡೊಡೆಯಂ, the chief of the district; ಕೊಡೆಗೊಡೆಯಂ for ಕೊಡೆಯೊಡೆಯಂ,
the lord of the umbrella; ಎದೆಗಾಣ್ಣಂ for ಎದೆಯಾಣ್ಣಂ, a heart's ruler;
ಜಗಕ್ಕೊಡೆಯಂ for ಜಗದೊಡೆಯಂ, the lord of the world; (ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನೆ for
ಲೋಕದ ತನ್ನೆ).

b) the dative stands for the accusative (cf. No. 2, c), e. g. ಶಿಷ್ಯಂಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿ
ಸಿದಂ stands for ಶಿಷ್ಯನಂ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದಂ, he ordered the pupil; ಆಕೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂ for
ಆಕೆಯಂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂ, he informed her; (ದೇವರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ for ದೇವರನ್ನು ವಂದಿ
ಸುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಪಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಎದಿಗುತ್ತೇನೆ for ಪಾದವನ್ನು ಎದಿಗುತ್ತೇನೆ; thus also ಅರಸನಿಗೆ
ಮಲೆ ಹೊಕ್ಕನು; ಮೋಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿಂತಿಸು; ಪರದ್ರವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಶಿಸ ಬೇಡ; ತಲೆಗೆ ಅಡರಿದಳು;
ಮರಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿದನು; ನನಗೆ ಬಯ್ಯುತ್ತಾನೆ; ಊರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದನು; ಆರಿಗಾದರೂ ಪೂರ್ವಕರ್ಮ
ಬಿಡದು, see § 291).

c) the dative stands for the locative (cf. § 350, 1. c), e. g. ತಾವರಿಗೆ
ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ stands for ತಾವರೆಯೊಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he sprang from a lotus; ಬಿವ್ವಕ್ಕೆ
ತೇಜಂ for ಬಿವ್ವದೊಳ್ ತೇಜಂ, (there is) splendour in the disk of the sun;
ಅಲಗೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳು for ಅಲರೊಳ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳು, (there is) white colour in the flower;
ಎಣ್ಣೆ for ಎಣ್ಣೊಳ್ ಎಣ್ಣೆ, (there is) oil in the oil-plant; (ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು
ಕೆರೆಗಳುಳ್ಳು for ಈ ಊರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೆರೆಗಳುಳ್ಳು; ಮೂರ್ಖರಿಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ for
ಮೂರ್ಖರಲ್ಲಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ).

6, a) the nominative stands for the locative (cf. No. 6, c), e. g. ಒಂದು
ದಿವಸಂ ಬಂದಂ for ಒಂದು ದಿವಸದೊಳ್ ಬಂದಂ, he came in one day.

b) the nominative stands for the accusative (cf. No. 2, c), e. g.
ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಮ್ ಇದಂ stands for ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಮನ್ ಇದಂ, he stayed one
year; ಘಟಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ for ಘಟಮಂ ಮಾಡಿದಂ he made a water-vessel (the
first instance is from the Śabdamanidarpaṇa, the second one from the
Śabdānuśāsana).

There may be adduced the following ancient additional instances (see § 120, a, 2): — ನುಡಿವೊಡೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ಮಾತಪ್ಪಿಯರ್, if (they) speak, all of them do not know (proper) words [Śābdamanidarpana sub sūtra 250 where the Mūḍabidar MS. has ಮುಳಿವೊಡೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ಮುನ್ನಪ್ಪಿಯರ್, if (they) grow passionate, they do not know what is to come]. ಮಗನೆ, ಮಗನೆ, ನೀನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿತು ಗೆಯ್ಯಯ್, O son, O son, thou didst what is good (Śābdānuśāsana s. sūtra 399). ಪಶು ಕಪ್ಪಿಯಲ್ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came to milk the cow; ರಮಣಿ ನೋಡಲ್ ಬನ್ನಂ, he came to see the woman (Śābdānuśāsana). ಪೊಲನಪ್ಪಿಯದ ನೆಲನಪ್ಪಿಯದ ಕೆಲನಪ್ಪಿಯದ ಮಿಗದ ಮೂಲಿ ವಿಧವಪ್ಪಿಯದ (ಮನುಷ್ಯಂ), (a person) who did not know the direction, who did not know the place, who did not know the side, who did not know the three ways of beasts (Śābd. p. 127). See also § 339, 5 (ಕುಂಕುಮವಾರಿ ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿಸಿ), § 362, 2, b (ತಿದಿಯೊತ್ತುವ).

In the modern dialect it is very common to use the crude base of a noun for the accusative, *e. g.* ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಡು; ಊಟ ಮಾಡು; ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳು; ಹುರಿ ಮಾಡು; ಮಾತು ಕಲಿಸು; ಗೂಡು ಕಟ್ಟು; ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಹೂಸು; ಮನೆ ಮಾಡು.

c) [the nominative is used to express time instead of the dative, etc. (*cf.* § 348, 29; 350, 8, etc.; and No. 6, a), *e. g.* ಹೋದ ಶನಿವಾರ ಬನ್ನನು, he came last Saturday; ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿವಾರ ದೊರೆಗಳು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಇನಾಮು ಕೊಡು ವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ, on Thursday the gentleman will come to make a present of books; ಎಣ್ಣು ದಿನ ನಾನು ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಿನ್ನು ಕೊಣ್ಣೆನು, eight days (or for eight days) I could not go to school and remained even at home; ಅವನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವರುಷ ಇದ್ದನು, he lived here two (or for two) years; ಹಬ್ಬದ ದಿವಸ ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ಬರುವನು, early on the day of the feast he will come; ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು, to-day; ಇನ್ನು, to-day; ಹಗಲಿರುಳು, by day and night; ಈ ದಿವಸ, on this day; ಸೋಮವಾರ ದಿವಸ, on Monday; ಒನ್ನು ದಿವಸ, one day, on a certain day].

353. The instances in § 345 *seq.*, as far as they are not in parenthesis, are taken chiefly from the ancient dialect (as it appears in the Śābdamanidarpana, Śābdānuśāsana, etc.), which regarding the meaning, use and interchange of the cases does not materially differ from the mediæval and modern one. That there is some difference concerning the form of the seven cases in the three dialects, has been shown in § 109 *seq.* The instances of the modern dialect in parenthesis belong mostly to a small Kannada grammar of the Southern Mahratta country, called Nudigattu.

354. Some special rules regarding the use of the singular and plural of nouns, etc. in or without sentences are to be given, *viz.*

I. The singular stands or may stand for the plural in nouns. *Cf.* § 133.

1, For the plural that conveys the meaning of a pair (yugala) the singular is used, *e. g.* for ಪದಯುಗಂಗಳ್ there occurs ಪದಯುಗಂ, a couple of verse-lines.

2, Further, the singular is used instead of the plural in āvishtā-hiṅga, *i. e.* when the base of a noun (in an inflected state) refers to a noun in the plural which comprises more things than a pair, *e. g.* ವೇದಂಗಳ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಂ (for ವೇದಂಗಳ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಂಗಳ್), the (four) vēdas (are) proof;— or when it refers to a number of nouns which are connected by the conjunction ಉಂ, *e. g.* ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯುಮ್ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಮುಂ ವಿದ್ವತ್ತೇವೆಯುಂ ಕಾವ್ಯಪರಿಚಯಮುಂ ಕವಿತೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣಂ (for . . ಕಾರಣಂಗಳ್), genius, exercise, the service of the learned and the acquaintance with poems (are) the means for poetical composition.

(That the interrogative pronoun ಎನ್ which has no form of the plural, may get the meaning of the plural, appears in § 262.)

3, An optional use of the singular for the plural occurs regarding nouns of race, species or kind (jāti), such as ಕಾಲಾಳ್, ಆನೆ, ಕುದುರೆ, ಎರಲೆ, ಪುಲೆ, ಎಯ್ತಿ (ಎತ್ತು), ಗಿಳಿ, ಹಂಸೆ, ಸೋಗೆ, ಕೋಗಿಲೆ, ತುವ್ವಿ, ಕೋಟಿ, ಪಲ್ (ಹಲ್ಲು), ಕಟಿವೆ, ಪೂ, etc., *e. g.* ಕಾಲಾಳ್ or ಕಾಲಾಳ್ಳಳ್, foot-soldiers, ಆನೆ or ಆನೆಗಳ್, elephants; similarly also ಕಣ್ಣಾಲಿ or ಕಣ್ಣಳಾಲಿ, the pupil of the eye. See § 355, I, 3. 4. But

a) If a jāti noun in the singular is preceded by an adjective which is, so to say, its kāraka (*i. e.* determinating the case and number of the noun, *cf.* § 355, IV, 5), it always has the meaning of the singular, *e. g.* ಇನ್ನುಟಾನೆ, such an elephant; ಇನ್ನುಟು ಕುದುರೆ, such a horse; (ನೇರಿತ್ತು ಬೆರಲ್, a straight finger; ಚಲೋದು ಮೋಡ್ಲಿ, a beautiful face).

b) If jāti nouns stand in the singular and are preceded by an adjective in the plural, they always convey the meaning of the plural, *e. g.* ನೇರಿದುವು ಬೆರಲ್, straight fingers; ತೋರಿದುವು ಜಘನಂ, big buttocks; ಬೆಟ್ಟಿದುವು ಮೊಲೆ, stout breasts.

c) Observe the following sentences in which, either by a preceding noun in the plural or by a following demonstrative pronoun in the plural, the plural number of a jāti noun is indicated:—ಗೂಡಿನೊಳಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ತತ್ತಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗುಬ್ಬಿ ತತ್ತಿ (i. e. ತತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು) ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊಡಿಗೆ ಹಾಡಿ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಮಗನು ಅನ್ನದ್ದೇನು—ಕೋಣೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು (i. e. ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು)

ಇಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದೆನು; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನೆ ಅನ್ನದ್ದೇನು — ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣು (i. e. ಮಾವಿನ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು)? ಅವು ನಿನಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ ಬನ್ನವು?

4, An optional use of the singular for the plural further takes place when objects are to be counted (saṅkhyêya, saṅkhyêvastu), e. g. ಪತ್ತು ದೆಸೆ or ಪತ್ತು ದೆಸೆಗಳ್, the ten points of the compass; ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಂ or ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಂಗಳ್, the (mentioned) three worlds; ಮೂರು ಲಿಂಗಂ or ಮೂರು ಲಿಂಗಂಗಳ್, the (mentioned) three genders; ನಾಲ್ಕು ಯುಗಂ or ನಾಲ್ಕು ಯುಗಂಗಳ್, the (mentioned) four ages of the world; ಈರೇರು ಲೋಕಂ or ಈರೇರು ಲೋಕಂಗಳ್, the fourteen worlds; ಈರಯ್ದವಸ್ಥೆ or ಈರಯ್ದವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ್, the ten states or conditions; (ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳು or ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳು, four months; ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳು ಆದವು or ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳು ಆದವು, it is four months).

5, An optional use of the singular for the plural further takes place when numerals are counted (saṅkhyêna, saṅkhyêya), e. g. ಒನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕು or ಒನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕುಗಳ್, one fours (i. e. four); ಈರಯ್ದ or ಈರಯ್ದಗಳ್, two fives (i. e. ten); ಪತ್ತು ನೂರು or ಪತ್ತು ನೂರುಗಳ್, ten hundreds (i. e. one thousand). Cf. § 278, 1.

6, An optional use of the singular for the plural further takes place with regard to nouns of quality (bhâva), such as ಕೂರ್ಪು, ಕರ್ಪು, e. g. ಕಣ್ಣುಳ ಕೂರ್ಪು or ಕಣ್ಣುಳ ಕೂರ್ಪುಗಳ್, the penetrating looks of the eyes; ಪೂಗುಳ ಬೆಳ್ಳು or ಪೂಗುಳ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಗಳ್; ಕುರುಳ್ಳುಳ ಕರ್ಪು or ಕುರುಳ್ಳುಳ ಕರ್ಪುಗಳ್.

II. The plural of nouns stands for the singular

1, in spontaneous respect (i. e. in respect that proceeds alone from natural feeling, ayatnakritagurutva, prayatnam alladirpa gurutva), e. g. ಎಮ್ಮ ದೇವತೆಗಳ್, our deity; ಎಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಗಳ್, our father; ಎಮ್ಮ ತಾಯ್ಗಳ್, our mother; ಎಮ್ಮಯ್ಯಂಗಳ್, our master; (ದೇವರ್ಗೆ ಪೊಡಮಟ್ಟಂ, he made obeisance to the king). Cf. §§ 257. 258. 261. 268.

The modern dialect when referring to 'God' uses ದೇವರು (see § 355, I, 1).

2, in (considering) the excellence of gurus, munisvaras, etc. (and speaking or writing of them), e. g. ಗುರುಗಳ್, guru; ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ್, master (lord or guru);

ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಸಮನ್ತಭದ್ರ

ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ, ಜಗತ್ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಕವಿಪರಮೇಷ್ಠಿ |

ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ, ಪೂಜ್ಯಪಾದ

ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಪಾದಂಗಳ್ ಈಗೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತಪದಮಂ || may the feet of

the illustrious svâmi Samantabhadra, of the world-famed poet svâmi Paramêshthi (and) of svâmi Pûjyapâda give perpetual protection. *

3, Instead of the singular ತ್ರಿಭುವನಂ, the three worlds, its plural ತ್ರಿಭುವನಂಗಳ್ has been used in Kannaḍa.

4, If two or more nouns in the singular connected by ಉಂ (ಊ), 'and' (§ 284) are formed into a dvandva compound (§ 250), the plural is generally used, e.g. ಮರನುಂ ಗಿಡುವುಂ become ಮರಗಿಡುಗಳ್, trees and shrubs, ತಂದೆಯುಂ ತಾಯುಂ become ತಂದೆತಾಯ್ಗಳ್, father and mother, ರಾಮನುಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನುಂ become ರಾಮಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರ್, Râma and Lakshmana, ಮರನುಂ ಗಿಡುವುಂ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯುಂ ಪುಲ್ಲುಂ ಪೊದಲುಂ ಪಕ್ಕಿಯುಂ ಮಿಗಮುಂ become ಮರಗಿಡುಬಳ್ಳಿಪುಲ್ಪೊದಲುಪಕ್ಕಿಮಿಗಂಗಳ್, trees, shrubs, creepers, grass, bushes, birds and antelopes; ಬಕನುಂ ಕಂಸನುಂ ಕೇಶಿಯುಂ become ಬಕಕಂಸಕೇಶಿಗಳ್, e.g. ಅವಂ ಬಕಕಂಸಕೇಶಿಗಳಂ ಅದಟಲೆದಂ, who subdued Baka, Kamsa and Kôsi?'

Likewise in the modern dialect there frequently are sentences like the following:—ವಿದ್ಯೆಬುದ್ಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಡ್ಡರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, only stupid persons revile knowledge (and) wisdom; ಕಾಶಿರಾಯನಿಗೆ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣರೆವ್ವವರಿಬ್ಬರು ಗಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು, Kâsirâja (had) two sons, Râma (and) Kṛishṇa; ಹಿರಿಕಿರಿಯರು, old (and) young persons; ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಗದಲೆಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆಪುಸ್ತಕಅವಿವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದು, it is proper to keep (our) paper, pens, books (and) clothes so that they remain very clean; ತಾಯಿತಂದೆಗುರುಯಜಮಾನರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, (wo) must do at once the work which (our) mother, father, teacher (and) master order (us to do); ಕುದುರೆಯೆತ್ತು ಕೋಣಗಳು ಬಣ್ಣಿ ಎಲಿಯುತ್ತವೆ, horses, oxen (and) buffaloes draw carriages; ಎಮ್ಮೆಯಾಕಳುಗಳು ಹಾಲು ಹಿಣ್ಣುತ್ತವೆ, female buffaloes (and) cows give milk.

Exceptionally also the singular is used instead of the plural, as appears from § 250; thus there occurs in the modern dialect e.g. ಹುಡುಗರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿತಂದೆಗುರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಬೇಕು, boys must listen to the words told (them) by their mothers, fathers (and) teachers ¹⁾.

¹⁾ It may be stated here that occasionally ಉಂ (ಊ) is omitted, see end of § 284; § 355, III, 2, § 355, IV, 5; § 357, 2, d, and compare also the following verse:—

ಎಧುವಿಲ್ಲವಿರುಳ್, ತನ್ನಯೆ
ವಧುವಿಲ್ಲದ ಲೀಲೆ, ಮಧುರಮಧುವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪೂ, |
ದಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದುವೆಸದೆವುದೋ

ಬುಧರಿಲ್ಲದ ಸಭೆ, ಸರಸ್ವತೀಮುನಿಹಾರಾ ? || Will a 'night without the moon, a play without one's own wife, a flower without sweet nectar, a meal without curds (and) a congregation without intelligent persons be pleasant, Sarasvatīmaṇihārā?—The modern

Remarks.

a) If in the modern dialect two or more nouns occur one after the other without ಉ in the singular or promiscuously in both numbers, their plural is indicated by a demonstrative pronoun in the plural added to them with the proper inflection, e.g. ಅರಳಿ ಹಾಲು ಇವು ಬಿಳೇ ಬಣ್ಣದವು, dressed cotton (and) milk (are) of a white colour; ಎತ್ತು ಆಕಳು ಕೋಣ ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ದನ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ, oxen, cows, male buffaloes (and) female buffaloes are called cattle. ಕೌರವನು ಅವನ ಗುರುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನಿರು ಮಿತ್ರರು ಆ ಮಿತ್ರರ ಹಿತಚಿಂತಕರು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಪಾಣ್ಡವರು ಜಯಿಸಿದರು, the Pāṇḍavas overcame the Kaurava, his gurus, (his) younger brothers, (his) friends (and) them who desired the welfare of those friends. Similarly the mediæval dialect has e.g. ಪಾದ ದೇವಭಟ್ಟಾರಕ ಈ ಮೂಡುಂ ಕಡೆಯೊಳು ಪೂಜಾವಚನಂ (see § 287 under 2).

b) If (especially in the ancient and mediæval dialect) two or more nouns are enumerated without ಉಂ or ಉ as mere terms, and ಮೊದಲಾದ, having become the first', 'and so forth', 'etc.', is placed at the end, a demonstrative pronoun in the plural (always neuter also when masculine or feminine terms are concerned) follows the nouns and another one in the plural is suffixed to ಮೊದಲಾದ (the first pronoun being sometimes omitted), e.g. ಶಿವ ಶಂಕರ ರಾಮ ಭೀಮ ಅರಸ ಇವು (ಶಬ್ದಗಳು) ಮೊದಲಾದುವು, Śiva, Śaṅkara, Rāma, Bhīma, king, etc.; ಖಲಿಲಿನೆ ಥಲಿಲಿನೆ ಘಲಿಲಿನೆ ಇವು ಮೊದಲಾದುವು ಮಹಾಪ್ರಾಣಾನುಕರಣಂಗಳ್, khalilēnē, ṭhalilēnē, ghālilēnē, etc. (are) imitative sounds with hard breathing; ಉರ್ದು ಕಡಲೆ ತೋಗರಿ ಗೋದುವೆ ಹೆಸರು ಮೊದಲಾದುವನ್ ಇಕ್ಕಿ ಅಟ್ಟ ಕೂಡು, food prepared of urdu, kadlālē, tōḡarī, ḡōḍuvē, hēsaru, etc.; ಆಕಳ ಹಾಲು ಮೊಸರು ಮೊದಲಾದವೆಲ್ಲಂ ಗವ್ಯಮ್ ಎನಿಸುಗು,

dialect has e.g. ನೀತಿಯನೀತಿ ತಿಳಿಯದವನೇ ಪತುವು, he who does not know justice (and) injustice (is) a beast. ಎಚ್ಚಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಢನಿದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ದೇವರು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, God protects thee in (thy) waking, dreaming (and) soundly sleeping.

The following additional verses may be quoted from the Śabdamañidarpana:—

ವೇದವಿದಂ ಕಾಲತ್ರಯ
ವೇದಿ ಬಹುಶ್ರುತನ್ ಅರ್ಥವ್ಯಕುಶಲಂ ಶುಭವಂ |
ಶೋದಯನ್ ಉತ್ತಮನ್ ಆಶೀ
ವಾದವರಂ ಪರಹಿತಂ ಪುರೋಹಿತನಕ್ಕುಂ ||
ಮನುವಿನ ಮಾರ್ಗಂ ಸುರಗುರು
ವಿನಯವು ಪವಮಾನಸೂನುವಿನಪ್ಪಯತಿ ಪೆ |
ಮುನೋಪನಿಷತ್ ಕರ್ಣನೋಳ್ಳುತಿ

ತನಗದು ನಿಜಮಾಗೆ ನೆಗಲ್ಲಿನಾ ವಿಧುವಿಧೋಳ್ ||. See also the half verse

in § 272, 2 (ನಿನಕು ಚಲಮ್ etc.) and the verse in § 364 (ಪಾಡುವ ಪುವ್ವಿ etc.).

milk of cows, curds, etc. are called, gavya. ಎಲೆ ಕಾಯಿ ಮೊದಲಾದವಂ ಮೊಸ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಸಿದುದು, leaves, fruits, etc. mixed with curdled milk.

In the modern dialect ಮುನ್ನಾದ is more generally used instead of ಮೊದಲಾದ in such a case, in the following manner:—ಬಂಗಾರ ಹಿತ್ತಾಳೆ ಬೇಗಡಿ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳು; ಚಿನ್ನ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಮ್ರ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳು; ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಪಶು ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಗಿಡ ಭೂಮಿ ಆಕಾಶ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ದೇವರು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನು; ಸೇಕದಾರ ಮಾಮಲೇದಾರ ಮುನ್ನಾದವರು; ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸೊಸೆನ್ನಿರು ಮೊಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಆಶ್ರಿತರು ಆಳುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮುನ್ನಾದವರು.

If a noun follows ಮೊದಲಾದ or ಮುನ್ನಾದ, the way is as follows:—ಹರಿವೆ ಗಡಿಗೆ ಹರಿವಾಣ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳು; ಬೇಳೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಜೋಳ ಮುನ್ನಾದ ಕಾಯಿಗಳು.

Occasionally the pronoun suffixed to ಮೊದಲಾದ (or ಮುನ್ನಾದ) may stand in the singular, e. g. ಅಜಾಗರೂಕತೆ ಅವಿವೇಕ ಮುನ್ನಾದದು.

Sometimes only a single noun precedes ಮುನ್ನಾದ, e. g. ಒಂದು ಜಾತಿಯ ಚಿರ್ಚು ಕೊಡಿಕು ಮಾಂಸ ಮುನ್ನಾದ್ದನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ, a kind of leopard eats decayed flesh (and) other things. ಹೆದಿವರ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಮುನ್ನಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣರೆ.

III. The plural of pronouns stands for the singular.

1, Where two words are connected by the conjunction ಉಂ, 'and', and both are demonstrative pronouns, if they are referred to and are to be expressed by one demonstrative pronoun, the second one has to stand in the plural, preponderating as to form and gender, e. g. ಆತನುಮ್ ಈತನುಂ become ಇವರ್, ಈತನುಂ ಉತನುಂ ಉವರ್, ಆಕೆಯುಮ್ ಈಕೆಯುಂ ಇವರ್, ಆಕೆಯುಮ್ ಆತನುಂ ಅವರ್, ಆತನುಂ ಅದುವುಂ ಅವು, ಅದುವುಮ್ ಆಕೆಯುಂ ಅವರ್.

2, When two words are connected by the conjunction ಉಂ, and one is a noun and the other a demonstrative pronoun, if they are referred to and are to be expressed by one word, the plural of the pronoun has to occur, preponderating as to gender, e. g. ಕುದುರೆಯುಂ ಆತನುಂ become ಅವರ್, ಅದುಂ ಕುದುರೆಯುಂ ಅವು, ಲತೆಯುಮ್ ಈಕೆಯುಂ ಇವರ್, ಪೂವುಮ್ ಉದುಂ ಉವು.

3, When two words are connected by the conjunction ಉಂ, and are personal or reflexive pronouns, if they are referred to and are to be expressed by one word, the second pronoun has to be in the plural, e. g. ತಾನುಂ ನೀನುಂ become ನೀಮ್, ನೀನುಮ್ ಆನುಂ ಆಮ್.

Where two words are connected by the conjunction ಉಂ, and the first one is a noun and the second one a personal or reflexive pronoun, if they are referred to and are to be expressed by one word, the pronoun

has to be in the plural, *e. g.* ಜಿನದತ್ತನುಮ್ ಆನುಂ become ಆಮ್, ಯಜ್ಞದತ್ತನುಂ ನೀನುಂ ನೀಮ್, ವಿಷ್ಣುಮಿತ್ರನುಂ ತಾನುಂ ತಾಮ್.

355. Peculiarities regarding the use of the singular and plural of verbs in a sentence are the following:—

I. On the use of the singular or plural of verbs in connection with nouns.

1, If ದೇವರು, 'God', the honorific plural of ದೇವ (see § 354, II, 1), is used by people of the present day (*cf.* § 258 where instances of prayer are given), they put the verb in the singular, *e. g.* ದೇವರಿದ್ದಾನೆ, (there) is God; ದೇವರು ಮಳೆಯನ್ನು ಉಣ್ಣು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ, God causes it to rain; ದೇವರು ಲೋಕವನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನು, God created the world; ದೇವರು ನಿನಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಾಡ್ಯಾನು, God may make thee happy; ದೇವರು ದೊಡ್ಡವನು, God (is) great; ನಾವು ಇರುವ ಭೂಮಾಣ್ಡಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದವನು ದೇವರೇ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಆತನಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗಿವೆ; ನೋಡು, ದೇವರು ಎನ್ನಾ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಯು, ಎನ್ನಾ ಸಮರ್ಥನು, ಎನ್ನಾ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವನು, even God has made the terrestrial globe on which we are; all things have become even through Him; look, how wise, how powerful, how good God is)! Regarding the use of the singular of a demonstrative pronoun referring to ದೇವರು, observe also the following instance: ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಅಂಜಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದರೆ ಆತನು ನಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವನು see § 841 under 'to fear').

Exceptionally, however, a person says ದೇವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

If ದೇವರು is used instead of ದೇವ, as is occasionally done in vulgar speech, the verb is also put in the singular, *e. g.* ಅವನ ಮೆಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರು ಏರುತ್ತದೆ, an evil spirit enters his body.

2, If a person is addressed in the vocative singular, the verb may stand in the plural, *e. g.* ದೇವಾಸುರಮಂ (o. r. ದಿವಾಸುರಮಂ) ಕೇಳಿರೆ, ದೇವ, O king, did you (or do you) not ask the kingly Asura? ಆಯಿರ್ ನೀನುಮ್ ಸಮುಮ್ ಒಡನೋಡಿದೆವೆಮ್ಮದನ್, ಅಣ್ಣ (o. r. ಅಣ್ಣ), O elder brother, do you not know that you and we ran together?

Such is especially the case in disgusting conduct, *i. e.* in order to ridicule a person for such conduct, when the personal pronouns relating to him also stand in the plural, *e. g.*

ಒಡವಾದಿರ್, ಅರಸ! ಕಾಲೊಳ್
ನಡೆಹಪಿರ್; ಒಡನಾರುಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ; ಕಡಿಲೆಗಳೇಂ ನಿ |
ಮ್ಮುಡಿಯೊಳಗೆ? ಪಡುವ ದೇಗುಲ
ದಿಡೆಯಾವುದು? ಕೂಡದ ನಿಮಗಮ್ ಈಯೆಡೆಯಾಯ್ತೇ? || O king,

you have become poor; you walk on foot; nobody is with you; why (are) small thorny twigs in your pouch? what (is) the place of the temple where you repose? Could have befallen even you who do not give (alms), this indigency?

[It seems as if the small grammar called *Nuḍigaṭṭu*, wants to express a similar thing, when it says that if an act of the subject is improper (*hōlla*), the verb may stand in the third person plural instead of the second person. Its instances are the following—ನೀವು ಅರಸರಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಗುವರೆ, after you have become king, should they (*i. e.* you) roam about *ad libitum*? ಅರಸಾ, ನೀನು ಮರುಳಾಗುವರೆ, O king, should they (*i. e.* shouldst) thou become bewildered? ನೀನು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, do they (*i. e.* doest) thou make thus?]

3, If a noun of race, species or kind, *i. e.* a *jāti* noun (see § 354, I, 8) as subject is in the singular, it conveys the meaning of the plural, whenever it is connected with a verb in the plural, *e. g.* ಆನೆ ನೂಂಕಿದುವು (=ಆನೆಗಳ್ ನೂಂಕಿದುವು), the elephants pushed; ಕುದುರೆಯೇರಿದುವು, the horses ascended; ಕಾಲಾಳ್ ಕವಿದುವು, the foot-soldiers attacked; ಎಮ್ಮಿ ಪೋದುವು, the oxen went; ಬೆರಲ್ ತೋರಿದುವು, the fingers (are) big; ಸುಡೆ ಸೂರುಳ್ಳಳ್, the words (are) imprecating; ಕಲ್ಲು ಒಡೆದವು; ಕಲ್ಲು ಬೀಲುತ್ತವೆ; ಆಳು ಬನ್ನವು; ಬೆರಳು ಮುದಿದವು; ಮಿಂಚಿನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕಣ್ಣೇ ಕುಕ್ಕುತ್ತವೆ;—also when preceded by ಆ or ಈ (§ 264), *e. g.* ಆಯೆರಲೆ ಪೋದುವು, those deer went; ಈಯೆರಲೆ ಬನ್ನವು, these antelopes came.

It is not uncommon in the modern dialect to use the singular of some *jāti* nouns which seem to allow no plural meaning in the respective sentences, with the verb in the plural, *e. g.* ನೀರು ಉಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾ ಅವೆ, the water is boiling; ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ, if (one) sees that, water comes to the mouth (*i. e.* one's mouth waters); ಇವರನ್ನು ನೋಡುವಾಗ ಕಣ್ಣೀರು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ, when (I) see them, eye-water comes (*i. e.* I shed tears); ನೀರು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತವೆ, the water runs; ತೆಂಗಿನ ಎಳೆಗಾಯೊಳಗಿನ ನೀರು ಬಹು ಸವಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, the water in a young cocoanut is very sweet;—ಅಕ್ಕಿ ತುಟ್ಟಿಯಾದವು, rice became dear; ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಅವೆ, ಅನ್ನ ಮಾಡು, here is rice, cook (it);—ಕಾಯಿ ಬಹಳ ತುಟ್ಟಿಯಾದವು, corn became very dear;—ಮಜ್ಜೆಗೆ ಹುಳಿ ಹುಳಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ, buttermilk is very sour; ಮಜ್ಜೆಗೆ ಜೆಲ್ಲಿದವು, buttermilk was spilt;—ಜ್ವರ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ, fever comes; ನಿನ್ನೆ ಜ್ವರ ಬಂದಿದ್ದವು, yesterday fever had come; ಜ್ವರ ನಿಂತವು, fever ceased;—ಆ ಮೋಡಗಳಿನ್ದ ಮಲಿ ಬೀಲುತ್ತವೆ, rain falls from those clouds;—ಬಕುತರುಗಳಂ ಚಿವುಟಿದೊಡೆ ಪಾಲ್ ಉಗುವವೇ, if (he) cut devotees with (his) nails, will milk come forth? (this sentence is from the mediæval dialect).

On the other hand we find *e. g.* ನೀರ್ ತಿಳಿದುದು, the water became clear; ತಿಳಿದುವು ನೀರ್ಗಳ್, the waters (in tanks, etc.) became clear; ಮಲಿೆಯ ನೀರಿಂ ಬೆಳೆವ ಭೂಮಿ, land (the crop of) which grows by means of the water of rain; ಕಣ್ತುವ್ವ ನೀರು ತನ್ನನು, he brought water so that (his) eyes filled (*i. e.* his eyes became full of tears); ನೀರು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, the water runs; ಅವ್ವಾ, ಕುಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಡು, O mother, give (me) water to drink; ಮಲಿೆಯ ನೀರು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಮಂಜಿನ ನೀರಿಗೆ ಕೆಯ್ ಒಡ್ಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, he left the water of rain and held the joined palms of the hand to the water of dew (*i. e.* so as to catch the water of dew);—ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಜೆಲ್ಲಿತು, buttermilk was spilt;—ದೇಹಜ್ವರವನ್ ಈಗಲೆ ಕೆಡಿಸು, ಸದ್ಗುರುವೇ, O excellent guru, at once remove the fever of (my) body!—ಮಲಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಪಯ್ಯ ಮಾತೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೂಸು, a young crop without rain (is like) a motherless child;—ಆ ಗಿಡಕ್ಕೆ ಜೂರಿ ಯಿನ್ನ ಕಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಒಳಗಿನ್ನ ಬೆಳ್ಳನ್ನ ಹಾಲು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, if (one) makes incisions with a knife into that tree, white milk will come forth.

4, If however a *jāti* noun as subject stands in the singular and is connected with a verb in the singular, it always conveys the meaning of the singular, *e. g.* ನಡೆದುದು ಹಂಸೆ, a (or the) swan walked; ಕೇಗಿದುದು ಸೋಗಿ, a (or the) peacock cried; ಪಾಡಿದುದು ತುಮ್ಮಿ, a (or the) black bee hummed; ಕಲಿವೆ ಬೆಳೆದುದು, the (crop of) *kalavē* grew; ಗೋದಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟುದು, the wheat was destroyed; ಧಾನ್ಯಂ ಪೆರ್ಚಿತು, the corn increased; ಬೆರಲ್ ತೋರಿತ್ತು, the finger (is) big; ನುಡಿ ಸೂರುಳ್, the word (is) imprecating.

5, Also where the noun is no *jāti* noun, it occasionally happens that such a noun as subject is used in the singular in the sense of the plural, in which case the verb is to be in the plural, *e. g.* ಮನಂ ಸಂಜೆ ಲಮ್ ಆದುವು, the minds became fickle.

6, An optional use of the plural of the verb may take place, if some neuter nouns in the singular are combined by the conjunction ಲೂ (ಉಂ), 'and', *e. g.* ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಿನ್ನ ಜ್ಞಾನವೂ ಜ್ಞಾನದಿನ್ನ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯೂ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯಿನ್ನ ಮಾನವೂ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ or ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತವೆ, by learning wisdom is obtained, by wisdom propriety, by propriety honour.

II. On the use of the plural of verbs in connection with pronouns.

1, If some pronouns as subjects of a sentence are joined together by the conjunction ಉಂ (ಊ), and the last one is ಆನ್ (ಅಂ, ನಾನ್, ನಾನು), I, the first person plural of the verb is used or the 'I' has the pre-eminence (*mukhyatva*), *e. g.* ಆತನುಂ ನೀನುಮ್ ಆನುಂ ಪೊದಿಗಾಗಿದೆವುವೀಪತಿಗೆ ಪಿಸು

ಣರಿಂ, he and thou and I were not connected with the slanderers of (lit. as regards) the king. ಅವನೂ ನೀನೂ ನಾನೂ ಹೋದೇವು.

If the pronouns are in reversed order, the same takes place, *e. g.* ನೀನುಮ್ ಆತನುಮ್ ಆನುಂ ಮಣಿಕೂಟನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋಪೆವು, thou and he and I shall go to the town of Manikūṭa; ಆತನುಮ್ ಆನುಂ ನೀನುಂ ಕಜ್ಜದ ತೆದಿನ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿದು ಪೇಡ್ಪಿವು, he and I and thou knew and told the manner of the affair; ಆನುಂ ನೀನುಮ್ ಆತನುಂ ಬೆಸಕೆಯ್ವೆವು, I and thou and he shall worship.

2, If two pronouns as subjects are joined by the conjunction ಉಂ (ಊ), and the second one is ನೀನ್ (ನೀಂ, ನೀನು), thou, the second person plural of the verb is used or 'thou' has the pre-eminence, *e. g.* ಆತನುಂ ನೀನುಂ ಕೂಡಿದಿರ್ ಅಪ್ಪೊಡೆಯಾಹವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಚ್ಚುಂ ಗಾಳಿಯುಂ ಕೂಡಿದನ್ತೆ, he and thou joined; when (it) happened, (it was) as if fire and wind joined for battle. ಅವನೂ ನೀನೂ ಹೋದಿರಿ.

If the two pronouns are in reversed order, the same takes place, *e. g.* ನಾಳಿನ ದಿನದೊಳ್ ನೀನುಮ್ ಆತನುಂ ಕೂಡಿದಪಿರ್, to-morrow thou and he will join.

III. On the use of the plural of the verb, especially of its gender, when combined with nouns of different gender.

1, If nouns of different gender are joined together by the conjunction ಉಂ (ಊ), that noun which comes last, is the chief one, and the verb in the plural has to conform itself to it as to gender, *e. g.* ಸೇನೆಯುಮ್ ಅರಸಿಯುಮ್ ಅರಸನುಂ ಬನ್ನರ್, the army and the queen and the king came; ಆನೆಯುಮ್ ಅರಸನುಮ್ ಅರಸಿಯುಂ ಬನ್ನರ್, the elephant (or the elephants) and the king and the queen came; ಅರಸನುಮ್ ಅರಸಿಯುಂ ಬನ್ನರ್, the king and the queen came; ಅರಸನುಮ್ ಅರಸಿಯುಂ ಚತುರಂಗಬಲಮುಂ ಬನ್ನವು, the king and the queen and the complete army came; ಸೇನೆಯೂ ರಾಜನೂ ರಾಣಿಯೂ ಬನ್ನರು; ರಾಜನೂ ರಾಣಿಯೂ ಸೇನೆಯೂ ಬನ್ನವು.

2, If some neuter (here compound) nouns in the nominative singular (without the conjunction ಉಂ, see § 354, II, 4, foot-note) precede the verb, this has to stand in the neuter form of the plural at the end of them, all the nouns having to be supplied (adhyāhārya, see § 357, 2, b) for it, *e. g.*

ಅವತಂಸೋತ್ಪಲತಾಡನಂ ಕನಕಕಾಂಚೀಬನ್ಧನಂ ನೂಪುರಾ

ರವರುಂಕಾರಿತಚಾರುವಾಮಚರಣಾಘಾತಂ ಚಲದ್ಭ್ರೂಲತಾ |

ಗ್ರವಿಭಾಗೋತ್ಕಟತರ್ಜನಂ ತರಲತಾತಾವ್ರಾಧರಂ ಚಕ್ರಿಗಿ

ತ್ತುವಲವ್ವುಂ. || the beating of the blue lotus-

erland, the band of the gold-zone, the striking of the pleasant loft foot with the anklet's sound, the excessive threatening of the points of the waving-about creeper-like eyebrows (and) the tremulous red lower lip (of a woman) gave pleasure to the king.

IV. On the use of the singular and plural of Samskr̥ita adjectives and their agreement with nouns.

1, If a Samskr̥ita adjective is preceded by a neuter noun in the plural (see § 103 about Kannaḍa gender), it may stand in the singular, *e.g.* ಮಹೇಶ್ವರಮಹದೈತ್ಯಯಂಗಳ್ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಮ್ ಅಧ್ರುವಂ, the great riches of the great Indra these all (are) impermanent.

2, If a Samskr̥ita noun in the singular is followed by an adjective in the plural, it gets a plural meaning, *e.g.* ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಮ್ ಅಧ್ರುವಂಗಳ್, riches (are) impermanent.

3, If a Samskr̥ita adjective precedes a neuter noun in the plural, it may stand in the plural, *e.g.* ಗರ್ಜಿಸೆ ಜಲದನಿಭಂಗಳ್ ಗಜಂಗಳ್, when the loud-resembling elephants roared. See an instance in § 313, 4 (ಅನಿಯಮ್ ಎಸೆದೊಪ್ಪಿರ್ಪುವು etc.).

4, Regarding Samskr̥ita adjectives and their use in general (and regarding so-called Kannaḍa adjectives and their use) see §§ 273, 4, 275.

5, If Samskr̥ita adjectives (viśiṣṭaṇapadas, appositional nouns, without the conjunction ಉಂ, see § 354, II, 4, foot-note) in the nominative precede their ruling noun (kārakapada, cf. § 354, I, 3, a), they receive, construing (anvayisuvali, cf. 357, 8), the case of that noun, *e.g.*

ವೀರನ್ ಉದಾರಂ ಶುಚಿ ಗ

ವಿಷ್ಣುರಂ ನಯಶಾಲಿ ಕೆಯ್ದುವೊತ್ತರ ದೇವಂ |

ಗಾರ್ ಎರಿಗರ್ ನೃಪತುಂಗಂ

ಗೆ || of which the construction (anvaya)

— ವೀರಂಗೆ ಉದಾರಂಗೆ ಗವಿಷ್ಣುರಂಗೆ ನಯಶಾಲಿಗೆ ಕೆಯ್ದುವೊತ್ತರ ದೇವಂಗೆ ನೃಪತುಂಗಂಗೆ ಗಾರ್ ಎರಿಗರ್, to Nṛipatuṅga, to the hero, to the liberal one, to the pure one, to the profound one, to him who possesses political wisdom, to him who is the lord of them who carry weapons who will not make obeisance? ಗತಸತ್ತ್ವರಂ ಕುರುರಾಜಂ ಕರ್ಣಂಗೆ, of which the construction is: — ಸಂಗತಸತ್ತ್ವರಂಗೆ ಕುರುರಾಜಂಗೆ ಕರ್ಣಂಗೆ, to Karna, to the quick one in friendship, to the king of the Kurus.

356. On the order of words in sentences.

I. From the simple sentences quoted in §§ 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350, it appears that the nominative (subject), the accusative (object), the instrumental, the dative, the ablative and the locative precede the verb or that the verb stands at the end. In § 350, 8 there is a sentence in which the order is: locative, subject, verb; and in § 350, 9 one in which the order is: locative, the relative past participle connected with it, accusative, verb. § 351 shows that the genitive precedes the noun with which it is connected. § 352, 4, α adduces two instances in which the order is: (instrumental or) ablative, subject, verb, and two in which the order is: (instrumental or) ablative, verb, and exceptionally the subject at the end.

Sentences in which the order is: subject, object, verb, are e. g. ದಾರಿಗರ್ ಊರಂ ಸಾರಿದರ್. ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಹಿಣ್ಣುತ್ತವೆ.

The vocative begins a sentence, or stands at its end, e. g. ರಾಯ, ಕೇಳ್!—ಅವ್ವಾ, ನಾನು ಆ ಕುದುರೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂತು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲೀ?—ಎಲಾ ತಮ್ಮಾ, ನೋಡು!—ಕೇಳ್, ಎಲೆ ನೃಪಾಲ!—ಹೋಗು, ತಂಗೀ!—ಇಷ್ಟು ಅವಸರವು ಯಾಕೋ, ರಾಮಾ?

II. The following instances, quoted from the prose of the modern dialect, will serve to show the order of words, when there are more component parts in sentences than subject, object and verb; it must however not be expected to find uniformity, as every author is apt to use more or less slight variations according to circumstances.

1, Regarding the accusative:—ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಹತ್ತರ ಬರಗೊಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ.—ಆ ಎಮ್ಮೆ ದಿನಾಲು ಎರಡು ತಮ್ಮಿಗೆ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕಡಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.—ಈ ಹುಡುಗಿ ಒಂದು ಎಳ್ಳು ಕಾಡಿಷ್ಟು ಎರಡನೆಯವರ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

2, Regarding the instrumental:—ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿನ್ದ ನಾವು ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ; ಕೆಯ್ಗಳಿನ್ದ ನಾವು ಒಡವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತೇವೆ.—ಬಿಸಿನೀರಿನ್ದ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಎಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು.

3, Regarding the dative:—ನೀನು ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಯಿತಂದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡು!—ಆಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸೋದರಮಾವನ ಮನೆಗೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.—ದೇವರು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಎರಡೆರಡು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ.—ನಾನು ನಾಳೆ ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಿಗವ್ವನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೊರಟೇನು.—ಆಕೆ ನನಗೆ, ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗೀ ಹೊಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆನ್ನು, ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.—ಮಾನುಗಳು ತತ್ತೀ ಇಡುತ್ತವೆ; ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಷ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುಬುದ್ಧಿಯುಣ್ಣು.—ಇದು ನನಗೆ ಬಂಗಾರದನ್ನೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.—ನನ್ನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಕುಡುಗೋಲು ತಾಕಿತು.—ಎಲ್ಲಿಗಾದರೂ ಆಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವ.

4, Regarding the ablative (in the form of the instrumental):—ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಅವನು ಸಾಲೆಯಿನ್ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬನ್ನ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಅವನ ತನ್ನ ಅವನಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟನು.—ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನಡತೆಯವರಿನ್ನ ದೂರ ಇರುವರು.—ಈ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಬಹು ದಿವಸದಿನ್ನ ಇತ್ತು.—ಪಟ್ಟದಿನ್ನ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಎರಡು ಹರದಾರಿ ಹೋದನು.

5, Regarding the locative:—ಆನೆಗಳು ಏಶಿಯಖಣ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಫ್ರಿಕಖಣ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ.—ಒಬ್ಬ ಸವಕಾರನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳೆ ಕೊಂಡನು.—ವಿಜಾಪುರಪಟ್ಟಣವು ಈಗ ಕಲಾದಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯಗ್ರಾಮವದೆ; ಇದರಿಲ್ಲಿ ೧೨,೯೩೫ ಜನರ ವಸ್ತಿಯುಣ್ಣು.—ಒಂದೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ನಿನಗೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನೆ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನೀತು.—ವಸಂತಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಮೂಲಿಸಂಜೆಯ ಮುನ್ನೆ ಗೋಪಿನಾಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಯ ಮುನ್ನೆ ಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಚಾಪೇ ಹಾಸಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ವರ್ತಮಾನಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತ ಕೂತಿದ್ದನು.—ಆ ಕಾಗದದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ದಸರೆಯ ಹಬ್ಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ.—ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುರಿಗೆಪ್ಪಸೆಟ್ಟಿ ಎಂಬವನೊಬ್ಬ ಬಣಜಿಗನು ಇದ್ದನು.—ಒಬ್ಬ ಗವಳಿಗನ ಬಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಇತ್ತು.—ಗೂಡಿನೊಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ತತ್ತಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು.—ನನ್ನ ಸನ್ನಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಲ್ಲಂಗಡೀ ಹಣ್ಣು ಅದೆ.

6, Regarding site (expressed by adverbs):—ಒಬ್ಬ ಕುಲಿಬನ ಹತ್ತರ ಹಲವು ಕುಲಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು.—ನಿನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡ ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಳು ಬರುವನು.—ಈ ಚಾಪೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತುಸು ಕೂಡ್ರು.—ಊರ ಹೊರಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾ!

7, Regarding time:—ಆ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಕಲ್ಲೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಸೋಸಿ ತೆಗೆಯ ಬೇಕು.—ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಒಂದು ಬೆಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ನರಿಯೂ ಕೂಡಿ ಕೂತವು.—ಹೊತ್ತುಣ್ಣಲೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.—ಇನ್ನಿನಿನ್ನ ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಲು ಬರುತ್ತ ಬಾ!—ಬಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಮರಿಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ತೆಪ್ಪಿಯುವದಿಲ್ಲ.—ಖೊಂಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಯುವಾಗ ನನ್ನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಕುಡುಗೋಲು ತಾಕಿತು.—ಸಾಯುವ ತನಕ (ಆ ಕೆಲಸ) ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ತೀರದು.—ಕಟ್ಟೆ ತುಂಬಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜನಮಾತ್ರಮಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. (Of ದಿನಾಲು above sub No. 1; ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ s. No. 2; ನಿನ್ನೆ, ನಾಳೆ s. No. 3; ಬಹುದಿವಸದಿನ್ನ s. No. 4; ಈಗ, ಒಂದು ದಿನ s. No. 5; ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ, ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ further on s. No. 8; ನಾಳೆ s. No. 9; ಒಂದು ದಿನ s. No. 11.)

8, Regarding reason and purpose:—ಅದರಿ ತುಸುಕ ಹೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು.—ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಹಾರ ದೊರಕಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ತಿರುಗಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.—ನಮ್ಮಂತದ ಸಲುವಾಗಿಯೇ ಅಯ್ಯನವರು ನಮಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.—ಯಾವದಾದರೊನ್ನೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಓಡಿ ಬಿದ್ದ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಅದು ಬೇಗ ಬಿಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆ ಕಾರಣ ಮೊದಲೇ ಉತ್ತಮರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಯ ಬೇಕು.—(ದೇವರನ್ನು) ನವ್ವಿದವರಿಗೆ ಆತನು ತಾಯಿತನ್ನೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆಪ್ತನು; ಇದದರಿಂದ ಆತನನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಎನ್ನಿಗೂ ಮರೆಯ ಬಾರದು.

9, Regarding condition:—ಮೊಸರು ಕಡೆದರೆ ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ ಬರುವದು. — ನಿನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯರ ಮಾನ ಕಾಯ್ದರೆ ಮುನ್ನೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಿನ್ನ ಮಾನ ಕಾಯುವರು. — ನಿನ್ನ ಕೂಡಾ ನಾಳೆ ಬನ್ನರೆ ನನ್ನದು ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿವಸದ ಓದು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. — ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ನೇಮದಿನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಮುಗಿಸ ಬಹುದು.

10, Regarding the verbs ಎನ್, ಅನ್ (ಎನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನು) see § 332.

11, Regarding past participles (or gerunds, § 154 seq.):—ಗಣಪತಿಯ ಉಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡೆ ಉಣ್ಣೆನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು, ಆ ಕುದುರೆಯು ತಿನ್ನಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬನ್ನು. — ಆ ಹಾಲು ಮಾದಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಅವನು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಮ್ಮಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. — ತಾಯಿ ಒನ್ನು ದಿನ ಗಡಿಗೆಯೊಳಗಿನ್ನ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು; ಅದನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣು, ತಿವು, ಅವ್ವಾ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಬೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಡು ಎನ್ನು, ಆಕೆಯ ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಓಡುತ್ತ ಹೋದನು. — ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ತಾಯಿ ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ, ಅವಳಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ನಿನಗೆ ಮೊಲೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. — ಅದನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣು, ಅವನು ಅತ್ತನು. — ಆ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣು, ಆ ಅರಬನು ಕುದುರೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನೋಡಿದನು. — ತನ್ನೆಯ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ, ತುಮು ಹೊತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ, ಭೀಮನು, ಅಪ್ಪಾ ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಿ! ಅನ್ನನು. — ವರ್ತಕನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ಫಕೀರನು, ನೀವು ಒನ್ನು ಒಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳ ಕೊಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನು, ಅನ್ನನು. — ಈ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಆ ಪಣ್ಣಿತನ ಅಪೂರ್ವಸಯ್ರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ಶಿಷ್ಯನು ಬಹಳ ಬೆರಗಾದನು.

(Regarding the present participle see e.g. the ancient sentence in § 339, v: ಒಡ್ಡೊಡ್ಡೊಡ್ಡೆನುತೊಡ್ಡಿ etc.)

12, Regarding questions:—ನಮ್ಮ ಕುದುರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೆ? ಅದಿರಿ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಕೂಡ್ರ ಬೇಕು? — ದೊರೆಗಳು ಎನ್ನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ? — ಸಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತೀ? — ಈ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ನೀನು ಎಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ ತನ್ನಿ? — ನೀನು ಯಾರಯ್ಯಾ? — ಅದೇನು ಕೆಲಸ? — ಈ ತಮ್ಮಿಗೆ ಯಾತಲಿದು? — ಇಷ್ಟು ತ್ವರೆ ಯಾಕೆ? — ಗಂಗಾ, ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಯಾಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಿಂಗಾರಾಗಿದ್ದಿ? — ಯಾಕಾಗ ವಲ್ಲದು? — ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿಗಳು ಯಾವವು? — ನಿನ್ನ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹುಡುಗರು ಅವೆ? — ಸುಣ್ಣದ ಬಣ್ಣ ಎನ್ನಾ ದು? — ಆ ನೋಣವನ್ನು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀ? — ತಾವು ಬನ್ನ ಕಾರಣ ಏನು? — ತಾವು ಹೋಗು ವದು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ? — ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಗಳು ಬನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸ ಆಯಿತು? — ನಿನ್ನ ಯಾವ ವಾರ? — ನೀನು ಸಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗ ಹತ್ತಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳು ಆಯಿತು? — ಮಜಿಗೆಯ ರುಚಿ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ? — ಕಾಯದೆ ನೀ ಭಕ್ತನ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾ ಮಾಡುವದೇನು? — ಬಂಗಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಹಿತ್ತಾಳಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಏನು? — ನಿನ್ನ ವಯಸು ಎಷ್ಟು (how old art thou)? Regarding questions see also §§ 265. 271. 283.

13, Regarding exclamations:—ಈ ಹುಡುಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊಲಸು ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ! — ಉಟ್ಟ ದಟ್ಟ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾಸಿದೆ! — ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನರು ಅಡ್ಡಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ! — ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರ ಎನ್ನಾ ಚಲೋ ಕಾಗದ! — ತಮ್ಮಾ, ನೋಡು, ಇದು ಎನ್ನಾ ಚಲೋ ಕುದುರೆ ಹೋಗು

ತ್ತದೆ! — ರಾಮಾ, ಈ ಆಕಳು ಎನ್ನ ಚೆನ್ನವದೆ! — ಆಕಳ ಕುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮೆತ್ತನ್ನ ತೊಗಲು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಜೋತಾಡುತ್ತದೆ! — ಆಕಳ ತೊರೆದ ಮೊಲೆಗಳು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತವೆ!

III. As the works of the ancient dialect are principally in verse, it is obvious that the order of words in them often varies considerably. Kêśava, the grammarian, also wrote his Śābdamanidarpana in verse, and says in it that, as the words in the verses of his grammar may be in irregular order on account of the requirements of alliteration (prāsa), poetical measure (ūhandas) and construction (anvaya), he has added an explanation in prose (vṛitti) to each verse, to which explanations we must refer our readers regarding his order of words in prose.

Here follow some quotations made by Kêśava from ancient poems which we give in order to show something of the license taken by their authors as to the order of words:—

1, The subject is placed after the verb, e.g. ಕಿಳಿದಿ ಹಯಂಗಳ್, ಗರ್ಜಿಸೆ ಜಳದನಿಭಂಗಳ್ ಗಜಂಗಳ್, when the horses neighed (and) when the cloud-resembling elephants roared. ತಿದಿಯೊತ್ತುವ ಕಮ್ಮದಿವೊಲ್ ಇದಂ ಭೀಮಂ, Bhîma was like blacksmith who plied the bellows. ಬಾರಿಸಿದುವು ಬಿಡದೆ ಚಡೆದು ವನದೇವತೆಗಳ್, the sylvan deities continually menaced and checked. ನೆಗೆ ಬ್ಬಿನ್ ಆ ವಿಭುವಿಳೆಯೊಳ್, that king was famous on the earth. ಪಡೆದು ಪದ್ಮಜನಿ ಸಗತ್ರಯಮಂ, Brahmā obtained the three worlds. ಮುತ್ತುದು ನೇಸಲಿ ತೇಜಂ, ಮತ್ತುದು ದಾವಾಗ್ಗಿ, the sunshine increased, the forest-conflagration died away. ಅದೊದಳ್ ಪಾಣ್ಡುತನೂಜರ ತೆದಿನ್ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ ಈಕೆ, this woman knew the whole manner of the sons of Pāṇḍu. ನಯದಿನ್ನೆ ಬೀಸುಗುಂ ಗೆನ್ನವಹಂ, the wind blew gently. ಅಕೇನ್ದಗಳಂ ತವೆ ನುಂಗಿಕುಂ ಕಟ್ಟಿಲಿ, darkness had quite swallowed up the sun and moon. ಆ ಪುರದೊಳ್ ಇರ್ಪನ್ ಇನಕುಲದೀಪಂ ವಿಪುಲಪ್ರತಾಪಂ, in that town (there) is the light of the solar race, one of great valour. ಕಿಕ್ಕಸವ್ಬಟ್ಟು ಬಾಯಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟರ್ ಭೀಷ್ಮರ್, Bhîshma was astonished and cried 'ah'. ಸರಿಸಿದತ್ತು ಮೂಡದೆಸೆಯೊಳ್ ಬೆಳಗೆಮ್ಮ, a dazzling red colour spread about the east. ನಡೆದುದು ಹಂಸೆ, the swan walked.

2, The accusative is placed after the verb, e.g. ಕುರುಪತಿಯಂ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಬೇಡಿದಂ ಕಿರಿಯರಿಯಂ, Viṣṇu asked the king of the Kurus for the half of (his) land. ತಾನ್ ಎಚ್ಚಂ ಪೊಚ್ಚಮ್ ಅಲ್ಲದರಿವಾಹಿನಿಯಂ, he shot arrows at the enemy's army (or river) that was no river. ಆಮ್ ಅದೊವೊಡಮ್ ಉಸಿರಲ್ ಅಮ್ಮೆವಾಳ್ ಗತಿಯಂ, though we know (it), we cannot tell (you) the condition of the ruler. ಒರ್ವನೆ ಗೆಲ್ಲಂ ಕಿರೀಟಿ ಕಾರವಬಲಮಂ, Arjuna quite alone overcame

the force of the Kauravas. ಮುಡುಗುವಿನಂ ಮಾಣದೇಜ್ಞನ್ ಅರಿವಾಹಿನಿಯಂ, till (he, or when he) suffered distress, he shot arrows at the enemy's army.

3, The dative is placed after the accusative and also after the verb, *e. g.* ದೇವತೆಯರ್ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ವರವನ್ ಅರಸಂಗಿತ್ತರಾ, the gods were pleased and gave a boon to the king. ಗಿರಿಯುಂ ಕರಿಯುಂ ನಿಲ್ಲವು ಪವಿಮುಖದ ಕೋಲ್ಗಿಮ್ ಆತನ ಬಾಳ್ಗಂ, the mountains and the elephants do not stand the point of the thunderbolt's head and his sword.

Observe also the following verse (*cf.* § 241):—

ಬನ್ನಿಯ ತರು ಡಕ್ಕೇಗೆ, ಸುರ
ಹೊನ್ನೆಯ ತರು ಡಮರುಗಕ್ಕೆ, ಕರುವಿಡಿವರ್ಪಾ |
ಜೆನ್ನಂಗಿಯ ತರು ಡಾಣೆಗೆ,
ಹೊನ್ನಂ ಕುಡುವೆಡೆಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪತರು, ಡಾಕರಸಾ ! ||

4, The genitive is placed after the noun it is connected with, *e. g.* ಕಾಲಾಗ್ನಿರುದ್ರನ್ ಎನಿಸಿದುದು ತೋಳ ಬಾಳ್ ತೈಲಪನಾ, the sword of the arm of Tailapa caused itself to be called Rudra, the fire that is to destroy the world. ಆನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆಯುಮ್ ಆಳ ಮೇಲೆಯುಂ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆಯುಂ ಪರಿದುದು ಗಜಂ ಭುವನೈಕರಾಮನಾ, the elephant of Bhuvanaikarāma run upon the elephants, and upon the warriors, and upon the horses.

5, Regarding time observe *e. g.* ಕುಕ್ಕೂಕೋ ಎನ್ನು, ಕೋಡಿ ಕೂಗಿದುವಾಗಳ.

357. As the words in the metrical compositions of the ancient dialect are combined strictly to the rules of euphonic junction (§ 213 *seq.*) and therefore are separated with some difficulty by a common reader, it has been thought necessary by commentators when commenting on verse, first to offer a padaçōhēda or resolving a verse into its elementary parts, as has been done *e. g.* by the commentator on the Śabdamanī-darpaṇa. Thereupon an anvaya (*cf.* No. 8 of this §) or arrangement of the words in their prose-order, without regard to euphonic junction, is adduced by them, and then they give the tika or explanation. The grammarian Kēśava, as told in § 356, III, wrote an explanation in prose on his sūtras in verse himself.

In reading poetry the following remarks of Kēśava are to be noticed:—

1, It is required to use adhyārōpa, *i. e.* attributing or assigning, with nēya, *i. e.* logical inference, *e. g.* in the half-verse

ಆರಕ್ತಮ್ ಆಗಿ ನೇರಿಯಲ
ದೊರೆಯನ್ ಅನುಕರಿವು ದಾದುದಾಗಸಂ | the sky became reddish

and became equal in appearance to (the colour of a ripe fruit of) the *Eugenia jambolana*, one has to assign as the cause the redness of evening and not red dust, though also red dust might (under circumstances), be assigned as the cause. If adhyârôpa becomes wanting in precision (asamartha), being referable to two or more things, there is no (definite) nôya (possible, as perhaps in the half-verse quoted above).

Adhyârôpa is also needed regarding the six kârakas and the genitive (§ 344) in verses like the following one:—

ಕಡುಗಲಿ. ಸೆಣಸುವ ಭಟರಾರ್?

ಒಡೆಯಂಗತಿಹಿತವರಾರ್? ಧುರಕ್ಕೊದಗುವರಾರ್? |

ತೊಡದೊಡೆ ಭಂಗಂ ಬರ್ಕುಂ.

ಸಡಗರಮಿದು. ಜಯಮೆ ಮೆಲಿವುದು ಬೊಪ್ಪಲನಂ! ||

wherein ಆತಂ, the nominative, is to be attributed to ಕಡುಗಲಿ; ಆತನಂ, the accusative, to ಸೆಣಸುವ ಭಟರಾರ್; ಆತನಿಂ, the instrumental, to ಒಡೆಯಂಗತಿಹಿತವರಾರ್; ಆತಂಗೆ, the dative, to ಧುರಕ್ಕೊದಗುವರಾರ್; ಆತನತ್ತಣಿಂ, the ablative, to ತೊಡದೊಡೆ ಭಂಗಂ ಬರ್ಕುಂ; ಆತನ, the genitive, to ಸಡಗರಮಿದು; ಆತನೊಳ್, the locative, to ಜಯಮೆ ಮೆಲಿವುದು: (He is) a great hero. What warriors do envy (him)? Who (are all) they that (through him became) intimate friends to (our) king? Who will come to war (against him)? If (they) attack (him), defeat will come (from him). This (is) the grandeur (of him). Indeed victory will appear (in him). Know Böppala!

2, It is required to use adhyâhâra, i. e. supplying, which refers

a) to the kâraka, in this case the kartṛi or subject (§§ 344, 1; 345), or also to a predicate of the subject, e. g. ಎಕೆ? ನಿರ್ವಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಮೊ, ಪೂ ಕೊಡಂ ಕೃತಿಬನ್ಧಮಂ?, in which case ಕೃತಿಬನ್ಧಂ is to be supplied (adhyâhârya) as subject: Why? will it (the kṛtibandham, ever) be accomplished, though (you) have promised the composition of the poem?—ಕರ್ಣನಂ ದಾನಿ, ಮೇಣ್ ಈತನಂ, in which case ದಾನಿ is to be supplied: Karṇa (is) a liberal person and this man too (is a dâni).

b) to the kriyâ or verb, e. g. ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮಂ ಮನುಷ್ಯಮಾತ್ರಮೆ?, in which case ಅಲ್ಲಂ is to be supplied: (Is) Puruṣottama a more man? (no, he is not, allam).—ಧೃತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಂ ನುಡಿದಾರ್ತನೆ? ಹರಿ ಭರಂಗಿಯ್ದಾರ್ತನೆ? in which case ಅರಿಂ (ಅರಿರ್) is to be supplied: (Is) Dhṛitarāṣṭra able, when he speaks? (is) Hari able, when he hastens? (no, they are not able).

(See ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಾರ್ಯ also in §§ 355, III, 2; 358.)

c) to the adverb ಎ of doubt, *e. g.* ಉದ್ಭವಮಂಜಮೇ? ಬೆಜ್ಜೆಮೇ? ಬೆಸಕೆದಿಗೆ ಮೇ, ದೇವೇ?, in which case the final ಎ of ಉದ್ಭವಮೇ which has disappeared in the initial ಅ of ಅಂಜಮೇ on account of euphonic junction, is to be supplied: Shall we not hesitate? shall we not fear? shall we not be frightened? shall we not bow to the injunction, O king?

d) to the conjunction ಉಂ, *e. g.* ಆಯುಂ ಸಿರಿ ತಾಯುಂ ತನ್ನೆ ಕಣ್ಣುಂ ಗತಿಯೆ ನಿಸಿದಪಂ ಸಿಂಹಸೇನಕ್ಷಿತಿಶಂ, in which case ಉಂ is to be supplied for ಸಿರಿ, ತನ್ನೆ and ಗತಿ: King Simhasêna causes himself to be called (our) life and wealth and mother and father and eye and refuge. (See § 354, II, 4, foot-note.)

e) to vākyadīpaka, *i. e.* the clearing up (of the meaning) of a sentence, *e. g.* ಆತನುಮ್ ಅವನುಂ ಬನ್ನಂ, in which case, in order to show that each one (pratyêka) came, ಬನ್ನಂ is to be supplied; ಆತನುಂ ಬನ್ನನ್ ಅವನುಂ ಬನ್ನಂ, that person came and that person came.

3. It is needed to use proper construction of words (vākyānvaya, *cf.* the beginning of the present § and § 355, IV, 5) regarding ಅವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಅದು, ಅವಳ್, ಆವಳ್, ಅವುದು, that is to say regarding their use in so-called relative sentences.

ಅವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಅದು (and their plurals) are anvayaśvalāntaras, *i. e.* independent of another word, *e. g.* ಪೊನ್ನಳ್ಳವನೆ ಕುಲೀನಂ, he who has gold, (is) well born, in which case one cannot say ಅವಂ ಪೊನ್ನಳ್ಳವನೆ ಕುಲೀನಂ; ಸೊಬಗುಳ್ಳವಳೆ ಪೆಣ್, she who possesses beauty (is) a woman, and not ಅವಳ್ ಸೊಬಗುಳ್ಳವಳೆ ಪೆಣ್; ರೂಢಿಯನುಳ್ಳುದೆ ಲೇಸು, that which has customary usage, (is) fit, and not ಅವುದು ರೂಢಿಯನುಳ್ಳುದುವೆ ಲೇಸು.

ಅವಂ, ಅವಳ್, ಅವುದು (and their plurals) are anvayaparatāntaras, *i. e.* dependent on another word, *e. g.* ಅವನ್ ಅಧಿಕ ಪುಣ್ಯನ್ ಅವನೆ ಸೇವ್ಯಂ, who (is) very virtuous, even he (is) to be served; ಅವಳ್ ಪತಿವ್ರತೆ ಅವಳ್ ಮಾನ್ಯೆ, who (is) a woman faithful to her husband, she (is) to be honoured; ಅವುದು ಜೆಲ್ವಾದುದು ದರ್ಶನೀಯಂ, what (is) beautiful, it (is) worthy to be seen.

See §§ 267. 316, 1. 330.

Also ತಾನ್ (and its plural) Kêśava classes with the anvayaparatāntaras, as it is to be followed by a demonstrative pronoun which shows its gender, *e. g.* ತಾನ್ ಅವಂ ಚದುರಂ, he (is) a clever man; ತಾನ್ ಅವಳ್ ಚದುರೆ, she (is) a clever woman; ತಾನ್ ಅದು ಪಿರಿದು, that (is) a large thing.

About ತಾಂ (ತಾನ್, ತಾನು, ತಾ) §§ 256. 259.

358. In § 357, 2 the grammarian Kôśava's rules about adhyâhâra or supplying have been given; it remains to be shown how it is to be used also elsewhere, that is to say where pronouns (or their respective nouns or 'one') are to be supplied (see *e. g.* § 254, 2, *a—d*; § 315, 2, *k. l*).

This can be best shown by citing some instances, putting into parenthesis the words to be supplied, *viz.*

ಪೇಡ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳ್, the terminations which (I) have mentioned. ವಾಕ್ಯೈ ವ್ಯ ದೇವಿ, the goddess whom (people) call speech. ಹೊಲಿದ ದಾರ ಹರಿದು ವಾಲೆಗಳು ಉಚ್ಚುವವು, the threads which (people) have sewed, will be torn and the leaves become loose (see § 315, *k. l*). ಕಲ್ತಿಯೆನ್ನ ಗರ್ಭಂ, kalte (people) having said (is) a donkey (*i. e.* kalte means a donkey, see § 332). ಕುಡಿವೊಡೆಲ್ಲರುಂ ಮಾತೆಯರ್, if (they) speak, all of them do not know (proper) words (see § 314). ತೆರಳೆಯ ಹುಲು ಮುಕುಲಾಕಾರದಿನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದುದು ವಿದಿಸಿ ನೆಯ್ದ ಸೀರೆ, a cloth which (they) have woven after separating what silk-worms have made in the form of buds. ಆನೆಯ ಹಿಡಿಯಲೋಸ್ಕರ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕವ್ವುಗುಲಿ, a pit which (people) have made for catching elephants. ಕೆಬ್ಬೊಟ್ಟು ಸುಟ್ಟುವೆ ಕೂಡಿ ಅಳದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶ ಎನಿಸುಗು, if (one) measures (a span) with both the thumb and forefinger, it is called a prâdêśa. ಹೋಗ ಬಾರದ ಎಟ್ಟಿ, a road which (people) are unable to go. ವೊಯ್ದ ಬಲಿ, a place (of the body) to which (somebody) has applied a blow. ಪಡುವ ದೇಗುಲದೆಡೆಯಾ ಪ್ರದು, what (is) the place of the temple where (you) rest? ಹೋದರೆ ಎನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲು, ಬಂದರೆ ಒನ್ನು ಹಣ್ಣು, if (it) goes, (it is) a stone, if (it) comes, (it is) a ripe fruit (*i. e.* what goes in one's giving, is a mere stone; what comes for it, is a ripe fruit). ಬರುವಾಗ ಹುಲಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ, ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಇಲಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ, when (he) comes, (he is) like a tiger; when (he) goes, (he is) like a mouse. ನಿನ್ನ ಕೂಡಾ ನಾಳೆ ಬಂದರೆ ನನ್ನದು ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿವಸದ ಓಡು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ, if (I) come with thee to-morrow, my study will be interrupted for four days. ನಾಗೆ ನಡೆದರೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವಿ, if (thou) behavest thus, thou wilt be ruined. ಏಸರು ಕಡೆದರೆ ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ ಬರುವದು, if (one) churns curds, butter is produced. ಣ್ಣುಬತ್ತಾಸು ಕೊಣ್ಣರೆ ತಿನ್ನು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ, if (I) buy sweetmeats, they will be eaten. ಎಲೇ ಮಗನೇ, ಜನರ ಕೂಡ ಗೆಳೆತನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಹು ಎಚ್ಚರದಿನ್ನ ಮಾಡಲೇಕು, O son, if (thou) wantest to form friendship with people, (thou) must do so with much caution. ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮಂದಿರ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿನ್ನ ನಡಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಕು, (we) must converse in love with (our) brothers. ಮಾತು ಕಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಕಿಗಳು ಬೇಗ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತವೆ, if (you) teach (them) words, parrots will quickly

learn (them). See *e. g.* also § 302, 7 (ಯಾಕನ್ನರೆ). 314 (the conditional). 323 (ಎನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, etc.). 326 (ಎನ್ನೆನ್ನೊಡೆ, etc.). 332. 333 (ಎನ್ನರೆ, etc.).

ತಾಯೊಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, (he is) good to (his) mother. ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯನಂ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಮನ್ ಓದಿಸಿದಂ, the teacher caused (his) disciple to read the grammar. ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಮನೆತನಕ ಬರಿ, please come as far as (my) house. ಯಜಮಾ ನನು ಕೆಯ್ ಕಾಲು ತೊಳ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಎದ್ದನು, the master stood up to wash (his) hands and feet. ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸು ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬರುತ್ತಾಳೆ, what does that woman carry on (her) head? ತಂಗಿಗೆ ವರನ್ ಈತನೆನ್ನ, ಮದ ನಂ ತಿಳಿದಂ, Madana perceived "this man (is) a suitable husband for (my) younger sister". ಕರು ತಾಯ ಬಲಿಯನ್ ಉಲಿಯದು, a calf does not leave the company of (its) mother. ಗುರುವನನ್ನೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯ, the pupil (is) like (his) spiritual teacher. ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, we see with (our) eyes.

ನೀನು ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, you ought to have given (it, *i. e.* the money) six months ago. ಆ ವೈದನು, ಯಾಕೆ ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನು, ಕೇಳಲು, when that physician asked "why will you not take (them, *i. e.* the medicines)?" The grammar called *Nūḍigaṭṭu* adduces also the following instances:— ಅವನು ಉತ್ತಮನು, ಹೊಡೆಯ ಬೇಡ, he (is) a good fellow, do not beat (him). ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನು ಸಾತ್ವಿಕನಿದ್ದಾನೆ, ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡು, the Brāhmana is an honest man, give (him) ten rupees. ಸಪ್ಪನ್ನ ಹಾಲು ನನಗೆ ಸೇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಹಾಕು, insipid milk does not agree with me; put (some) sugar (into it)! ಈ ಕೊಡಲಿ ಹದನಾಗಿದೆ, ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ಕಡಿ, this axe is sharp; cut the wood (with it)!

359. In § 275 there are various instances of the modern dialect in which the verb ಇರು, to be, is the verb of a sentence, *e. g.* ಆನೆಗಳು ಕಪ್ಪು ಇರು ತ್ತವೆ, elephants are black; ಚಾಕು ಚಲೋದು ಅದೆ, the penknife is beautiful; ಆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಚಿಕ್ಕವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, those women are small; ಹೂಗಳು ಹಸರು ಅವೆ, the flowers are green. On the other hand we find there various instances in which the verb ಇರು is omitted, *e. g.* ಅವನು ಚಲೋ ಹುಡುಗನು, he (is) a nice boy; ಅವನ ಮನೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದು, his house (is) large; etc. From such instances it might appear as if the insertion and omission of the verb ಇರು were arbitrary.

But the above instances belong to the present modern dialect; in the ancient and mediæval dialect the verb ಇರ್ (ಇರು) is always understood and never expressed, if it is a mere copula to connect a subject with its predicate, *e. g.* ಅವನ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಂ, he (is) a good man. ಅವಳ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿದಳ್, she (is)

a good woman. ಇವಳ ದೇವರ ತೊಟ್ಟಿ, she (is) the king's maid-servant. ಪಾಲ ಬಿಳಿದು, milk (is) white. ಅವರ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರ, they (are) able persons. ಅವು ಪಿರಿಯವು, they (the pearls, are) large. ನಾನು ಆಳ, I (am) a servant. ಆಳ ಇವಂ, he (is) a servant. ನೀಂ ಕಾಮಂ, thou (art) Kāma. ಆಂ ಗೌರಿ, I (am) Gauri. ರತ್ನಂಗಳೊಳ್ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯಮ್ ಉತ್ತಮಂ, among jewels the ruby (is) precious. ಮಾನವರೊಳ್ ಪುರುಷರ್ ಉತ್ತಮರ್, among men malos (are) chiefs (see § 350, 2, *u. b. c.*; § 354, I, 2; § 348, 5. 7; § 349, 8; § 357, 3). ಚಾಗದೊಳ್ ಈತಂ ಮಾನ್ಯಾತಂ, this man as to generosity (is) a Māndhātā. ತಾಯೊರ್ವಳ್, ತನ್ನೆ ಬೇರೊ, the mother (is) one (*i. e.* the same), the father (is) different. ಆರ್ತು ತುರಂಗಂ, whose horse (is) this? ನೀನಾರ ಮಗಳ್, whose daughter (art) thou? Instances like these are the rule and quite idiomatic.

In sentences like the following Kannada people would also nowadays scarcely use the verb ಇರು:—ಇವರು ಯಾರು, who (are) these persons? ಈಕೆ ಯಾರ ಹೆಣ್ಣತಿ, whose wife (is) she? ಯಾವಾಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಕ್ಕ, which (is) your elder sister? ಇವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿಯವರು, ಅಲ್ಲವೋ, this (is) your mother; is she not? ಅವರು ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮಂದ್ವರು, they (are) brothers.

In the following instance of the present modern dialect also the past tense of the verb ಇರು, when a mere copula, is to be understood:—ಸರ್ಯರ ಮೂಲ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತವು; ಅದೊಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಲವು ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವು, the original language of the Āryas (was) Sanskrita; from that, in course of time, several languages came into existence.

360. It is a different thing, if the verb 'to be' is not a mere copula, but expresses 'to exist', 'to be', 'to have', when the verbs ಉಳ್, ಇರ್ (ಇರು) and the forms ಅಯ್ತೆ, ಅದೆ, ಇದೆ, ಅವೆ, ಇವೆ, are used (see §§ 196. 316, 2), *e. g.*

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣ ರಾಜ್ಯಂ;

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣ, ಪೇಳಿಗೆಯುಣ್ಣ; |

ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣ ಬೆಳ್ಳೊಡೆ;

ನೀನಿಲ್ಲದಿವೆಲ್ಲಮ್ ಒಳವೆ, ಭಾನುತನೂಜಾ? || if thou art, (there)

an empire; if thou art, (there) are the insignia of royalty and (there) are boxes (with money); if thou art, (there) is the white umbrella; if thou art (or be) not, will all these (things) exist?

ಪಣಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣ, (there) is money. ಕುದುರೆಗಳ್ ಒಳವು, (there) are horses. ಸಮ್ ಉಣ್ಣೇತಂಗಿ, (there) is fame to him (*i. e.* he has fame). ಅವರ್ ಒಳರ್,

they are present. ಬನದುತ್ತರದಿಗ್ಭಾಗದೊಳ ಅಂಜನಗಿರಿಯೆಮ್ಮ ಪರ್ವತಮ ಉಣ್ಣು, to the north of that forest (there) is the mountain of Anjanagiri. ಆ ಮನೆಯ ಹತ್ತರ ಒಂದು ಬಾವಿ ಉಣ್ಣು, (there) is a well near that house. ದೋಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಇದ್ದನು, (there) was even one man in the boat. ಈ ಅಡುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಹುಲಿಗಳಿವೆ, (there) are many tigers in this jungle. ದೇವರಿದ್ದಾನೆ, (there) is God. ಆ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನ ಸಂಗಡ ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿ ಸೇವಕರಿದ್ದರು, (there) were many servants with that gentleman. ಆ ಬಾವಿಯೊಳಗೆ ನೀರು ಇಲ್ಲ, (there) is no water in the well. ತಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿತವರಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಕ್ಕರೆಗಿಂತ ಸವಿಯಿಲ್ಲ, (there) are no greater benefactors than a mother, (there) is nothing sweeter than sugar. ಗೃಹದೊಳ ಇರ್ವಳು, she is in the house. ಎನ್ನೆವರಂ ಸಿರಿ ತಮ ಗುಣ್ಣನ್ನೆವರಂ ಸೇವ್ಯರತ್ತೆ ಖಳರುಂ, as long as they possess riches, will not also scoundrels be honourable persons?

In such instances the verb ಉಳ್, etc. are often also not expressed, e. g. ಪೂವಿನೊಳ್ ಕಮ್ಮ, (there is) fragrance in flowers. ಅಲರೊಳ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳು, (there is) white colour in the flower. ಪಾಲೊಳ್ ಮಧುರಂ, (there is) sweetness in milk. ಬಿಮ್ಮದೊಳ್ ತೇಜಂ, (there is) splendour in the disk of the sun. ಸನ್ನಿಯೆಣ್ಣು ಶಬ್ದಮಣಿದರ್ಪಣದೊಳ್ (there are) eight chapters in the Śabdamanidarpaṇa. ಗುರುವಿನೊಳ್ ಸಹಜಂ, (he is) true to (his) guru. ಪೂಜೆಯೊಳ್ ಜಾಣಂ, (he is) proficient in adoration. ಬೆಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಆಟ, ಇಲಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಸಂಕಟ, for the cat (it is) play, for the mouse (it is) extreme distress. ಬಂಗಾರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನದು, knowledge (is) superior to gold. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿ ಆಟ ಗಾಡಿರು, (there were) many players there.

It will have been observed from the above sentences that the English terms 'there', 'there is', 'there are', 'there were', etc., used to begin sentences, cannot be expressed in Kannada, to which may be added e. g. ಆತಂಗಮ್ ಆಕೆಗಂ ವಿಖ್ಯಾತಯಶಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, (there) was born to him and to her Vikhyātayaśa. ಅರಸಣತ್ತಣಿಂ ದಾಟಿ ಬಂದುದು, (there) occurred an inroad from the side of the king.

Notice also the following: ನಾನು ಇದ್ದೇನೆ or ನಾನೇ, it is I. ನಾವು ಇದ್ದೇವೆ or ನಾವೇ, it is we. ಅವರಲ್ಲ, ನಾವೇ ಹಾಗೆ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತೇವೆ, it is we, not they, who say so. ಹುಡುಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾಳೆ or ಹುಡುಗಿ, it is a girl.

361. In §§ 154—170 the forms of the past verbal participle have been given (cf. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ in § 338, and the repetition of verbs in § 339).

It is used

1, in simple succession of actions, the actions having the same subject, *e. g.* ಒಸೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, he was delighted (and) gave. ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಪೊಗಲ್ದೊಂ, he was pleased (and) praised. ಪಾಡಿ ಕುಣಿದಂ, he sang (and) danced. ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಂ, he begged (and) received. ಅರಿಸಿ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, he sought (and) found. ನೋಡಿ ಮಣಿದಂ, he saw (and) made obeisance. ಉಣ್ಣೊಲಗಿದಂ, he ate (and) went to sleep. ಕುಡಿದುಗುಲ್ದೊಂ, he drank (and) spit. ಮಿನ್ದಣ್ಣು ಕುಡಿದು ಮಗುಲ್ದೊಂ, he bathed, ate, drank (and) turned back. ಮಾಲವದೇಶಮಂ ಕಿಡಿಸಿ ತದ್ಧಾರಾ ಪುರಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಂ ತೊಲ್ಪಿರ್ ಮಾಡಿದಂ, he ruined the country of Mālava (and) made the women of its (town of) Dhârāpura (his) maid-servants. ಪೊಮ್ಮಲಿವೊಲ್ ಪೊಳೆದು ಪಾಯಿ ಪೋದಂ ಶ್ವೇತಂ, like a gold-coloured young antelope the white (horse) rolled about, sprang (and) went. ನಾನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಉಣ್ಣು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ, I go home, eat, take (my) books (and) come. ಉಟಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ, I will eat (and) come. ಸಮುದ್ರ ಹೊಳಗಿನ ನೀರು ಬಿಸಲಿಗೆ ಕಾದು ಉಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆಕಾಶದೊಳಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಒಡಿ ಮೋಡಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತವೆ, the water in the sea is heated by the sunshine, becomes vapour, rises up, joins together in the air (and) becomes clouds. ಹೊಸರು ಕಡೆದು ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, they churn curds (and) make uttermilk. ಗೆಲಿವಿಡಿದಾಡುವಂ, he seizes the pole (and) plays. ಮಾಡದೆ ಪೋದಂ, he did not make (it and) went. ಓಡದೆ ಕಾದಿ ಗೆದ್ದನು, he did not run away, fought (and) overcame.

(It will be seen that in translating the past participle the verb finite in combination with 'and' has been used.)

2, in manner, the actions having the same subject, *e. g.* ಕುಸಿದು ನಡೆದಂ, he walked stoopingly. ನಡೆದು ಬಂದಂ, he came on foot. ಬಿಗಿದು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಂ, he tied (it) firmly. ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಬರೆದಂ, he wrote (it) in an abridged way. ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆದಂ, he wrote (it) commentatorially. ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಮಾತಾಡ ಬಾರದು, do not speak without understanding.

3, in means, the actions having the same subject, *e. g.* ತಿರುದುಣ್ಣಂ, he wandered by wandering in quest of alms. ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ತಿನ್ನ ಬಹುದು, ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ತಿನ್ನ ಬಾರದು, (one) may eat by begging, (but one) ought not to live by stealing. ದನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದು ಓಡಿಸಿದನು, he drove the cattle away by beating.

4, in cause, the actions having the same subject, *e. g.* ಅರಿಯದೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟಂ, because he did not know, he was ruined. ಹುಡುಗನು ಓದದೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟನು, the boy was ruined, because he did not study. ಗಣ್ಣನು ಕೂತು ಕೆಟ್ಟ, ಹೆಂಗಸು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟಳು, the husband was ruined, because he sat (lazily); the woman was

ruined, because she rambled about. ಮಲಿಗಿಗೆ ಹೆದಲಿ ಹೊಲಿಗಿಗೆ ಹಾಲಿದ ಹಾಗಿ, as if (one) springs into the river, because he is afraid of the rain.

When a different subject from that of the last verb occurs, it is used chiefly

1, in cause, *e.g.* ಪೆಣನಂ ಕಣ್ಣು ದುಃಖಮ್ ಆದುದು, grief originated, because (he) saw the corpse. ಪ್ರಿಯಳಂ ಕಣ್ಣು ಸುಖಮ್ ಆದುದು, joy originated, because (he) saw the beloved woman. ಗಾಳಿ ಬೀಸಿ ಮರದಿನ್ನ ಹಣ್ಣು ಬಿತ್ತು, because the wind blew, (there) fell a ripe fruit from the tree. ಹಣ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಡವನಾದನು, because (his) money went, he became poor. ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿ ವಿಷವೇಲಿ ಅರಸನು ಸತ್ತನು, the king died, because a snake bit (him), and the poison rose (to his head). ಉದ್ದ ಮರದ ತುದಿಯನ್ ಎಲಿ ಕೆಯ್ ತಪ್ಪಿ ಬಿದ್ದು ಸತ್ತನೆ, as if (a man) ascended the top of a high tree, fell down, because his hand slipped, and died. ಫಲಾ ನೋಡದೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿತು, ಹೊಲಾ ಮಾಡದೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿತು, because nobody took care of the fruit, it was spoiled; because nobody cultivated the field, it was ruined. ಸೀಸದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆ ಬರೆದು ಸವೆಯಿತು, the lead-pencil wore, because (people) wrote (with it). ಅವನು ಬೇನೆ ಬಂದು ಸತ್ತನು, he died, because disease attacked (him). ಅವನ ಒಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೆಲಿಗು ತಾಕಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಕುಣ್ಣದೊಳಗಿನ ಗಿಡದ ಹೂವು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಿತ್ತು, the flower of a shrub which was put there in a pot, fell down, because the end of his garment touched it.

2, in lapse of time, *e.g.* ಅವನು ಹೋಗಿ ಅಯ್ಯು ದಿವಸ ಆಯಿತು, it is five days since he went. ಅರಸನು ಬಂದು ಒನ್ನು ತಿಂಗಳಾಯಿತು, it is a month since the king came.

362. The forms of the present verbal participle are adduced in §§ 172. 173. It expresses

1, contemporaneous action, *e.g.* ನಗುತುಂ ಬಂದಂ, he came laughing. ಕರೆ ಯುತುಂ ಪೋದಂ, he went calling. ಕಾಡುತ್ತುಂ ಬಂದಂ, he came lighting. ಬಡಿಯುತ್ತುಂ ಪೊಡೆದಂ, he beat chiding. ಕೆತ್ತುತ್ತೆ ಕಡಿದಂ, he cut chipping. ಪರ ಸುತ್ತೆ ಬಂದಂ, he came blessing. ಮಿರುಗುತೆ ಪೋದಂ, he went shining. ನಗುತ್ತ ಹೇಲಿದನು, he spoke laughing. ಓಡುತ್ತ ಹೋಗುವವನು ಎಡವಿ ಬಿದ್ದನು, he who goes running may stumble (and) fall. ನಗುತ್ತ ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತ ಹರಟುತ್ತಾನೆ, he prates (whilst) laughing (and) eating. ರಾಮನು ಹಾಡುತ್ತ ಬಾಲಿಸುತ್ತ ನಗುತ್ತ ಕುಣಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆ, Râma dances singing, playing a musical instrument (and) laughing. ಅಪ್ಪಾ, ನೋಡು! ಅತ್ತಕಡೆಯಿನ್ನ ಕೋಲು ಊದುತ್ತ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮುದುಕನು ಬರು

ತಾನೆ, see, father! from that side (thero) comes an old man putting down (his) stick on the ground (at every step to support himself).

2, continuation (cf. § 339, 6)

a) in the present tense (see § 313, 1).

b) in the imperfect (see § 313, 2), e.g. ಇಸುತಿದಂ, he was shooting arrows). ಉಣುತಮ್ ಇದಂ, he was eating. ನಿನ್ನನ್ ಆಂ ಕೂಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ಕಾಣ ಎನ್ನೆವರಂ ಚೆನ್ನಿಸುತಿದೆಂ, both of us looked about, did not see thee (and) were in anxiety (as to thee) up to this moment.

ಮದಗಜವೆರಡಲಿ ಬಾಲದ

ಮೊದಲಂ ಪಿಡಿದೆತ್ತಿ ನುಗುತ್ತುರೆಯಾ |

ಸ್ಯದಿನ್ ಒಗುವ ರಕ್ತಮ್ ಉರಿಯೆನೆ

ತಿದಿಯೊತ್ತುವ ಕಮ್ಮಲಿವೊಲಿದಂ ಭೀಮಂ || Bhîma seized the end of the tails of the two furious elephants, (and) whilst he crushed them, was like a blacksmith who plied the bellows, the blood that came forth from (their) mouth being the flame. ಗಣಪತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡುಕುತ್ತಾ ನಡೆದನು, Ganapati walked seeking his horse.

c) in the future (see § 313, 3).

When in the modern dialect the present participle has its own subject, it suffixes the vowels ಎ or ಇ combined with a euphonic ಲ್ (see § 282. 285. 286), e.g. ವಸಂತ ಬರುತ್ತಲೆ ಕೋಗಿಲೆ ಉಲಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, the cuckoo cries when spring coming (i.e. at the very time when spring comes, as soon as spring comes). ಮಡದಿಸುತರ ಮಮಕಾರಕೆ ನೀ ಮನ ಒಡಬಡುತಲಿ ನಗುತಿರ ಬೇಡ, do not laugh on account of love for (your) wife and son, (your) heart is not taking pleasure (in them).

363. The forms of the past relative participle are given in §§ 175—179. Cf. § 254.

It is used to take the place of the relative pronouns in other languages, e.g. ಪಾಡಿದಂ, he who sang; ಪೋದಂ, he who went; ಬೇಡಿದಳ್, she who begged; ಕೆಡಾತಂ, he who considered; ಪೀದುದು, it that drank; ಎಲೈರ್, those who are; ಆಡಿದ ಪೊಲಂ, a place in which (people) played; ಕೊಟ್ಟ ವಸ್ತು, a (or the) thing which (somebody) had given; ಮೊಳೆತ ಪುಲ್, the grass which had germinated; ಕಲ್ತ ಪಾಠಂ, the lesson which (somebody) had learned; ಪೊಯ್ದು, the place (of the body) to which (somebody) applied a blow; ಆದ ವಿಸ್ತು, Vishnu who had become; ಮಾಡದ ಕೆಯ್, a field which nobody

cultivates; ಕಿಡದ ಪಕ್ಷಂ, in case that (something) should not be destroyed; ತೀರದ ಕಜ್ಜಂ, an affair that does not end; ಅಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯಂ, an affair which is not proper; ಬಿಗಿದ ಮಿಳಿ, a strap which has been tightened; ಬೇಡಿದ ದಾನಂ, a gift which has been asked for; ಕುತ್ತಮ್ ಓಸರಿಸಿದಂ, he whose affliction was removed; ಪುತ್ರನು ಹುಟ್ಟದವರು, they to whom a son has not been born; ಕೊಮ್ಮು ಮುರಿದೆತ್ತು, an ox whose horns are broken. Cf. § 267.

About its use before adverbs (postpositions, § 212, e) see § 282.

364. The forms of the present and future relative participles are given in §§ 180—186. Cf. § 254.

They are used in the same way as the relative past participle (also before adverbs, see §§ 282. 365), *e.g.* ಉಳ್ಳಂ, he who is or has (see §§ 185. 316); ಅರಿವಳ್, she who knows or will know (see § 186); ಕೂಡುವ ಪುಲಿಲಾ, a sand-bank that is accumulating; ತೂಗುವ ಸೊಡರ್, a lamp that hangs; ಪೊಯ್ವ ಮಡಿ, a rain which dashes; ಬೀಸುವ ಚಾಮರಂ, a chowrie which (somebody) waves; ಬೆಳೆವ ತೆನೆ, an ear of corn that grows; ಪೊಡೆವ ಭೇರಿ, a kettle-drum that (somebody) beats; ಪೂರಯ್ಯುವ ಶಂಖಂ, a conch-shell that (somebody) blows; ಪರಿವ ತೊಡಿ, a stream that runs; ಪಿಡಿವ ಕಹಳೆ, a trumpet which (somebody) applies to his mouth for blowing; ಪೊಣ್ಣುವ ಘರ್ಮಜಲಂಗಳ್, perspiration which comes forth (see § 253, 2, d); ಪೊರೆವಂ, he that nourishes or will nourish; ಸೋವಾಕೆ, a woman who scares away (see § 254). ಹಿಣ್ಣೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹೊತ್ತು ಆಯಿತು, the time in which (the cows) are milked, has come. See §§ 273. 330. and cf. § 267. An additional instance is:—

ಪಾಡುವ ತುಮ್ಮಿ ತೀಡುವೆಲರ್ ಆಡುವ ಸೋಗೆ ಕೊಳಂಗಳೊಳಾ ತುಳುಂ

ಕಾಡುವ ಬಾಡಿ ಕೋಡುವ ಪುಲಿಲಾ ಸಲೆ ಕೂಡುವ ಕೊಂಟೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿ ಮು |

ದಾಡುವ ಜಕ್ಕವಕ್ಕಿ ನಲಿದಾಡುವ ಕನ್ನಡವಕ್ಕಿ ಮುದ್ದುವನಾ

ತಾಡುವ ಜಾಣವಕ್ಕಿ ನಡೆ ನೋಡುವರ್ಗಲ್ತ್ತಿಯನ್ ಉಣ್ಣು ಮಾಡುಗಂ || the black bees which hum, the wind which blows, the leaves of palms which wave about, the plantains which fluctuate in (the water of) the ponds, the small islands (in the river) which are cool, the herons which do meet together, the ruddy geese which mutually touch and kiss, the parrots which play about, the clever birds which utter pleasant words cause much pleasure to those who look on.

After one or more preceding past participles the present-future relative participle is often used, giving it or them so to say the sense of the present, *e.g.* ನೀಳ್ವಲರ್ವ ಬಾಲಂ, a tail which is long and extends itself.

ಎಡಲಿಂದರನ್ ಅಟ್ಟಿ ಮೋದುವ ಪಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಗಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳ್, the doorkeepers' sticks which drive away and strike those who are dishonest. ತನ್ನೊಳ್ ಪಳಂಚಿ ಕಿಡುಗುಟ್ಟಿ ತಪ್ಪುವಮ್ಮಗಳರವಂ, the speed of the arrows that touch, knock against him (and) miss (their deadly aim). ದುರ್ಬಲರಾದವರು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠರ ಕೆಯ್ ಹಿಡಿದು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕೇಳುವಷ್ಟು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಸಾಲದೇ ಇರುವದರಿಂದ ಅವರೇನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ತಾಳಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಹೋಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, because weak persons have not sufficient power to seize the hand of very strong persons, to stop (them and) demand (their rights), they are obliged to bear quietly whatsoever those do.

It is still to be mentioned that occasionally present relative participles are put in an uninterrupted series one after another, e. g. ಗಲಿವಿಡಿದಾಡುವ ದೀಗಿವಿಡಿವೆಲೆವರದಾಡುವನೊಳ್ ಅಟಗಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕುಂ, the suffix atiga is used regarding a man who seizes a pole (and) plays, (regarding) one who bears (or uses to bear) a lamp, (and) regarding one who carries on a steel-leaf trade.

ತಿವಿವ ಮರಳ್ಳುವಬ್ಬರಿಸ ವರ್ಗವಿಪ ಬೊಬ್ಬಲಿವಾರ್ವ ಸಾರ್ವ ಮೇಣ್

ಕವಿವ ಕಡಂಗುವಿಟ್ಟಣಿಪ ಸುತ್ತುವ ನಿಲ್ವ ಗೆಲ್ವ ಪೊ |

ಣ್ಣುವ ಪುಟವೇಲ್ವಿ ಪಾಯ್ವ ಮಿಗೆ ಪೊಯ್ವ ತೊಡಂಕುವ ತೋಟಿಗೆಯ್ವ ಕೂಂ

ಕುವ ನೆರೆಯಿ ನೂಂಕುವೇಲ್ವಿಯ ಬಲಂ ಬಗೆಗೊಣ್ಣುದು ತತ್ಕುವಾರನಾ || that king's) son's grand army which was piercing, causing to retreat, whooping, behaving proudly, shouting, crying aloud, coming near, and attacking, striving, crowding, surrounding, closing with, standing, gaining the victory, coming forth, jumping up, advancing, beating excessively, getting entangled, struggling, rising (and) pushing in a good manner, attracted the attention.

365. The forms and signification of the infinitive appear in § 187. 188.

Here follow some instances:—ಉಣಲ್ ಬಂದಂ, he came to eat. ತರಲ್ ಬಂದಂ, he went to bring. ಆವ ಜಗಮಂ ಸಾಧಿಸಲ್ ಪೋದಯ್? ಪೇಲಿ, ಎಲೆ ವ್ಯಾಧರಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ, which world doest thou go to subdue? Toll, O Vidyākaraṇākṛavarti! ನುಡಿಯಲ್ವೆ ಬಂದಂ, he came to speak. ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಲ್ವೆವೇಲಿ ವರ್ಣೋತ್ಕರಮಂ, tell to make large the heap of gold! ಮಾಡಲ್ ದಕ್ಷಂ, (is) clever to make. ನೋಡಲ್ ಸಮರ್ಥಂ, he (is) suitable to examine. ಣಲ್ ಒಳ್ಳಿತು, it (is) good to eat. ನೋಡಲ್ ಸಮಯಂ, it (is) time to see. ಲಗಲ್ ಪೊತ್ತು, it (is) time to go. ಉಡವೇಲಿ (or ಉಡಲ್ವೇಲಿ), tell (him) to get on clothes. ತರವೇಲಿ (or ತರಲ್ವೇಲಿ) ಸನ್ನದ್ಧವಾಜಿಸಾಧನಮಂ, tell to bring

the force of well equipped horses. ಉಪದ್ರವಮಂ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಡ (or ಮಾಡಲ್ ಬೇಡ), do not cause trouble. ಆಗಲು ಬೇಡಿದುದು, that is fit (or about) to become. ಹುಡುಗರು ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾರಿರು, the boys cannot understand the meaning. ನೀಚರು ಹಾದಿಗೆ ಬರಲೊಲ್ಲರು, mean persons will not come to the (proper) way. ನಾನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು, it is necessary for me to go to the town. ಹೊತ್ತುಣ್ಣಲೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, they ordered us to go home early. ನನಗೆ ಓದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, I can read. ತಾವು ರಕ್ಷಿಸ ಬೇಕು, you must deliver. ನೀವು ಒಳಗೆ ಬರ ಬಹುದು, you may come in. ತಾವು ಇನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡ ಬಾರದು, you must not utter such words. ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರ ತಕ್ಕದು, it is proper for them to come here. See § 315 (concerning the passive); § 316, 3 seq.

The locative-infinitive (satisaptami; satyārtha, see Śabdamanidarpana under its sūtra 133) has been touched upon in §§ 187, 4; 188, remark; 286. It is the infinitive with the final vowel ಎ (see also the passive in § 315 wherein it is used, and § 352, 1, a). According to the grammarian Kêśava it is used when there are two subjects (ubhayakartri, Śabdamanidarpana under sūtra 249), e. g. ಗಾಯಕಂ ಪಾಡೆ ದೇವಂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದಂ, when the singer sang, the king was pleased (lit. the singer a singing, the king was pleased). ಪಾತ್ರವಾಡೆ ಪಾದಕಂ ಬಾಜಿಸಿದಂ, when the actor played, the musician sounded (his) musical instrument. ವನ್ನಿ ಪೊಗಟಿ ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, when the bard praised, the liberal man gave. ಬರೆ ಕಣ್ಣಂ, when (he) came, (the king) saw (him). ನೆಲನ್ ಅದಿರೆ ನೋಟಕರ್ ಕಣ್ಣಲನೆ ಮನಂಗೊರಗೆ, when the earth quaked, when the spectators' eyes became tired (and) when the mind was afflicted.

“Some authors”, Kêśava says, “do not hesitate to use ಅಲ್ instead (of ಎ), but that is not proper”, and adduces the following instances as wrong (abaddha):—ಪಾದಪದ್ಮಂಗಳನ್ ಒತ್ತುತ್ತಿರಲ್ ಶೂದ್ರಿಕಪತಿ ಸುಖಾಸೀನನಾಗಿದನ್ ಆಗಲ್, when (they) shampooed (his) lotus-like feet, king Śūdrīka was then comfortably seated. ಬಯ್ಗಿನ ಕೆಂಪ್ಪಿಸಿಲ್ ಎಳಸಲ್ ಎಸೆದುವಾಶ್ರಮಶರುಗಳ್, when (they) desired the purple sunshine of evening, the trees of the hermitage appeared (see § 120, a, 2).

Kêśava remarks that in the above instances ಅಲೊಡಂ (ಅಲ್+ಒಡಂ) would have been right (śuddha), for which he gives the following instances:—ವಸಂತಂ ಬರಲೊಡಂ ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯುಲಿಗುಂ, when spring came, the cuckoo sang. ಗಾಳಿ ಬೀಸಲೊಡನ್ ಎಲೆ ಕಡಿಲ್ಪುವು, when the wind blow, leaves dropped down.

According to that grammarian substitutes (śīdōśas, as to uso) for ಎ are ಇನಂ, ಇನೆಗಂ, ಉದುಂ (ಉದು+ಉಂ), ಅನ್ನಂ, ಅನ್ನೆಗಂ, ಅಲೊಡಂ and also ಅಲೊಡನೆ (ಅಲ್+ಒಡಂ+ಎ), e.g. ಕಾಮಕರಂ ಕರಮ್ ಅಡಂಗಿ ನುರ್ಗಪ್ಪಿನೆಗಂ ಕಾಮದನ್ ಅಡಂಗಿವೊಯ್ದಂ, when (his) pride hides itself (and) is crushed completely, Skandla beats him so that he becomes ashamed. ಅವಧಿ ಬರ್ಪಿನೆಗಂ ಸಯ್ಪಿಸಿದಂ, when extremity comes, he bears (it) patiently. ಬರವೇಲಿ ಎಮ್ಮುದುಮ್ ಅಜ ನಾಚಲದ ಪೊಲ್ ಕಣ್ಣೊಪ್ಪಿ ಬರ್ಪಮ್ಮಜೋದರನಂ, when (he) said "toll Vishnu to come (him) who appears (and) is coming (there) like the Anjanāśāla!" ನಿನ್ನಿನೆಯನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೊಳ್ ಇರೆನ್ನ ಸಖಿ ತೊಲಗುವುದುಂ, when the female companion said "remain near thy beloved one", and went away. ಒಲಗಂ ಪರೆವುದುಮ್ ತಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಪೊಕ್ಕಂ, when the assembly dispersed, he began to consider. See § 286.) ಉದ್ದವಿದನ್ ನೆಗೆವನ್ನಂ ಪೊಯ್ಯಲೆನ್ನವಳಿಪುದು, when he who is on high jumps down, jump upon (him) in order to beat (him)! ಬರವ್ವಡೆವನ್ನಮ್ ತರಾಧಿಸಿದಂ, so that (his son) may receive a boon, he worships. ಗಂಗೆಯ ಕುಡುಗಳನ್ ಅಡಹಡಿಸಿ ಪುಗುವಿನಂ ಭಯವಶದಿಂ, when from fear (he) rushes forward (and) enters the pools of the Ganges. ಇದಿರ್ವಪ್ಪಿನಮ್ ಅಪ್ಪಿ ಕೊಣ್ಣಂ, when he comes to meet (him), he embraces (him). ಈವನ್ನೆಗಮ್ ಇರ್ದಂ, so that (the king) may give, he remains. ಒಲೆಯೊಡನೆ ಮುತ್ತಂಗಾಲೊಳ್ ನರೆ ಪರ್ಪನ್ನೆಗಮ್ ಇರ್, be together with the fire-place when in (thy) old age grey hair grows. ಕುರುಕುಲಾಧಿಪಂ ನುಡಿಯಲೊಡಂ, when the chief of the Kuru race spoke. ಪಾವನೆ ಕೆಡಲೊಡಂ ನೀರ್ ತಿಳಿದುದು, when the duck-weed was destroyed, the water became clear (see § 286). ಬರಲೊಡನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂ, when (he) came, he gave (him something).

Kūśava remarks that ಅನ್ನೆಗಂ, ಅನ್ನಂ, ಇನೆಗಂ, ಇನಂ use to express the present and future, ಉದುಂ, ಅಲೊಡಂ the past, and according to this his remark the sentences quoted above have been translated.

Concerning Kūśava's rule as to the use of the infinitive with final ಎ the observation may be made that Bhaṭṭākalāṅka, the author of the śīdānuśāsana, does not take notice of it, because he quotes (as it seems) the following sentences regarding the use of ಅಲ್ without raising any objection:—ಗಾಯಕಂ ಪಾಡಲ್ ಅರಸಂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದಂ, when the singer sang, the king was pleased. ಅರ್ಥಿ ಬೇಡಲ್ ದಾನಿಯಿತ್ತಂ, when the beggar begged, the liberal man gave. ನೇಸರಿ ಮೂಡಲ್ ಕಟ್ಟಿಲೆ ಪೋದುದು, when the sun rose, darkness went.

In the modern dialect there is no particular rule regarding the use of ಅಲು (=ಅಲ್), although it is also employed to express 'when', *e. g.* ಕೇಳಲು, when (he, she, etc.) asked (lit. an asking). ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, when (he, she, etc.) assented. ಎನಲು, when (he, she, etc.) said. ಧರ್ಮನು ರಾಜ್ಯವ ಆಳುತ್ತಿ ರಲು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಸುಖದಿಂದಿದ್ದರು, when Dharma was ruling the kingdom, (his) subjects were happy. ನೀನು ಬರಲು ನಾನು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ, when thou comest, I shall go. It is however more common to suffix ಆಗ (the past participle of ಆಗು) to ಅಲು, *e. g.* ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ, a hearing having become, *i. e.* when (he, she, etc.) heard; ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿ, ಆಳುತ್ತಿರಲಾಗಿ.

In § 188 it has been shown that the so-called infinitives ending in ಎ, ಅಲ್, ಅಲು originally are verbal nouns. In modern poetry the form with ಎ occurs occasionally; see *e. g.* the verso from the Dāsapadas quoted in § 366 under remark *a*.

366. About the conjugation of verbs, (nouns, pronouns and adjectives) in the present, future and past see §§ 189-204.

Some instances are — ವಸಂತರಾಜನ್ ಎಪ್ಪಿನ್ದಪನ್, ಇನ್ನು ನಾಳೆ ಬರ್ದುಕಿಲ್ಲ ವಿಯೋಗಿಗೆ, the king of spring comes; to-day (and) to-morrow (there) is no life for him who is separated from (his wife and other dear ones). ನುಂಗುವು ವುಮ್ ಒಳವುದಧಿಯೊಳ್ ಮಹಾಮತ್ಸ್ಯಂಗಳ್, there are also devouring large fishes in the ocean. ನೀನುಳ್ಳೊಡುಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳ್ಳೊಡೆ, if thou art, the white umbrella is. ನಿಮ್ಮ ದೊರೆಗೆ ಬೋಲಿಯರ್ ಒಳರೇ, are there (any) deities like you? ಅಂಜಿ ಸಿದಂ ಮೂಲೋಕಮಂ ತಾರಕಂ, Tāraka frightened the three worlds. ಜಗುನೆಯ ತಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುರುಗುಗಳಂ ಮೇಯಿಸಿದಂ, he caused the king to eat grass on the banks of the Yamunā. ಪೃತಾಹುತಿವಡೆದನಲನನ್ನೆ ದಳ್ಳಿಸಿದಂ, he increased in force like fire that has obtained an oblation of ghee. ಅದೊದಳ್ ಪಾಣ್ಡುತ ನೂಜರ ತೆದಿನೆಲ್ಲಮನ್ ಈಕೆ, this woman knew the whole state of the sons of Pāṇḍu.

ಆನ್ ಅದೊವೆಂ, ಪೃಥೆಯದೊವಳ್,

ದಾನವರಿಪುವದೊವನ್ ಅರ್ಕನ್ ಅದೊವಂ, ದಿವ್ಯ |

ಜ್ಞಾನಿಸಹದೇವನ್ ಅದೊವಂ;

ನೀನ್ ಆರ್ಗೆನ್ನಾರುಮ್ ಅದೊಯರ್, ಅಂಗಾಧಿಪತಿ? || I shall know, Prithō will know, Kṛishṇa will know, the sun (or Indra) will know, the very wise person Sahadēva will know; thou to whom (didst thou make known)? When will nobody know, king of Aṅga?

ತನಿವಣ್ಣಂ ಲಂಚಮ್ ಈವಂ ಪುರುಳಿ ನಿನಗೆ ಪೂಗೊಂಚಲಂ ಬೇಗದಿನ್ನಂ
ನಿನಗೀವೆಂ ತುವ್ವಿ ಕೆನ್ನಾವರೆಯ ಮಿಸುಪ ಮೆಲೊಗ್ಗಿಯಂ ಮಾಣದೆನ್ನಂ |
ನಿನಗೀವೆಂ ಹಂಸೆ ಕವ್ವಂ ನಿನಗೊಸಯಿಸುವೆಂ ಕೂಡೆ ತಂಗಾಳಿಯೆನ್ನೋ

ಪನನ್ ಇನ್ನಾರಯ್ ತನ್ನೆನ್ನೊಡನಿರಿಸಿದೊಡೆನ್ನಾಕೆ ಮಾತಾಡುತಿರ್ಪಳ್ || She was saying "I will give thee a fully ripe fruit as a present, O female parrot, quickly I will give thee a bunch of flowers, O black bee, over without stopping I will give thee a soft shining bud of the red lotus, O swan, and I will give thee fragrance, O cool wind, if to-day (you) search, bring and place my lover near me".

ಮುಟ್ಟಿತು ಮುಟ್ಟಿದು ದಿವಮಂ
ಮೆಟ್ಟಿತು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿದು ರಸಾತಲಾಗ್ರಮನ್ ಎವ್ವೊಲ್ |
ಬಿಟ್ಟಳಮ್ ಆಗಿರೆ ದಿವಿಜರ

ದಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೊಗಯಿಪುದು ಮುನ್ನೆ ಮನ್ನರಶೈಲಂ || In front the mountain Mandara appeared to the eyes of the deities in such hugeness that they said: "did it touch (or) did it not touch heaven? did it place down (or) did it not place down (its) foot on the top of Rasātala?" ಈಶ್ವರನ ಮನಮ್ ಲಲ್ಲಾಡಿತ್ತೋಡಿತ್ತು ಕಿನ್ನರಸೈನ್ಯಂ, Īśvara's mind became agitated, the army of the Kinnaras run away. ಪಸರಿಸಿದತ್ತು ಮೂಡದೆಸೆಯೊಳ್ ಬೆಳಗೊಮ್ಮು, a dazzlingly red colour spread about in the east. ಪುದಿದತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಾಶಂ, lustre came in.

ಅಸವಸದಿಂ ಪಳಗೈಯ್ವಂ
ಕಸಮಂ ಸೋದಿಸದೆ ಬಿತ್ತಿದೊಕ್ಕಲಿಗನ ವೋಲ್ |
ಸಸಿಯಂ ನೋಡಿ ತಲೋದರಿ

ಬಿಸುಸುಯ್ಯಂ ಬಯ್ಯಮ್ ಇನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಿದಿಯಂ || With haste he will make a crop like a farmer who does not remove the weeds (and) sows; the wife examines the young plants, sighs deeply (and) reviles the day in which (he) has done it. ಭೂವಲಯಾಧಿಪಂ ನುಡಿಗುಮ್ ಆ ದೂತಂಗೆ ಸ್ವಚಿ ಗತಾರ್ಥಮಂ, the king told the messenger the meaning contained in his own mind. ಕೋಗಿಲೆಯುಲಿಗುಂ ನಯದಿನ್ನೆ ಬೀಸುಗುಂ ಗನ್ನವಹಂ, the cuckoo cried loudly, the wind blew. ಅರ್ಕೇನ್ದುಗಳಂ ತವೆ ನುಂಗಿರ್ಕುಂ ಕಲ್ತಿಲೆ ಸಿಡಿಲ್ಲಳಿರಿಗುಗುಂ, the arknoos had quite swallowed sun and moon, thunder-bolts came down.

ಯೋಗದೊಳ್ ಆವ ರೋಗಮುಮಂ ಪರಿಹರಿಕುಂ, in this manner (he) will remove whatsoever sickness. ಪಾಲಿಕ್ಕುಂ ಜಗವೆಲ್ಲವಂ ಕಮಲಭವಂ, Brahmā rules the whole world.

ತರ್ದುಗಳ್ ಅಲಿಗುಂ ಬಡಿಟೆಯೊ
ಳ್ ಉರ್ದಿ ನೆಲಾವರೆಯ ಬೇರನ್ ಆಮಲಕಮುಮಂ |

ಬದಿಲಿಮಿಂಚೆಯ ರಸದೊಳು

ನಿರ್ದಯೆಯನ್ನೊರಸಿ ಪೂಸೆ ದಿನಪಂಚಕದೊಳು || Ringworm will disappear in five days when (one) rubs (it) with dried cow-dung, rubs, in a merciless manner, the root of Senna and also *Emblic myrobalan* in the juice of a well-matured lemon, and applies (this medicament to it).

Remarks.

a) In § 195 the contingent future of the modern dialect (the Nudigattu calls it *samśayārthakriyāpada*) has been introduced. Here follow some additional instances:—ಅವರು ನಾಳೆ ಬನ್ನಾರು, they may come to-morrow. ಓಡುತ್ತ ಹೋಗುವವನು ಎಡವಿ ಬಿದ್ದಾನು, he who goes running may stumble (and) fall. ಹುಲಿ ಸಿಂಹವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿತು, a tiger may withstand a lion. ರಾಯರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಊಟ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು, in the king's house a dinner may be obtained. ಅವನು ಈಗ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನು, he may be coming now.

ಸತ್ಯದ ಧರ್ಮವ ನಿತ್ಯವು ಬೋಧಿಸೆ ತೊತ್ತಿನ ಮನಸಿಗೆ ಸೊಗಸೀತೇ?

ತತ್ವದ ಅರ್ಥ ವಿಚಿತ್ರದಿ ಪೇಟಿಲು ಕತ್ತೆಯ ಮನಸಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದೀತೇ? |

ಪುತ್ತಳಿಬೊಮ್ಮೆಯ ಚಿತ್ರದಿ ಬರೆದರೆ ಮುತ್ತು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮಾತಾಡೀತೇ?

ಕತ್ತರಿತಿಲಕವನ್ ಒತ್ತಿ ಫಣಿಯೊಳು ಇಡೆ ಅರ್ತಿಯ ತೋಪಿದೆ ಇದ್ದೀತೇ? ||

Dāsapada 9 || When (one) teaches (her) the duty of truth continually, could it be pleasant to the mind of a female servant? When (one) tells (it) the real nature of the soul manifoldly, could it be known to the mind of a donkey? When (one) has drawn a figure of pure gold, if (one) kisses (it), could it speak? When (one) applies a mark of musk to the forehead, will it possibly not cause a nice appearance?

b) The past tense, as remarked in § 194, is not unfrequently used for the present or future, e. g. ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ನಾನು ಸತ್ತೆನು, alas, I die (or shall die). ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನು ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನೆನ್ನು ತಿಳಿ, know I shall certainly give. ನಾನು ಬನ್ನೆನು, ನೀವು ಮುನ್ನೆ ನಡೆಯಿರಿ, I come, walk on! ಅಡಿಗೆಯಾಯಿತು, ಎಲೆ ಹಾಕಿರಿ, dinner will (soon) be ready; put the leaves (used as plates)! ಮಾತು ಬಲ್ಲವ ಮಾಣಿಕ ತನ್ನ, ಮಾತು ಅಲಿಯದವ ಜಗಳ ತನ್ನ, he who knows (proper) words, brings a ruby; (but) he who does not know (proper) words, brings quarrel. (It may be mentioned here that sometimes the English 'is' is expressed by ಅಯಿತು, it became or has become, e. g. ಹೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು, it is late. ಬೆಳಗಾಯಿತು, it is morning. ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲವಾಯಿತು, it is evening. ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಣ್ಣೆಯಾಯಿತು, what o'clock is it? ಒನ್ನು ಗಣ್ಣೆಯಾಯಿತು, it is one o'clock. ಅದು ವರೆ ಗಣ್ಣೆಯಾ

ಯಿತು, it is half past six o'clock. ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಕಾಲು ಗಣ್ಣೆಯಾಯಿತು, it is a quarter past twelve. ಕಾಲು ಕಡಮೆ ಹತ್ತು ಗಣ್ಣೆಯಾಯಿತು, it is a quarter to ten; but ಅಯ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಿನಿಟು ಕಡಮೆ ಅವೆ, it is four minutes to five.)

c) The present tense may be used for the future, *e. g.*

ಬನದೊಳಗೆ ಪೋಗಿ ಪೊಸವೂ

ವಿನ ಗೊಂಚಲನ್, ಅಕ್ಕ, ನಿನಗೆ ತನ್ನಪ್ಪೆಂ... | I go into the garden (and) bring (for ತರ್ಪೆಂ, I shall bring) thee, sister, a bunch of fresh flowers (see § 215, c, b).

The Kannada grammar Nudigattū says that in speaking (ಬಾಯ್ತಾತು) the form of the future does not occur (in modern Kannada), in its stead the present is used, *e. g.* for ರಾಯರು ನಾಳೆ ಬರುವರು people say ರಾಯರು ನಾಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Also when in the modern dialect the meaning of 'to use' is expressed either by the simple future tense, as ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ದಿನಾಲು ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುವರು, people say ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ದಿನಾಲು ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, or by the continuative future tense, as ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವರು, they say ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ (see § 313, c).

A few additional sentences are:—ನಾಳೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall go to-morrow. ನೀರು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, if (you) want water, I shall give (you some). ನೀವು ಬರುವ ತನಕ ನಿಂತಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ, I shall stay till you come. ನಿನ್ನ ಕೂಡಾ ನಾಳೆ ಬನ್ನರೆ ನನ್ನದು ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿವಸದ ಓದು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ, if (I) come with thee to-morrow, my study will be interrupted for four days.

367. The forms of the imperative appear in § 205—208.¹⁾

The following instances may be given:—

Singular.

ಆನ್ ಇದಂ ಮಾಡ್ಪಿಂ, let me do it!

ಪಾಡೆಲೆ ತುವ್ವಿ! ಬಗ್ಗಿಸೆಲೆ ಕೋಗಿಲೆ! ತೀಡೆಲೆ ಗನ್ನವಾಹ! hum, O black bee! cry, O cuckoo! blow, O wind! ಹರಿ, ಕೇಳ್, hear, Hari!

¹⁾ It may be remarked that according to the Śabdānusāsaṇa the imperative with final ಗ, o. includes āśis, blessing, benediction; viddhi, ordering; nimantrapa, bidding; āmantrapa, calling; adhyāśana, soliciting; sampraśna, questioning about or considering what is to be done; prōśhana, urging (an inferior); vijñāpāna, begging (a superior); ājñāpāna, directing (to follow a rule); prārthanā, praying.

ವಾಯಸದಂತೆ ನೋಡು! ಬಕನಂತಿರೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ ಮೆಟ್ಟು! ಕಚ್ಚು ಪೋ
ಪಾಯದಡಂಗು! ನಿಲ್ ಭ್ರಮರಿವೋಲಾ! ಭ್ರಮಿಯಂತಿರೆ ಬೆಚ್ಚರಾಗು! ಖ |
ಡ್ಲಾಯುಧಚಾಪಮಂ ಪೊಳೆವ ಮಿಂಚನೆ ಪೋಲ್ಲಿರೆ ಬೀಸು! ನೀಂ ಖಳ

ನ್ಯಾಯದಿನೆಲ್ಲಮಂ ನೆಲೆಯೆ ಕಲ್ಪುಪದೇಶಕನಾಗು ಲೋಕದೊಳ್! || Look like a
crow! Step slowly like a crane! Hide with the stratagem of a tortoise!
Stand like a spinning top (?)! Be roaming like a bee! Swing the
sword-weapon-bow (?) whilst resembling a shining flash of lightning!
In the manner of a scoundrel learn all well (and) become a teacher in
the world! ನೀನ್ ಇರು or ನೀನ್ ಇರ್, be thou!

ಇರು, ಮಗಳೆ (o. r. ಮರುಳೆ)! ಶುಷ್ಕವೈಯಾ

ಕರಣಂಗಂ ಶುಷ್ಕತಾರ್ಕಿಕಂಗಂ ಬೆಳ್ಳ |

ಕ್ಕರಿಗಂಗಂ ವಿಷಯಮೆ ಕಾ

ವ್ಯರತುನಮ್ ಅತಿಚತುರಕವಿಕದವ್ವಕವಿಷಯಂ? || Romain, O daughter!

Have the vain grammarian and the vain disputant and the rustic as
their aim excellent poems which are (only) the aim of the mass of very
clever poets?

ಕೊಳ್ಳೊಳ್ಳೆನ್ನೊಡನೊಡನೆಯೆ

ತುಳ್ಳುವ ಯುವತಿಯರ ಕರಪರಿಚ್ಯುತನಲಿಲಂ |

ಗಳ್ಳೊಳ್ಳೆ ಬಿಡಿಕೆದರಿವ ಕಿಂ

ಜಳ್ಳದಿನ್ ಆದುದು ಸರೋವರಂ ಕಪಿಶಬಳಂ || When the pond

took the waters that fell from the hands of the young women who said
"take! take!" and all at once sprinkled, it became roddish-brown water
on account of the filaments (of lotus flowers) that became loose and
were scattered about. ತಮ್ಮಾ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಾ, brother, come here! ತಂಗೀ,
ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆ, sister, go to dine! ಮಗಳೇ, ಸುಖದಿನ್ನ ಇರು, daughter, be
joyful! ದೇವಾ, ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧರಿಸು, God, save me!

ಬಾರ, ಮರಾಳಿಕಾಗಮನೆ! ನೋಡ, ಚಕೋರವಿಲೋಲನೇತ್ರೇ! come thou who
walkest like a female swan! ಸೊ ಥು who hast the fickle eye of a
partridge! ನೀನ್ ಇರ್, be thou!

ಅವಧರಿಪುದು ಬಿನ್ನಪಮಂ, listen (thou) to (my) respectful petition! ರಕ್ಷಿ
ಪುದೆನ್ನಂ, save (thou) me! ಮಗುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೇಲ್ಪುದೆ ಬೇಲ್ಪುದು, even pray (thou),
pray (thou) again!

ಅವಂ ಕುಡುಗೆ, may he give! ಅವಂ ತರ್ಕ, let him (or may he) bring!
ದೇವರಂ ಪೂಜಿಸುಗೆ ಬುಧಂ, let the wise man worship the gods! ಸಂಜೆಯೊಳ್
ನಿಯಮಮಂ ಮಾಡುಗೆ, let him perform the religious observance in the

evening! ಬುಭುಕ್ಷು ಭೋಜನಂಗೆಯ್ಗೆ, may the hungry man eat! ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಂ ಮಾಣವಕನನ್ ಓದಿಸುಗೆ, let the teacher instruct the boy in the śāstras! ಪುತ್ರಂ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮನ್ ಓದುಗೆ, ಮೇಣಾ ವೇದಮನ್ ಓದುಗೆ, the son may read the grammar, or he may read the veda! ಬಣ್ಣನ್ ಊರೈಗಂಗೆಯ್ಗೆ, let the servant work! ಆರಸನ್ ಇದಂ ಮಾಡುಗೆ, may the king do this! ಪ್ರಜೆಯಿನ್ನು ಮಾಸುಗೆ, let the people do thus! ಎಮಗೀತಂ ಭಿಕ್ಷುಮಂ ಕುಡುಗೆ, may this man give us alms! ನರನಾಥನ್ ಆ ತೆರಿದಿಂ ಪರ್ಚಿಕ್ಕ ದೇಶಂಗಳಂ, may the king cause the countries to thrive in that manner! ವೇದದೊಳ್ ಒನ್ನಿದಾಯು ನಿನಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಗಂ, may soon the life that is usual in the veda, become thine! ದೇವರು ನಗೆ ದಯ ಮಾಡಲಿ, may God have compassion on thee! ಅವನು ಒಳಗೆ ಬರಲಿ, let him come in! (see § 316, 10.14).

ಜಿನನ್ ಎಮಗೆ ಸುಖಮಂ ಮಾಡ್ಪುದು, may the Jina give us joy!

Plural.

ಅನಿಬರುಮ್ ಒನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಾಗುವಂ ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣನೊಳ್, let us altogether attack hālguna! ಅಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲರುಮ್ ಈಗಳ್ ಅಶ್ವಮೇಧಂಗೆಯ್ವಂ, let all of us now perform a horse-sacrifice! ಏಗೆಯ್ವಂ, what shall we do? ಇನ್ನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗೋಣ, let us now go to (our) house! ತನ್ನೆಯಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವ, let us ask the permission of (our) father!

ವ್ಯಾಳದನ್ನಿಕುಳಮಂ ಸಮ ಕಟ್ಟಿಂ, make ye ready the troop of beasts (and) elephants! ಗುರುಗಳಿರಾ, ಮುದದಿನಾ ಎಮಗೆ ಬೆಸಸಿಂ ಕಥೆಯಂ, O guru, delightfully communicate a story to us! ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರಾ, ನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳಿರಿ, O children, praise God continually! ಅಣ್ಣಾ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬನ್ನಿರಿ, O brother, come here! ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಎವು ಕೂತು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ, O sir, sit down! ನೋಡಿ ನೀವು, see ye!

ನೀಮ್ ಎಮಗಭೀಷ್ಟಮನ್ ಈವುದು, give ye us the desired object! ನೀಮ್ ಸಂ ಮಾಡ್ಪುದು, make you this!

ಅವರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕಿ, may they (or let them) do (it)! ತತ್ವಮಂ ನಮ್ಮಗೆ ವಿಬುಧರಾ, by the wise put their trust in true knowledge! ಎಮ್ಮ ಮಗಂಗಿವರ್ ಪೆಣ್ಣಂ ಸುಗೆ, may they give a female to our son! ಅವರು ಬರೆಯಲಿ, may they (or them) write!

ತಾಮ್ ಇದಂ ಮಾಡ್ಪುದು, let them do this! ಅವರು ಹೋಗುವದು, let them

368. The forms of the conjugated negative are given in §§ 209. 210; § 316, 5. 6. 8. 9. Regarding bhāvavācānas combined with ಇಲ್ಲ see §§ 209 . 299. 316, 2. 18; cf. § 254, remark 1.

Here follow some modern instances:—ಅವರು ಈಗ ಬಾರರು, they do not come now. ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರನ ಸದಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಣಿಸಲಿ? ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ವೈರಿಗಾದರೂ ಬಿಡುನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡನು, ಪರಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರನ್ನು ವಾಪದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿನ್ದ ನೋಡನು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ, how much shall I praise the virtuous conduct of Yudhishtira? He did not utter abusive words even against his enemies, he did not look at the wives of others with a wicked eye, etc. ಇನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬಾಡಿಕೆನು, I shall live no longer. ದೊರೆಯ ರಥವಾದರೂ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತಿರಗದು, even the king's chariot does not go without oil. ದೇವರು ವರ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಪೂಜಾರಿ ವರ ಕೊಡನು, though God gives a boon, the officiating priest does not give the boon. ದೇವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವದು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಸಮ್ಮಿನ್ದಾಗದು, acting without God's knowledge is never possible for us. ಅವನಿನ್ದ ಇಷ್ಟು ಭಾರವ ಹೊರೋಣ ವಾಗದು, he cannot bear such a load. ರಾಮನು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ, Rāma does not go abroad. ಭ್ರಾನ್ತಿ ಹೋದರೂ ಭಯ ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲ, though (his) bewildorment goes, (his) fear has not gone. ನಾನು ಎನೂ ಅನ್ನಲಿಲ್ಲ, I have said nothing.

XXVII. On words corrupted from Samskr̥ita.

369. The Kannada language consists

1, of words that are peculiar to the country (dāśīyas) or are pure Kannada (aṭṭagannaḍa, which are represented by int typos in the Mangalore Dictionary),

2, of words that have been borrowed from Samskr̥ita without any alteration (samasaṁskṛitas, see § 70),

3, of words that have been more or less corrupted from Samskr̥ita (apabhraṁśas or tadbhavas, see §§ 74. 79. 81. 82. 84—89. 218. 219. 223. 273. 370), regarding which it is to be remarked that they may also (in speaking or writing) be used in their original form,

4, of some words (about 21) that exist in Kannada as well as in Samskr̥ita (tatsamas, see § 71, and compounds with them, § 252, 8) or are as it were Kannada and Samskr̥ita.

Of these four kinds of words the language was made up at the time of the grammarian Kêśava and his learned predecessors.

Afterwards during the reign of the Musulmans many Hindusthānī terms were introduced, and also Mahrattī words became naturalised in Kannada.

370. Saṃskṛita words which only change their finals when naturalised or used as declinable bases in Kannaḍa, have been introduced in §§ 74—79, 81, 82, 84—89.

Saṃskṛita words which undergo further, so to say more essential changes when adopted by Kannaḍa people, i.e. the real apabhraṃśas or tadbhavas, are now to be considered. It will be sufficient for learning the way of their formation from the following alphabetical list in which all the Tadbhavas especially mentioned by Kêśava as such (about 800) are included, the terms in parenthesis denoting the original Saṃskṛita terms. Final *ಅ* of Saṃskṛita words is represented by *ಎ*.

ಅಕ್ಕರ (ಅಕ್ಷರ); ಅಗಸೆ (ಅತಸಿ); ಅಗುಲಿ (ಅರ್ಗಲ); ಅಗ್ಗ (ಅರ್ಘ); ಅಗ್ಗಿ (ಅಗ್ನಿ); ಅಂಕುಸ (ಅಂಕುಶ); ಅಂಗಣ (ಅಂಕನ or ಅಂಗನ); ಅಜ್ಜ (ಅಜ್ಞ or ಅಭ್ಯ); ಅಜ್ಜನೆ (ಅರ್ಚ); ಅಜ್ಜರಸಿ (ಅಪ್ಪರಸಿ); ಅಜ್ಜರಿ (ಅಶ್ವರ್ಯ); ಅಜ್ಜಿ (ಅಕ್ಷಿ); ಅಜ್ಜು (ಅಕ್ಷ); ಅಜ್ಜ (ಆರ್ಯ); ಅಂಚೆ (ಹಂಸೆ); ಅಟ್ಟವೆ (ಅಷ್ಟಮಿ); ಅಡವಿ (ಅಟವಿ); ಅದ್ದ (ಅರ್ಧ); ಅದ್ವಿಕ (ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ); ಅನ್ತ (ಅನ್ತಃ); ಅನ್ತಳ (ಅನ್ತೋಲ); ಅನ್ತಗೆ (ಅನ್ತಕ); ಅನ್ತೆಯ (ಅನ್ತಾಯ); ಅಮರ್ದು (ಅಮೃತ); ಅಮಾನೆ (ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ); ಅಯೋಗ (ಅಯೋಗ್ಯ); ಅರುಹ (ಅರ್ಹ); ಅಲಸುಗೆ (ಅಲಸ್ಯಕ); ಅಲುಪ (ಅಲ್ಪ); ಅವಣ (ಅವನ); ಅವತೆ (ಅವಸ್ಥೆ); ಅವರೆ (ಅಮರೆ; *ಭ.* ಅವ); ಅವಸೆ (ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ; *ಭ.* ಅಮಾನೆ); ಅಸಡಿ or ಅಸಡಿ (ಅಪಾಢ); ಅಸನಿ (ಅಶನಿ); ಅಸುಗೆ (ಅಶೋಕ or ಅಶೋಕೆ); ಅಳಕ (ಅಲೇಖ); ಅಲಿಗೆ (ಅಲಿಕ); — ಆಕರಾಸನ (ಆಕರ್ಷಣ); ಆಕಾಸ (ಆಕಾಶ; *ಭ.* ಆಗಸ); ಆಗರ (ಆಕರ); ಆಗಸ (ಆಕಾಶ); ಆಗಾರ (ಆಕಾಶ; *ಭ.* ಆರ); ಆಂಗಿರ (ಆಂಗಿರಸ); ಆಡನೋಗೆ (ಅಟರೂಷಕ); ಆಣೆ (ಆಜ್ಞೆ); ಆಮಿಸ (ಆಮಿಷ); ಆಯಿಸ (ಆಯುಷ್ಯ); ಆರ (ಆಕಾರ); ಆರ (ಆಗಾರ); ಆರವ್ವು (ಆರವ್ವು); ಆರವೆ (ಆರಾಮ); ಆವರೆ (ಅಮರೆ); ಆಸಡಿ, ಸಂ. ಆಸಡಿ; — ಇಂಗಳ (ಅಂಗಾರ); ಇಂಗು (ಹಿಂಗು); ಇಂಗುಲಿಕ (ಹಿಂಗುಲಿಕ); ಇಜ್ಜೆ (ಇಜ್ಜೆ); ಇಟ್ಟಗೆ (ಇಷ್ಟಕ); ಇನ್ದರ (ಇನ್ದ್ರ); — ಈಸರ (ಈಶ); — ಉಗ್ಗಟ (ಉತ್ಕಟ); ಉಂಗುಟ or ಉಂಗುಟ್ಟ (ಅಂಗುಷ್ಠ); ಉಜ್ಜವಣೆ (ಉದ್ಯಾಪನ); ಉಜ್ಜಳ (ಉಜ್ಜ್ವಲ); ಉಜ್ಜುಗ (ಉದ್ಯೋಗ); ಉಜ್ಜಣೆ (ಉಜ್ಜಯಿನಿ); ಉತ್ತರಿಗೆ (ಉತ್ತರೀಕ); ಉದ್ದ (ಉಚ್ಚ); ಉಪ್ಪಡ (ಉತ್ಪಟ); ಉಮ್ಮತ or ಉಮ್ಮತ್ತ (ಉನ್ಮತ್ತ); ಉಮ್ಮೆ (ಉಮ್ಮೆ); — ಎಕ್ಕ (ಎಕ); ಎರ್ಕೆ (ಅರ್ಕ); ಎಳೆ (ಇಲೆ); — ಎಳಗ (ಎಡಕ); — ಒಟ್ಟು (ಒಷ್ಟ); — ಓಗ (ಓಘ); ಓಳಿಗೆ (ಓಲಿಕೆ); — ಔಸದ (ಔಷಧ); — ಕಂಸಾಳ (ಕಾಂಸ್ಯತಾಲ); ಕಸ (ಕರ್ಕಶ); ಕಂಕರಿ (ಖಂಕರಿ); ಕಜ್ಜ (ಕಕ್ಷ); ಕಜರಿಕ (ಖಜಾಖ); ಕಜ್ಜ (ಕಾರ್ಯ); ಕಜ್ಜ (ಖರ್ಜು); ಕಂಚಿ (ಕಾಂಚಿ); ಕಂಚು (ಕಾಂಸ್ಯ); ಕಟುರ (ಕಠೋರ); ಕಟ್ಟ (ಕಷ್ಟ); ಕಟ್ಟ (ಕಟ); ಕಡಗ (ಕಟಕ); ಕಡ್ಡಿ (ಕಾಷ್ಠ); ಕಣಿ (ಖನಿ); ಕಣ್ಣ (ಕಣ್ಣ); ಕಣ್ಣಿಕೆ or ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ (ಕಣಿಕೆ); ಕಣ್ಣಿಯ (ಕಣ್ಣಿಕ); ಕಣ್ಣ (ಕಾಣ್ಣ); ಕತೆ (ಕಥೆ); ಕತ್ತರಿ (ಕರ್ತರಿ); ಕತ್ತುರಿ (ಕತ್ತರಿ); ಕದಿರ (ಖದಿರ; *ಭ.* ಕಯ್); ಕನ್ನೆ (ಕನ್ಧೆ); ಕನ್ನ (ಕರ್ಣ); ಕನ್ನಡ (ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ);

ಕನ್ನಿಕೆ (ಕನ್ಯಕೆ); ಕಪ (ಕಫ); ಕಪ್ಪಡ (ಕರ್ಪಟ); ಕಪ್ಪುರ (ಕರ್ಪೂರ); ಕಬ್ಬ (ಕಾವ್ಯ); ಕವ್ವಳಿ (ಕವ್ವಲ); ಕಮ್ಮ (ಕರ್ಮ); ಕಮ್ಮಿ (ಕರ್ಮಿ); ಕಯ್ಯ or ಕೈರ (ಖದಿರ); ಕರ (ಖರ); ಕರಗಸ (ಕ್ರಕಚ); ಕರಡಗೆ (ಕರಣ್ಡಕ); ಕರವ್ವು (ಕದವ್ವು); ಕವ (ಕ್ರಮ); ಕವಳ (ಕಬಲ); ಕವಿಂಜಳ or ಕವಿಂಜು (ಕಪಿಂಜಲ); ಕವಿಲೆ (ಕಪಿಲೆ); ಕವುಂಗು (ಕ್ರಮುಕ); ಕಸಾಯ (ಕಷಾಯ); ಕಳ (ಖಲ); ಕಳಸ (ಕಲಶ); ಕಡುವೆ (ಕಲಮ); ಕಾಗೆ (ಕಾಕ); ಕಾರ (ಕ್ಷಾರ); ಕಾರಿಗೆ or ಗಾರಿಗೆ (ಖಾತಿಕೆ); ಕಾಸ (ಖಾಸ); ಕಾಸಾಯ (ಕಾಷಾಯ); ಕಾಸೆ or ಕಾಸಿ (ಕಾಶಾ); ಕಾಳೆ (ಕಹಲೆ); ಕಿಳ್ (ಖಿಲ್ವ); ಕೀರ (ಕ್ಷೀರ); ಕೀಲ್ (ಕೀಲ); ಕುಕ್ಕೆ (ಕುಕ್ಕಿ); ಕುಂಕುವ (ಕುಂಕುಮ); ಕುಣ್ಣ (ಕುಣ್ಣ); ಕುಪ್ಪಸ (ಕೂರ್ಪಾಸ); ಕುಪ್ಪು (ಕುಪ್ಪು); ಕುಪ್ಪಳ (ಕೂಷ್ಮಾಣ್ಡ); ಕುರ (ಖುರ); ಕುವರ (ಕುಮಾರ; ಟಿ. ಕೋರ); ಕುಸುವ್ವೆ (ಕುಸುವ್ವು); ಕೂವ (ಕೂಪ); ಕೂಯಿ (ಕ್ರೂರ); ಕೇಣಿ (ಕ್ರೇಣಿ); ಕೇವಣ (ಕ್ರೇವಣ); ಕೈದವ (ಕೈತವ); ಕೈರ=ಕಯ್ಯ; ಕೊಂಚೆ (ಕ್ರಾಂಚ); ಕೊಟ್ಟ (ಕೋಷ್ಟ); ಕೊಡಲಿ (ಕುಠಾರ); ಕೊಡಸಿಗೆ (ಕುಟಕ); ಕೊಣ್ಣ (ಕುಣ್ಣ); ಕೊತ್ತುವ್ವರಿ (ಕುಸ್ತುಮ್ಬರು); ಕೊಂತ (ಕುಂತ); ಕೊಯಕ (ಕುಹಕ); ಕೋಗಿಲೆ (ಕೋಕಿಲ); ಕೋಟೆ or ಕೋಣ್ಣೆ (ಕೋಟ್ಟೆ); ಕೋಡಿ (ಕೋಟಿ); ಕೋಡು (ಕೂಟ); ಕೋಣ್ (ಕೋಣ); ಕೋರ (ಕುಮಾರ); ಕೋವಣ (ಕೌಪೀನ); ಕೋಯಿ (ಕುಕ್ಕುಟ); — ಗಜೆ (ಗದೆ); ಗಂಜಿ (ಕಾಂಜಿ); ಗಡಗೆ (ಘಟಕ); ಗಡೆ (ಘಟಿ); ಗಣ್ಣ (ಗ್ರನ್ಥಿ); ಗಣ್ಣೆ (ಘಣ್ಣೆ); ಗದಕಿ (ಕೃತಕಿ); ಗಂತ (ಗ್ರಂಥ); ಗರಣ (ಗ್ರಹಣ); ಗರ್ಗರ (ಘರ್ಘರ); ಗಳನ್ನಿಗೆ (ಗಲನ್ನಿಕೆ); ಗಯಿಗೆ (ಘಟಿಕೆ); ಗಾಜು (ಕಾಚ); ಗಾಡ (ಗಾಢ); ಗಾನ (ಗಹನ); ಗಾರಿಗೆ, 800 ಕಾರಿಗೆ; ಗಾವ or ಗಾವೆ (ಗ್ರಾಮ); ಗಾವಿಲ (ಗ್ರಾಮಿಣ); ಗಾಹೆ (ಗಾಢೆ); ಗಿರಿಗಟ (ಗಿರ್ಗಟ); ಗಿರಿಸ (ಗಿರಿಶ); ಗುಜ್ಜರ (ಗುರ್ಜರ); ಗುಡಿ (ಕುಟಿ); ಗುಣ್ಣೆಗೆ (ಘುಣ್ಣೆಕೆ); ಗುತ್ತ (ಗುಪ್ತ); ಗುದ್ದಲಿ (ಕುದ್ದಾಲ); ಗುವ್ವನ (ಗುವ್ವನ); ಗುಳ (ಗುಡ); ಗುಳಿಗೆ (ಘುಟಿಕೆ); ಗೂಗೆ (ಘೂಕ); ಗೋಟ್ಟಿ (ಗೋಪ್ತಿ); ಗೋಡೆ (ಕೋಟಿ); ಗೋದುವೆ (ಗೋಧೂಮ); ಗೋರಟೆ or ಗೋರಣ್ಣೆ (ಕುರುಣ್ಣ); ಗೋವಳ (ಗೋವಾಲ); ಗೋಸಣೆ (ಗೋಷಣೆ); ಗೋಯಿ, 0. r. ಘೋಯಿ (ಘೋಟ); ಗೋಯಿಗೆ, 0. r. ಘೋಯಿಗೆ (ಘೋಟಿಕೆ); ಗಾಳ (ಗಾಡ); — ಘಟ್ಟಣೆ (ಘಟ್ಟಣ); — ಚಕ್ಕ (ಚಕ್ರ); ಚಕ್ಕುಲಿ (ಶಷ್ಕುಲಿ); ಚಟ್ಟಿ (ಷಪ್ತಿ); ಚದುರ (ಚತುರ); ಚನ್ನ (ಛನ್ನ); ಚನ್ನ (ಚನ್ನ); ಚರಿಗೆ (ಚರ್ಯೆ); ಚವಿ (ಛವಿ); ಚಾನ್ದಸ (ಛಾನ್ದಸ); ಚಾವಳ (ಚಾಪಲ); ಚಾವುಣ್ಣಿ (ಚಾಮುಣ್ಣಿ); ಚಿಕರಿ (ಶಿಖರಿ); ಚಿಕಿಚ್ಚೆ (ಚಿಕಿಚ್ಚೆ); ಚಿತ್ತ (ಚಿತ್ರ); ಚಿನ್ನ (ಛಿನ್ನ); ಚಿನ್ನ (ಛಿನ್ನ); ಚಿಪ್ಪ (ಶಿಲ್ಪ); ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಗ (ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಕ); ಚೌ (ಚತುಃ); — ಜಗನ (ಜಘನ); ಜಗ (ಜಗತ್); ಜಗಳೆ (ಝಗಟೆ, 0. r. ಝಗಡೆ); ಜಗುನೆ (ಯಮುನೆ); ಜಂಕೆ (ಝಂಕೆ); ಜಂಜು (ಝಂಜು); ಜಡಿತಿ (ಝಟಿತಿ); ಜಡೆ (ಜಟಿ); ಜತನ (ಯತ್ನ); ಜತಿ (ಯತಿ); ಜನ್ತ (ದಂತ); ಜನ್ತ (ಯನ್ತ); ಜನ್ನ (ಯಜ್ಞ); ಜಮಳ (ಯಮಲ; ಟಿ. ಜವಳ); ಜವ್ವು (ಝವ್ವು); ಜರ (ಜ್ವರ); ಜವ (ಯಮ); ಜವಣ (ಜೇಮನ; ಟಿ. ಜೇವಣ); ಜವನಿಕೆ (ಯವನಿಕೆ); ಜವಳ (ಯಮಲ); ಜವಳಿ (ಯಮಲಿ or ಯಮಲ); ಜವೆ (ಯವೆ); ಜವ್ವನ (ಯಾವನ); ಜಸ

(ಯಶ); ಚನೋಯೆ (ಯಶೋದೇ); ಚಾಣ್ (ಚ್ಛಾನ್); ಚಾತ್ರ (ಯಾತ್ರ); ಚಾದಿ (ಚಾತಿ); ಚಾದು (ಧಾತು); ಚಾನ (ಧ್ಯಾನ); ಚಾಳೆ (ಚ್ವಾಲೆ); ಜಿಗುಳಿ or ಜಿಗುಳೆ (ಜಲೂಕೆ); ಜಿನ್ನ, o. r. ಜೀನ್ನ (ಜೀರ್ಣ); ಜೀರಗೆ, o. r. ಜೀರಿಗೆ (ಜೀರಕ); ಜೀವಗ (ಜೀವಕ); ಜುಕುತಿ or ಜುಗುತಿ (ಯುಕ್ತಿ; ಳ್. ಜುತ್ತಿ); ಜುಗ (ಯುಗ); ಜುಗುಮ (ಯುಗ್ಮ); ಜುತ್ತಿ (ಯುಕ್ತಿ); ಜುದ್ದ (ಯುದ್ಧ); ಜೂಜು, ೩೦೦ ಜೂದು; ಜೂದು, o. r. ಜೂಜು (ದ್ಯೂತ); ಜೇಟಿ (ಜೇಷ್ಟ); ಜೇವಣ (ಜೇಮನ); ಜೋನ್ನ (ಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸೆ); ಜೋಗ (ಯೋಗ); ಜೋಗಿ (ಯೋಗಿ); ಜೋಣ್ಣಿಗ (ಜ್ಯೋಣ್ಣಿಗ?); ಜೋತಿ (ಜ್ಯೋತಿ); ಜೋಯಿಸ (ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ); ಜೋಸ (ಜೋಷ);— ಝಲ್ಲು (ಝಲ್ಲರಿ); ಝಳ (ಝಲೆ); ಝಳಕ, or perhaps ಝಲಿಕ (ಝಲಕ್ಕೆ);— ಡಕ್ಕೆ ಡಕ್ಕೆ; ಡಮರುಗ or ಡವರುಗ (ಡಮರುಕ); ಡೆಂಕೆ (ಢೆಂಕೆ);— ತಡ (ತಟ); ತಡಿ (ತಟೆ); ತದಿಗೆ (ತೃತೀಯೆ); ತನ್ನರ (ತನ್ತ್ರ); ತನ್ನೆ (ತಾತ); ತಪಸಿ (ತಪಸ್ವಿ; ಳ್. ತವಸಿ); ತಮ್ಮುಲ ತಾಮ್ಬುಲ); ತರಂಗು (ತರಂಗ); ತರಣ (ತ್ರಾಣ); ತರಸ (ತ್ರಾಸ); ತರ್ದು (ದರ್ದು); ತಸಿ (ತಪಸ್ವಿ); ತಳ (ಸ್ಥಲ); ತಾಣ (ಸ್ಥಾನ); ತಾಪಣೆ (ಸ್ಥಾಪನ); ತಾಡ್ (ತಾಲ); ತಿ (ತ್ರಿ); ತಿಕ್ಕ (ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣ); ತಿಗ (ತ್ರಿಕ); ತಿಣ (ತೃಣ); ತಿಬ್ಬ (ತೀವ್ರ); ತಿಮಿತ (ಸ್ತಿಮಿತ); ತಿಚ್ಚ (ತುಚ್ಛ); ತುತಿ (ಸ್ತುತಿ); ತುರಿಹ (ತ್ವರಿತ); ತೂಳ (ಸ್ಥೂಲ); ತೆಲ್ಲಿಗ ತೈಲಿಕ); ತೊಣ್ಣೆ (ತುಣ್ಣೆ); ತೊವರಿ (ತುವರಿ); ತೊಳಚಿ or ತೊಳಚೆ (ತುಲಸಿ); ತೋಮು ತೋಮು);— ದಣ್ಣು (ದಣ್ಣು); ದನ (ಧನ); ದನಿ (ಧ್ವನಿ); ದಪ್ಪ (ದರ್ಪ); ದಮ್ಮ or ಧಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮ); ದಮ್ಮಾಣಿ (ಧರ್ಮಪಾನೀಯ); ದರ (ದ್ವಾರ); ದರುಸನ (ದರ್ಶನ); ದನೆ (ದಶೆ); ದಡೆ (ದಂಷ್ಟ್ರ); ದಾರ (ದ್ವಾರ); ದಾರೆ (ಧಾರೆ); ದಾವು (ಧಾಮ); ದಾಳಿವ್ವು (ದಾಡಿವು); ದಾಯಿ (ಧಾಟಿ); ದೀಕೆ (ದೀಕ್ಷೆ); ದೀಪ (ದ್ವೀಪ); ದೀವಿ (ದ್ವೀಪ); ದೀವಿಗೆ (ದೀಪಿಕೆ); ದಿ (ದ್ವಿ); ದುಗ (ದ್ವಿಕ); ದುಗುಲ (ದುಕೂಲ); ದುಜ್ಜೋದನ (ದುರ್ಯೋಧನ); ದುಟ್ಟು ದುಷ್ಟ); ದೂ (ದ್ವಿ); ದೂದಿ (ದೂತಿ); ದೂಪ (ಧೂಪ); ದೂವೆ (ಧೂಮ); ದೂಸಣ or ದೂಸಣೆ (ದೂಷಣ); ದೂಸರ (ಧೂಸರ); ದೂಳಿ (ಧೂಲಿ); ದೆವನ (ದಿವನ); ದೆಸೆ (ದಿಶೆ); ದೇಣ (ದ್ರೋಣ); ದೋಣಿ (ದ್ರೋಣಿ); ದೋಸ (ದೋಷ); ದೋಹ (ದ್ರೋಹ);— ಧಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮ, ೩೦೦ ದಮ್ಮ);— ನಕ (ನಖ); ನಚ್ಚಣಿ (ನರ್ತಕಿ); ನಟ್ಟಿ (ನಷ್ಟಿ); ನಾಮಿ (ನವಮಿ); ನಯ (ನ್ಯಾಯ; ಳ್. ನೇಯ); ನಾಯಿ (ನಾಡಿ); ನಾಯಿಗೆ (ನಾಡಿಕೆ); ನಿಗಣ್ಣು (ನಿಘಣ್ಣು); ನಿ (ನಿತ್ಯ); ನಿಚ್ಚಲ, ನಿಚ್ಚಳ (ನಿಶ್ಚಲ); ನಿಚ್ಚಿತ್ತ (ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ್ತ); ನಿಟ್ಟುರ (ನಿಷ್ಕುರ); ನಿಟ್ಟಿ (ನಿಷ್ಠೆ); ನಿನ (ನಿಧಾನ); ನಿದಿ (ನಿಧಿ); ನಿದ್ಡೆ (ನಿದ್ರೆ); ನಿಬುದ್ಧಿ (ನಿರ್ಬುದ್ಧಿ; ಳ್. ನಿಬ್ಬುದ್ಧಿ); ನಿಬ್ಬನ್ನಿಗ ನಿರ್ಬನ್ನಿಕ); ನಿಬ್ಬುದ್ಧಿ (ನಿರ್ಬುದ್ಧಿ); ನಿಮಿಸ (ನಿಮಿಷ); ನಿಮ್ಮಳ (ನಿರ್ಮಲ); ನಿರವ ಳೂಪ); ನಿಸಾದಿ (ನಿಷಾದಿ); ನಿಸಿ (ನಿಶಿ); ನಿಸ್ಸಂಕ (ನಿಶ್ಯಂಕ); ನೀರ್ (ನೀರ); ನೂನ ಳೂನ); ನೆತ್ತ (ನೇತ್ರ); ನೇಮ (ನಿಯಮ); ನೇಯ (ನ್ಯಾಯ); ನೊಗ (ಯುಗ);— ಪಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕಿ); ಪಕ್ಕಿ (ಪಕ್ಷಿ); ಪಗರಣ (ಪ್ರಕರಣ); ಪಖ್ಖಾಳ (ಪ್ರಕೃತ); ಪಜ್ಜಳ (ಪ್ರಜ್ವಲ); ಪಜ್ಜಿ ಪಜ್ಜಿ (ಪದ್ಧತಿ); ಪಂಚವೆ (ಪಂಚಮಿ); ಪಟ್ಟಣ (ಪತ್ತನ); ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆ); ಪಡ (ಪಟ); ಪುಗು (ಪಡಹು?); ಪಡಡಕ್ಕೆ (ಪದಡಕ್ಕೆ); ಪಡಿ (ಪ್ರತಿ; ಳ್. ಪಯಿ); ಪಡಿಚನ್ನ (ಪ್ರತಿಚ್ಛನ್ನ);

ಪಣಿ (ಫಣಿ); ಪತ (ಪಥ); ಪತ್ತ (ಪತ್ರ); ಪತ್ತಿ (ಪತ್ರ); ಪದುಮ (ಪದ್ಮ); ಪಯ (ಪದ); ಪಯಣ (ಪ್ರಯಾಣ); ಪರಸು (ಪರಶು); ಪರಿಕೆ (ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ); ಪರಿಕೆ or ಪರಿಗೆ (ಪರಿಶಿ); ಪರುಸ (ಸ್ವರ್ಶ); ಪಲುಗುಣ (ಫಲ್ಲುನ); ಪಲ್ಲಣ, 800 ಹಲ್ಲಣ; ಪವಣ್ (ಪ್ರಮಾಣ); ಪಸ ದನ or ಹಸದನ (ಪ್ರಸಾಧನ); ಪಸು (ಪಶು); ಪಳ (ಫಲ); ಪಳಿಕ (ಸ್ಥಳಿಕ); ಪಳಿಕು or ಪಳುಕು (ಸ್ಥಳಿಕ); ಪಲಿ (ಪ್ರತಿ; ಲ್. ಪಡಿ); ಪಾಗದ (ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ); ಪಾಗಲ್ or ಪಾಗಲ (ಪ್ರಾ ಕಾರ); ಪಾಣಿಯ (ಪಾನೀಯ); ಪಾದರಿ or ಹಾದರಿ (ಪಾಟಲ); ಪಾಯ (ಪಾದ); ಪಾಲು ಗುಣ (ಫಾಲ್ಲುನ); ಪಾವುಗೆ or ಹಾವುಗೆ (ಪಾದುಕ); ಪಾಸ (ಪಾಶ; ಲ್. ಹಾಸ); ಪಾಸಣ್ಣಿ (ಪಾಷಣ್ಣಿ); ಪಾಸಾಣ (ಪಾಷಾಣ); ಪಾಸಾಣ್ಣಿ (ಪಾಷಾಣ್ಣಿ); ಪಾಲ or ಪಾಳ (ಫಾಲ); ಪಿಟ್ಟು or ಹಿಟ್ಟು (ಪಿಷ್ಟ); ಪಿಣ್ಣಿಗೆ (ಪಿಣ್ಣಿಕೆ); ಪಿಣ್ಣಿವಾಳ (ಭಿಣ್ಣಿವಾಲ); ಪಿಣ್ಣು or ಹಿಣ್ಣು (ಪಿಣ್ಣು); ಪಿಸುಣ (ಪಿಶುನ; ಲ್. ಹಿಸುಣ); ಪೀಲಿಗೆ, o. r. ಪೇಲಿಗೆ (ಪೀಲಿಕೆ, o. r. ಪೇಲಿಕೆ); ಪುಗ್ಗಿ (ಪುರ್ಗಿ?); ಪುತ್ತಳಿ, or perhaps ಪುತ್ತಲಿ (ಪುತ್ತಿಕೆ); ಪುತ್ತಿಗೆ (ಪುತ್ತಿಕೆ); ಪುರ (ಪೂರ); ಪುಳ (ಸ್ಫುಟ); ಪುಲಿಲ್ (ಪುಲಿನ); ಪುರಿಗೆ (ಪುರಿಕೆ); ಪೆಕ್ಕಣ (ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಣ); ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಪೇಟಿಕೆ; ಲ್. ಪೇಳಿಗೆ); ಪೆಟ್ಟು (ಪೇಟ); ಪೇನ (ಫೇನ); ಪೇಳಿ, or perhaps ಪೇಲಿ (ಫೇಲಿ, ಫೇಲೆ?); ಪೇಳಿಗೆ (ಪೇಟಿಕೆ); ಪೊತ್ತಿಗೆ (ಪುಸ್ತಕ); ಪೋಳಿಗೆ, see ಹೋಳಿಗೆ; ಪೌರುಸ (ಪೌರುಷ); ಪ್ರಹರಣಿ (ಪ್ರಹರಣ);— ಬಕುತಿ (ಭಕ್ತಿ); ಬಗ್ಗ (ವರ್ಗ); ಬಗ್ಗ (ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರ); ಬಚ್ಚಳಿ or ಬಚ್ಚಣಿ (ವತ್ಸಲೆ); ಬಚಿ (ವಚೆ); ಬಂಚ (ವಂಶ); ಬಂಚನೆ (ವಂಚನೆ); ಬಂಜೆ (ವನ್ಧೆ); ಬಟ್ಟ (ಭ್ರಷ್ಟ); ಬಡಗಿ or ಬಡ್ಡಗಿ (ವರ್ಧಕಿ); ಬಣ್ಣ (ವಣ್ಣ); ಬಣ್ಣ or ಭಣ್ಣ (ಭಾಣ್ಣ); ಬಣ್ಣ (ವರ್ಣ); ಬತ್ತಿ (ವರ್ತಿ); ಬದ್ಧವಣ (ವರ್ಧಮಾನ); ಬನ್ದ (ಬನ್ದ); ಬನ್ದಗೆ (ಬನ್ದಕ); ಬಬ್ಬರ (ಬರ್ಬರ; ಲ್. ಬೊಬ್ಬಲ); ಬರಿಸ (ವರ್ಷ); ಬರ್ಮ (ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ; ಲ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮ); ಬಲ್ಲಹ (ವಲ್ಲಭ); ಬವರ (ಭ್ರಮರ); ಬವಿ (ಭವಿ); ಬಸದಿ (ವಸತಿ); ಬಸನ್ತ (ವಸನ್ತ); ಬಸವ (ವೃಷಭ); ಬಸೆ (ವಸೆ); ಬಳಿ (ವಲಯ); ಬಾಜನೆ (ವಾಚನೆ); ಬಾಡು (ವಾಟ); ಬಾಡು (ವಾದ); ಬಾರ (ವ್ವಾರ); ಬಾವಿ (ವಾಪಿ); ಬಾಸನ್ತಿ (ವಾಸನ್ತಿ); ಬಾಸೆ (ಭಾಷೆ); ಬಾಳ (ವಾಲ); ಬಿಕ್ಕಿ (ಭಿಕ್ಷು); ಬಿಂಗ (ಭೃಂಗ); ಬಿಂಗಾರ or ಬಿಂಗಾರಿ (ಭೃಂಗಾರ); ಬಿಚ್ಚಣ್ಣ (ವಿಚ್ಛನ್ನ); ಬಿಚ್ಚನ್ನ (ವಿಘ್ನನ್ನ); ಬಿಚ್ಚು (ಭಿಕ್ಷು); ಬಿಜ್ಜಿ (ವಿದ್ಯೆ); ಬಿಜ್ಜೋದರ (ವಿದ್ಯಾಧರ); ಬಿಂಜ (ವಿನ್ಧ್ಯ); ಬಿತ್ತರ (ವಿಸ್ತಾರ); ಬಿದಿ (ವಿಧಿ); ಬಿದಿಗೆ (ದ್ವಿತೀಯೆ); ಬಿನ್ನ (ವೃನ್ನ); ಬಿನ್ನಣ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ); ಬಿನ್ನಣಿ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ); ಬಿನ್ನಸ or ಬಿನ್ನಹ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನ); ಬಿಯದ (ವ್ಯಾಧ); ಬಿಯದಿ (ವ್ಯಾಧಿ); ಬಿಯಸಂಗ (ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ); ಬಿಯಳ (ವ್ಯಾಲ); ಬಿಸ (ವಿಷ); ಬೀಣಿ (ವೀಣೆ); ಬೀದಿ (ವೀಧಿ); ಬೀಮ (ಭೀಮ; ಲ್. ಬೀವ); ಬೀರ (ವೀರ); ಬೀವ (ಭೀಮ); ಬುದ (ಬುಧ); ಬೂದಿ (ಭೂತಿ); ಬೂವಿ (ಭೂಮಿ); ಬೆಚ್ಚ (ವೈದ್ಯ); ಬೆಂಜನ (ವ್ಯಂಜನ); ಬೆತಿರೇಕ (ವ್ಯತಿರೇಕ); ಬೆತೆ (ವ್ಯಥೆ); ಬೆತ್ತ (ವೇತ್ರ); ಬೆನಕ (ವಿನಾಯಕ); ಬೆಲ್ಲವತ್ತ (ಬಿಲ್ವಪತ್ರ); ಬೇಗ (ವೇಗ); ಬೇದನೆ (ವೇದನೆ); ಬೇರ (ವೈರ); ಬೇರಿ (ಭೇರಿ); ಬೇಸಗೆ (ವೈಶಾಖ; ಲ್. ವೈಸಾಗ); ಬೇಹಾರ (ವ್ಯವಹಾರ); ಬೈಕ (ಭೈಕ್ಷ); ಬೈರವ (ಭೈರವ); ಬೊಜಂಗ (ಭುಜಂಗ); ಬೊಬ್ಬಲಿ (ಬರ್ಬರ, ಬರ್ಬೂರ); ಬೊಮ್ಮ (ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ); ಬೋಗ (ಭೋಗ); ಬೋಗಿ

(ಭೋಗಿ);—ಭಣ್ಣ, ೩೦೦ ಬಣ್ಣ; ಭೈತ್ರ (ಬಹಿತ್ರ);—ಮಕ್ಕಡ or ಮಂಕಡ (ಮರ್ಕಟ); ಮಕ್ಕರಿ (ಮಷ್ಟರಿ); ಮಗುಡ (ಮಕುಟ); ಮಚ್ಚ (ಮಘ್ಯ); ಮಚ್ಚರ (ಮಚ್ಚರ); ಮಚ್ಚು (ಮಕ್ಕಿ); ಮಂಜಿಟಿಗೆ or ಮಂಜಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಮಂಜಿಷ್ಠಕ); ಮಟ (ಮಠ); ಮಡ (ಮಠ); ಮಣ್ಣ (ಮಣ್ಣ); ಮಣ್ಣಿಗೆ (ಮಣ್ಣಕ); ಮದ್ದಳೆ (ಮರ್ದಲ); ಮನ್ತ (ಮನ್ಥ); ಮನ್ತಣಿ (ಮನ್ಥನಿ); ಮನ್ತು (ಮನ್ತ್ರಿ); ಮನ್ತುರ (ಮನ್ತ್ರ); ಮನ್ನಲಿ (ಮನ್ಯಾಲಿ); ಮಯಣ (ಮದನ); ಮರುಗ (ಮರುವಕ); ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ (ಮಲ್ಲಿಕೆ); ಮಸಣ (ಶ್ವಶಾನ); ಮಸಿ (ಮಸಿ); ಮಲಿಗೆ (ಮಲಿಕೆ); ಮಾ (ಮಹತ್); ಮಯ್ಸಿ, ೩೦೦ ಮೈಸಿ; ಮಾಗಿ (ಮಾಘ); ಮಾಡ (ಮಾಟ); ಮಾಣಿಕ (ಮಾಣಿಕೈ); ಮಾತ (ಮಹಂತ); ಮಾನಸ (ಮಾನುಷ್ಯ); ಮಾನಿಸ (ಮಾನುಷ್ಯ); ಮಿಗ (ಮೈಗ); ಮಿತಿಳಿ (ಮಿಥಿಲೆ); ಮಿತ್ತು or ಮಿತ್ತಿ (ಮೈತ್ಯು); ಮಿಾನ್ (ಮಿಾನ); ಮುಕ (ಮುಖ; ೪. ಮೊಗ); ಮುಕುತಿ (ಮುಕ್ತಿ); ಮುಗುಳ್ (ಮುಕುಲ); ಮುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಮುಷ್ಟಿಕೆ); ಮುದ್ದಿಗೆ (ಮೃದ್ವೀಕೆ); ಮುದ್ದಿಗೆ (ಮುದ್ರಿಕೆ); ಮುಷ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಮುಷ್ಟಿಕೆ); ಮೆಳಸು [ಮೆಲಿಸು], ಮೆಣಸು (ಮರಿಚ); ಮೇಣ್ಣೆ or ಮೇಣ್ಣೆ (ಮೇರಿ, ೦.೧. ಮೇಧಿ); ಮೇಸ (ಮೇಷ); ಮೈಮೆ (ಮಹಿಮೆ); ಮೈಸಿ or ಮಯ್ಸಿ (ಮಹಿಸಿ); ಮೊಗ (ಮುಖ); ಮೊದೆ (ಮುಂಜ); ಮೋಡ (ಮೂಢ); ಮೋರ (ಮಯೂರ);—ಯುಗುಮ (ಯುಗ್ಮ);—ರಕ್ಕಸ (ರಾಕ್ಷಸ); ರಕ್ಕೆ (ರಕ್ಷೆ); ರಗಳೆ (ರಘಟೆ); ತುನ (ರತ್ನ; ೪. ರನ್ನ); ರನ್ನ (ರತ್ನ); ರವ್ವೆ (ರವ್ವೆ); ರಸೆಯನ or ರಸಯನ (ರಸಾಯನ); ರಯ (ರಾಜ); ರಾಸಿ (ರಾಶಿ); ರಿಜು (ಖುಜು); ರಿಣ (ಖುಣ); ರಿತು (ಖುತು); ರಿಸಿ (ಖುಸಿ); ರೂಡಿ (ರೂಢಿ); ರೂವು or ರೂವು (ರೂಪ); ರೋವ (ರೋಮ);—ಲಕುಮಣ (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ); ಕುಮಿ (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ); ಲಕ್ಕ (ಲಕ್ಷ); ಲಕ್ಕಣ (ಲಕ್ಷಣ); ಲಗುಡ (ಲಕುಟ); ಲಗುನ (ಲಗ್ನ); ಗ್ಗಿಗ or ಲಗ್ಗಿಕ (ಲಾಗ್ನಿಕ); ಲಚ್ಚಣ (ಲಾಂಛನ); ಲವ್ವಣ (ಲವ್ವನ); ಲವ್ವಳೆ, or ಲವ್ವು ಲವ್ವುಟಿ (ಲವ್ವುಟ); ಲಾಮಚ or ಲಾಮಚ್ಚ (ಲಾಮಜ್ಜ); ಲಾಲಿ (ಲಾಲಿ); ಲಾಲಿಬಾಸೆಗೆ (ಲಾಲಿಭಾಷಿಕ); ಲೆಪ್ಪ (ಲೇಪ್ಯ); ಲೋಬ (ಲೋಭ);—ವಂಕ (ವಕ್ರ); ವತ್ತಿ (ವರ್ತಿ); ವರಾಳ (ವರಾಟ); ವಳಿಗೆ, or perhaps also ವಲಿಗೆ (ವಟಿಕೆ); ವಾಸ (ವಾಂಶ್ಯ); ವಸುಗಿ (ವಾಸುಕಿ); ವಾಹಳಿ (ವಾಹ್ಯಾಲಿ); ವಾಳಿ (ವಾಹ್ಯಾಲಿ); ವಿಕ್ಕಿರ (ವಿಷ್ಕಿರ); ವಿತೆ (ವಿಠೆ); ವಿತ್ತಿ (ವೃತ್ತಿ); ವಿದ್ಡಿ (ವೃದ್ಧಿ); ವಿಲಸ (ವಿಲಾಸ); ವಿವನ್ಡ (ವಿವನ್ಡ); ವಿಸ (ವಿಷ, ೪. ೪); ವಿಸಯ (ವಿಷಯ); ವಿಳಂಗ (ವಿಡಂಗ); ವೀಳಿಗೆ (ವೀಟಿಕೆ); ವೇಸ (ವೇಷ); ವೈಸಾಗ (ವೈಶಾಗ); ೪. ಬೇಸಗೆ); ವೈಹಾಳಿ or ವೈಹ್ಯಾಳಿ (ವಾಹ್ಯಾಲಿ);—ಸಂಸಯ (ಸಂಶಯ); ಸುನ (ಶಕುನ); ಸಕುನಿ (ಶಕುನಿ); ಸಕ್ಕದ (ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ); ಸಕ್ಕರೆ (ಶರ್ಕರೆ); ಸಕ್ಕಿ (ಸಾಕ್ಕಿ; ೪. ಕಕ್ಕಿ); ಸಗ್ಗ (ಸರ್ಗ); ಸಂಕ (ಶಂಖ); ಸಂಕರ (ಶಂಕರ); ಸಂಕಲೆ (ಶೃಂಖಲ); ಸಂಕು (ಸಂಕು); ಸಂಕೆ (ಶಂಕೆ); ಸಂಗ (ಸಂಘ); ಸಂಗಡ (ಸಂಘಾತ); ಸಂಗವ (ಸಂಗಮ); ಸಂಜೆ (ಸಂಜೆ); ಸಟೆ (ಶತೆ); ಸಣಿ (ಶನಿ); ಸಣ್ಣ (ಷಣ್ಣ); ಸಣ್ಣ (ಸನ್ನ); ಸತ್ತವಿ or ಸತ್ತವೆ (ಸಪ್ತ); ಸತ್ತಿಗೆ (ಭತ್ತಿಕೆ); ಸತ್ತುಗ (ಸತ್ವಕ); ಸಂತಸ (ಸಂತೋಷ); ಸಂತೆ (ಸಂಸ್ಥಾ); ಸನ್ದ (ಸನ್ದ); ಸನ್ನಣ (ಸನ್ನಾಹ); ಸಪ್ಪಳ, ೦.೧. ಸಪ್ಪಳ (ಸತ್ಪಲ); ಸಬುದ (ಶಬ್ದ); ಸಬ್ಬ (ಸರ್ವ); ಸಬ್ಬರ (ಸಮ್ಭಾರ); ಸವ್ವರ (ಶವ್ವರ); ಸವ್ವಳ (ಶವ್ವಲ); ಸಮ್ಬು (ಶಮ್ಬು); ಸಮ್ಬು

(ಚರ್ಮ); ಸಯಮ್ಬು (ಸ್ವಯಮ್ಬು); ಸರ (ಸ್ವರ); ಸರ (ಶರ); ಸರದ (ಶರದ); ಸರಸತಿ (ಸರಸ್ವತಿ); ಸರುಸಪ (ಸರ್ವಪ; ಲ್. ಸಾಸನೆ); ಸರೂಪ (ಸ್ವರೂಪ); ಸಲಗೆ (ಶಲಾಕೆ); ಸವ (ಶಬ); ಸವ (ಶ್ರಮ); ಸವಗೆ (ಸಮೋಘ); ಸವಣ (ಕ್ಷಪಣ and ಶ್ರವಣ); ಸಸಿ (ಶಶಿ); ಸಸಿ (ಸಸ್ಯ); ಸಾ (ಸಹ); ಸಾಕ್ಕಿ (ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ); ಸಾಣ or ಸಾಣೆ (ಶಾಣ); ಸಾತಿ (ಸ್ವಾತಿ); ಸಾದನೆ (ಸಾಧನೆ); ಸಾನ (ಶ್ವಾನ); ಸಾನ್ತಿ (ಶಾನ್ತಿ); ಸಾಪ (ಶಾಪ); ಸಾಮ (ಶ್ಯಾಮ); ಸಾಮಿ (ಸ್ವಾಮಿ); ಸಾರಿದ (ಶಾರಿದ); ಸಾರೀರ (ಶಾರೀರ); ಸಾಲಣ (ಶಾಲಣ); ಸಾಲೆ (ಶಾಲೆ); ಸಾವಂತ (ಸಾಮಂತ); ಸಾವೆ (ಶ್ಯಾಮ); ಸಾಸ (ಸಾಹಸ); ಸಾಸತ (ಶಾತ್ವತ); ಸಾಸವೆ (ಸರ್ವಪ); ಸಿಂಗ (ಸಿಂಹ); ಸಿಂಗಾರ (ಶೃಂಗಾರ); ಸಿಂಗಿ (ಶೃಂಗಿ); ಸಿಟ್ಟಿ (ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ); ಸಿನ್ನರ (ಸಿನ್ನರ); ಸಿರ (ಶಿರ); ಸಿರಿ (ಶ್ರೀ); ಸಿರಿಯ (ಶ್ರೀ); ಸಿವಗೆ (ಶಿವಕೆ); ಸಿವೆ (ಶಿವೆ); ಸೀತ (ಶೀತ); ಸೀರೆ (ಚೀರ); ಸೀಲ್ (ಶೀಲ); ಸೀವರ (ಶೀಕರ); ಸೀಸಕ (ಶೀರ್ಷಕ); ಸುಗ್ಗಿ? (ನುರ್ಗಿ?); ಸುಚಿ (ಶುಚಿ); ಸುಣ್ಣಿ (ಶುಣ್ಣಿ); ಸುಣ್ಣ (ಚೂರ್ಣ); ಸುತ್ತಿ (ಶುಕ್ತಿ); ಸುತ್ತಿಗೆ (ಸೂತ್ರಿಕೆ); ಸುದ್ದಿ (ಶುದ್ಧಿ); ಸುಬ (ಶುಭ); ಸುಮ್ಮ (ಶುಮ್ಮ); ಸುರಿಗೆ (ಭುರಿಕೆ); ಸುಲ್ or ಸುಲು (ಶುಲ್ಕ); ಸುಳ (ಶೂಲ; ಲ್. ಸೂಳ); ಸೂಕುಮ (ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ); ಸೂಚಿ (ಶೂಚಿ); ಸೂವ (ಸೂಪ); ಸೂಳ (ಶೂಲ); ಸೆಜ್ಜಿ (ಶಯ್ಯೆ); ಸೆನ್ನವ (ಸೈನ್ಯವ; ಲ್. ಸೈನ್ಯವ); ಸೆನ್ನರ (ಸಿನ್ನಾರ); ಸೆಲೆ (ಶಿಲೆ); ಸೇಣಿ (ಶ್ರೇಣಿ); ಸೇತ (ಶೈತ); ಸೇಮ (ಕ್ಷೇಮ); ಸೇಸ (ಶೇಷ); ಸೇಸೆ (ಶೇಷೆ); ಸೈನ್ಯವ (ಸೈನ್ಯವ); ಸೈವ (ಶೈವ); ಸೊಕ or ಸೊಗ (ಸುಖ); ಸೊಣಗ (ಶುನಕ); ಸೊದೆ (ಸುಧೆ); ಸೊನ್ನೆ (ಸ್ವರ್ಣ); ಸೊನ್ನೆ (ಶೂನ್ಯ); ಸೊಬಗು (ಶುಭಗ); ಸೊರಟ (ಸೌರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ); ಸೊಸೆ (ಸ್ನುಷೆ); ಸೋಣಿ (ಶ್ರೋಣಿ); ಸೋವಾಸಿಣಿ (ಸುವಾಸಿನಿ); ಸೌರಿ (ಶೌರಿ);— ಹಗ್ಗ (ಪ್ರಗ್ರಹ); ಹಗ್ಗಿ (ಅಗ್ನಿ); ಹಂಜರ (ಪಂಜರ); ಹಟ್ಟಿಗೆ (ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆ); ಹಡಲಗೆ (ಪಟಲಕ); ಹಣೆತೆ (ಪ್ರಣೇತೆ); ಹಣ್ಣ (ಪಣ್ಣ); ಹತ್ತ (ಹಸ್ತ); ಹದಿಟೆ or ಹದಿಡೆ (ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ); ಹದಿಬತೆ or ಹದಿಬದೆ (ಪ್ರತಿವ್ರತೆ); ಹಂತ (ಪಂಕ್ತ); ಹಬು (ಪ್ರಭು); ಹಬೆ (ಪ್ರಭೆ); ಹರಣ (ಪ್ರಾಣ); ಹರಯ (ಪ್ರಾಯ); ಹರವಸ (ಪರವಶ); ಹರುಸ (ಹರ್ಷ); ಹಲಗೆ (ಫಲಕ); ಹಲ್ಲಣ or ಪಲ್ಲಣ (ಪಲ್ಯಯನ); ಹಸದನ, 800 ಪಸದನ; ಹಸರ (ಪ್ರಸರ); ಹಾದರಿ (ಪಾಟಲ, ಲ್. ಪಾದರಿ); ಹಾವುಗೆ (ಪಾದುಕ, ಲ್. ಪಾವುಗೆ); ಹಾಸ (ವಾಶ, ಲ್. ಪಾಸ); ಹಿಟ್ಟು (ಪಿಷ್ಟ, ಲ್. ಹಿಟ್ಟು); ಹಿಣ್ಣ (ಪಿಣ್ಣ, ಲ್. ಪಿಣ್ಣ); ಹಿಪ್ಪಲಿ (ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಿ); ಹಿವ (ಹಿಮ); ಹಿಸುಣ (ಪಿಶುನ, ಲ್. ಪಿಸುಣ); ಹುಬ್ಬೆ (ಪೂರ್ವೆ); ಹುರ (ಪುರ); ಹೆಕ್ಕೆ or ಹಿಕ್ಕೆ (ಸ್ಥಿಕ್ಕೆ); ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ (ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಲ್. ಪಜ್ಜೆ); ಹೆಟ್ಟ (ಹೃಷ್ಟ); ಹೆಡಗೆ (ಪಿಟಕ, ವಿಡಕ); ಹೆದೆಯ (ಹೃದಯ); ಹೇರಿಗ (ಹೇರಿಕ); ಹೈತಿಗ or ಹೈತಿಗೆ (ಪೈತ್ಯಕ); ಹೊಕ್ಕರಣೆ (ವುಷ್ಕರಿಣಿ); ಹೊತ್ತಗೆ (ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಲ್. ಪೊತ್ತಗೆ); ಹೊನ್ನೆ (ಪರ್ಣಿ); ಹೋಳಿಗೆ, or perhaps ಹೋಲಿಗೆ (ಸ್ಫೋಟಕ, ಲ್. ಪೋಳಿಗೆ).

Regarding compounds with them see § 252, 4 seq.

In the Śabdānuśāsana there are the following additional tadbhavas:—

ಅಕ್ಕೋಳ (ಆಕ್ಕೋಳ); ಅಗಸೆ (ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯ); ಅಜ್ಜರಸೆ (ಅಪ್ಸರಸ್); ಅಬಸಂಗ (ಅಭಿಷ್ಕಂಗ); ಆರ (ಹಾರ); ಇಂಗಲಿಕ (ಹಿಂಗುಲಕ); ಉಗ್ಗಡ (ಉತ್ಕಟ); ಉತ್ತಡೆ (ಉತ್ಕಟ);

ಉಬ್ಬಟೆ (ಉತ್ತಪಟ); ಉಬ್ಬೆ (ಉಪ್ಪೆ); ಎಚ್ಚೆ (or ಎಚ್ಚಿ? ಆರ್ಚ); ಏಯಾರಸಿ (ಏಕಾದಶಿ); ಕವಿ (ಕಪಿ); ಕಾವ (ಕಾಮ); ಕಿಷ್ಟ (ಕೃಷ್ಣ); ಕೀರ್ (ಕೀರ); ಕುಯಕ (ಕುಹಕ); ಕೂರ್ (ಕೂರ); ಗಟೆ (ಘಟೆ); ಚನ್ನಿರ (ಚನ್ನ); ಚನ್ನ (ಛನ್ನ); ಚೌತಿ (ಚತುರ್ಥಿ); ಚೌದಸೆ (ಚತುರ್ದಶಿ); ಜಗಳ (ಝಕಟ); ಜಂಗೆ (ಝಂಕೆ); ಜಟ್ಟಿ (ಜೈಷ್ಠ್ಯ); ಜಮ್ಮೆ (ಝಮ್ಮೆ); ಜಸ (ಝಷ); ಜಾಗ (ಯಾಗ); ಜಾವ (ಯಾಮ); ಜಾವಕ (ಯಾವಕ); ಜಾವಳ (ಜಾವಲ); ತಣ್ಣೆಲ (ಸ್ಥಣ್ಣೆಲ); ತಿತಿ (ಸ್ಥಿತಿ); ತೇರಸೆ (ತ್ರಯೋದಶಿ); ದಡ (ತಟ); ದರೆ (ಧರೆ); ದಸವೆ (ದಶಮಿ); ದಾವು (ದಾಮ); ದಿಡ (ದೃಢ); ದುಗ್ಗ (ದುರ್ಗ); ದೆವ್ವ (ದೈವ); ನಚ್ಚಣ (ನರ್ತನ); ನೊದೆ (ಮುಂಜ); ಪಕ್ಕಾಳನ (ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಾಲನ); ಪರಸನ (ಪ್ರಶ್ನ); ಪರಿಸಂಗ (ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಗ); ಪಾಗರ (ಪ್ರಾಕಾರ); ಪಾಡಿವ (ಪ್ರತಿಪದ್); ಪಾಳಿಲ್ (ಪಾರೀನ); ಬಪ್ಪ (ವಪ್ರ); ಬಯ (ಭಯ); ಬರತ (ವ್ರತ); ಬಾದಸೆ (ದ್ವಾದಶಿ); ಬಿಲಸ (ವಿಲಾಸ); ಮನ್ನಿರ (ಮನ್ನ); ಮನ್ನಣೆ (ಮನ್ಯತೆ); ಮಾಗ (ಮಾಘ); ಮಾಳರ (ಮಾತರ); ಮಿದ್ವಿಗೆ (ಮೃದ್ವಿಕೆ); ಮೂಡೆ (ಮೂತ); ಮೋಜನ (ಮೋಚನ); ಯತನ (ಯತ್ನ); ಯುಕುತಿ (ಯುಕ್ತಿ); ರಿದ್ವಿ (ಋದ್ವಿ); ರಿಸಬ (ಋಷಭ); ರುತು (ಋತು); ಲಚ್ಚಿ (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ); ಲಮ್ಮಳಿಗೆ (ಲಾಮ್ಪತ್ಯಾ); ವನ್ನನ (ಬನ್ನನ); ವಿವಾದ (ವಿವಾಧ); ವೀಳೆಯ (ವೀಟಿಕೆ); ಸಂವ (ಶವ್ಯ); ಸಂಜಯ (ಸಂಚಯ); ಸನ್ನೆ (ಸಂಜ್ಞೆ); ಸಬು (ಸ್ವಭೂ); ಸಯ (ಶ್ರೇಯ); ಸರಮ (ಶ್ರಮ); ಸಾಜ (ಸಹಜ); ಸಾದಕ ಸಾಧಕ); ಸಿಂಗರ (ಶೃಂಗಾರ); ಸೇಲೆ (ಶೀಲೆ); ಸುಟ್ಟಿ (ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ); ಸೇಲೆ (ಚೇಲ); ಸೋಚ್ಚ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ); ಸೊಬಗು (ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯ); ಸೋಬೆ (ಶೋಭೆ); ಹತ್ತಿಗೆ (ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ); ಹಿದಯ (ಹೃದಯ); ಂರಿ (ಪ್ರೀ); ಹೀವರ (ಪೀವರ). Of these 91 tadbhavas twenty-eight (ವಿಜ. ಆರ, ಉಗ್ಗಡ, ಕಾವ, ಕುಯಕ, ಚನ್ನಿರ, ಚೌತಿ, ಜಾಗ, ಜಾವ, ತಿತಿ, ತೇರಸೆ [ನೀ ತೇರಸಿ], ದಡ, ದರೆ, ದಸವೆ [ನೀ ದಸವಿ], ದಿಡ, ದುಗ್ಗ, ದೆವ್ವ, ನಚ್ಚಣ, ನೊದೆ, ಪಾಡಿವ, ಯತನ, ಯುಕುತಿ, ಲತು, ಲಚ್ಚಿ, ವೀಳೆಯ, ಸನ್ನೆ, ಸಾಜ, ಸಿಂಗರ, ಸೇಲೆ) are in the Dictionary. See also the Śabdānuśāsana's words with ಲ in § 231.

It must not be thought that the tadbhavas mentioned by Kēśava in the above list and the Śabdānuśāsana, are all which Kannaḍa contains; Kēśava himself knew more, e. g. ಪಲಿಯಿಗೆ, ಪಲಿಹ, etc. There are many others, as the Dictionary will show. It may be said that most of the tadbhavas are used in conversation by all classes of Kannaḍa people.

XXVIII. On the doubling of consonants.

371. As in Sanskrita so also in Kannaḍa a doubling of consonants occupies a place which properly does not belong to the department of grammar. It is now found mostly in ancient inscriptions (śāśanas), more or less so in ancient manuscripts.

The grammarian Kōśava teaches such doubling in the following instances in all of which it is optional:—

1, in the dative plural where ಗೆ is preceded by ರ್, *e. g.* ದೇವಗ್ಗೇ, ಎರೆ ವಗ್ಗೇ (§ 119, *a*, dative), ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಗ್ಗೇ (§ 132, *a*, dative; § 240, *b*);

2, in the past participle formed by ದು preceded by ರ್, *e. g.* ಪೀದ್ದು, ಸೋದ್ದು, ಅಮದ್ದು, ಒಸದ್ದು (§ 155);

3, in the present-future relative participle, if ವ and ಪ are preceded by ರ್ or ಟ್, *e. g.* ಅಲವ್ವ, ಕುಳಿವ್ವ, ಕೊನವ್ವ (§ 180, 1), ಅಡವ್ವ, ಉದಿವ್ವ, ಅಡಪ್ವ, ಉದಿಪ್ವ (§ 183, 10), ಇಪ್ವ, ತಪ್ವ, ಆಪ್ವ, ತೋಪ್ವ (§ 183, 1. 2); and also, if that is not the case, *e. g.* ತೊಳಪ್ಪ, ಬೆಳಪ್ಪ, ಎನಿಪ್ಪ, ತರಿಪ್ಪ (§ 183, 7. 8);

4, in compounds after a *rēpha*, *e. g.* ನೀಗ್ಗಚ್ಚು, ಉವ್ವೇಲಿ (§ 246, *a*), and also when there are no compounds, *e. g.* ಬೇರ್ಪ್ಪಲಿಡುಡು, ನೀರ್ತಿಳಿಡುಡು (§ 246, *a*).

His other rules regarding the doubling of consonants (§ 109, *a*, dative ಕೈ for ಕೆ; § 194 ಅಪ್ಪೆಂ etc. for ಅಪೆಂ etc. in the present tense; § 198, 3 ಇತ್ತು for ಇತು in the past tense; § 203 ಕ್ಕುಂ for ಕುಂ in the present, future and past tenses; § 205 ಕೈ for ಕೆ in the imperative; 215, 7, *a* the doubling of ನ್, ಣ್, ಲ್, ಯ್, ಳ್ in declinable bases; § 215, 7, *c* that of ಯ್ in certain verbal themes; § 215, 7, *f* that of ನ್, ಣ್, ಲ್, ಯ್, ಳ್ in the negative; § 248, 3 where a following consonant is doubled after ಮು; and § 273 ಅಗಲಿತ್ತು for ಅಗಲಿತು, etc.) belong to the sphere of grammar.

Bhaṭṭākalāṅka in his grammar Śābdanūṣāṅga (sūtra 65 seq.) expatiates on the doubling of consonants, giving *e. g.* the following instances:—

ಕುಳಿಕೋಡುಗುಂ, ಇವರ್ಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಿಸಿದರ್, ಉಗ್ಗಳ್, ಸುರಗ್ಗನಮಹಿಮರ್, ಜಿನರ್ಜಿ ವನವಣ್ಣಿತರ್, ಬುಧರ್ಚ್ಚದುರರ್, ಇವಚ್ಚಾರ್ತ್ರರ್, ಸುರರ್ಜಯಿಸಿದರ್, ಅಲರ್ಜಿಪಕೇತನಂಗಿ, ಅವರ್ಣ್ಣಕಾರಮನ್ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಿದರ್, ಬುಧರ್ಬೀಕಿಸಿದರ್, ಭಟರ್ಪಾಣದೊಳ್, ಬಡಗಡ್ಡೊ ಮ್ಪರ್, ನುಡಿವಡ್ಡೊಳಕರ್, ಅವರ್ಣ್ಣಕಾರಂ ಬರೆದರ್, ಸೂತರ್ತ್ತನ್ದರ್, ಪರರ್ತ್ಥಟ್ಟಿತಾರಾದ ರ್, ನೃಪದ್ವಾನಶೂರರ್, ವಣಿಜರ್ಧನವನ್ತರ್, ಪಣ್ಣಿತರ್ನ್ನೀತಿವನ್ತರ್, ಇವರ್ಪಣ್ಣಿತರ್, ಅಲರ್ಪಲಮ್ ಆದುದು, ಬನ್ದರ್ಬಟ್ಟಿಗರ್, ಸತಿಯರ್ಬೀರುಗಳ್, ಚಪಲೆಯಮ್ಮಾನಿನಿಯರ್, ನವುಂಸಕರ್ಷಣ್ಣರ್, ಋಷಿಯರ್ಸ್ವಾಧುಗಳ್;— ಕಲ್ಚುಡಿಯಾದುದು, ನಿಲ್ಚುಂ, ಬಲಸ್ಸಾಹಸಿ,

ಮುಳ್ಳೊಂಗಳ್, ಆಳ್ತನಂ, ಕಳ್ಗುಡಿದಂ;—ಬರಿಸಿಪ್ಪಧಾನರಂ, ಕಣ್ಣುಕ್ಕತ್ತಿಯರಂ, ಇದುಸನ್ನ
ದು, ಅದುವ್ವ ವಸಾಯಂ;—ಬಲ್ಯತನಂ, ಮೇಲ್ಪನ್ನಂ, ಬಲ್ಯಣ್ಣಂ, ಕಲ್ಪಾಟಿ;—ಒಳ್ಳತನಂ,
ಒಳ್ಳನ್ನಂ, ಒಳ್ಳಾವಣಿಗೆ;—ಎಸಳ್ಳಳೆ, ನುಸುಳ್ಳಾಗಿಲ್;—ನೇಸವ್ವೇಲ್, ಬಾಸುಟ್ಟಿವ್ವೇಲ್,
ನೇಸದ್ವಾರ್ಣಂ, ಬಾಸುಟ್ಟಿಣ್ಣು;—ಪೊಡಿಮಾರ್ಗಣ್ಣೆ, ಪೊಡಿಮಾರ್ಧನಂ, ಗಡ್ಡಿಗೂಟ್ಟಿರಿ
(o. r. ಗಡ್ಡಿಗೂಟ್ಟಿರಿ), ಒಳನಾಟ್ಟಿಗಳಂ;—ಇದ್ದು, ಒಗ್ಗೇಣ್, ಮುಳ್ಳೊಂಚಲ್, ಅಗ
ಟ್ಟಿ, ಅರಲ್ಪು, ಅರಲ್ಪೊಣ್ಣಂ, ಚಿಗುತ್ತು, ಭಿಗುತ್ತು, ಮುಗುಳ್ಳು, ಅಗಲ್ಪಿತ್ತಿ, ಮಾನ
ಪೊಣ್ಣಂಗೆಯೊಳ್, ಅವಳ್ಳಾಡಿಕಾತ್ತಿ, ಇವದ್ದಕ್ಕರ್, ಇವಳ್ಳಾಡ್ವಾಯಣಿ, ಬುಧರ್ವಿಶಿ
ಷ್ಠರ್, ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿತ್ತಾಸವನಂ, ಕುಡಿದಚ್ಚೊನ್ನಮಂ, ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿತ್ತಾ ನಕಿಯಂ;—ಕೊನರ್ಗೇ, ಅದಿರ್ಗೇ,
ಎಸಳ್ಳೆ, ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿತ್ತಿ, ಸುರರ್ಗ್ಗಳ್, ಎಸಳ್ಳಳ್ಳೆ, ಉಸಿದ್ವರ್, ಉಗುಟ್ಟಿಯ್, ಉಸಿದ್ವಪೆಂ,
ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿತ್ತಿಪೆಂ, ಕಿಸುವ್ವಯ್, ತೆಗಲ್ಪಿತ್ತಿಂ, ಒಸಗ್ಗಂ, ಮಗುಟ್ಟಿಂ;—ತಾಯ್ವಿರ್ಗೇ, ತಾಯ್ವಿ
ರ್ಗ್ಗಳ್, ಕಣ್ಣುಲದ್ವಯ್, ಕಣ್ಣುಲದ್ವಪಯ್, ಕಣ್ಣುಲವ್ವಯ್, ಕಣ್ಣುಲಗ್ಗಂ, ಬಾಸುಟ್ಟಿ,
ಸಾಸುಟ್ಟಿಳ್, ಸೂರುಳ್ಳೆ, ಸೂರುಳ್ಳುಂ;—ಪೊಡಿಮಾರ್ಗೇ, ಪೊಡಿಮಾರ್ಗ್ಗಳ್, ಒಳಸೋರ್ಗೇ,
ಒಳಸೋರ್ಗ್ಗಳ್, ಒಳಸೋರ್ದ್ವಂ, ಒಳಸೋರ್ದ್ವಪಂ, ಒಳಸೋರ್ದ್ವಪಯ್, ಒಳಸೋರ್ವ್ವಂ,
ಒಳಸೋರ್ಗ್ಗಂ, ನೆಲದಾಟ್ಟಿ, ನೆಲದಾಟ್ಟಿಳ್, ನೆಲೆಬಾಟ್ಟಿ, ನೆಲೆಬಾಟ್ಟಿಳ್, ನೆಲೆಬಾಟ್ಟಿಂ,
ನೆಲೆಬಾಟ್ಟಿಪಂ, ನೆಲೆಬಾಟ್ಟಿಂ, ನೆಲೆಬಾಟ್ಟಿಂ;—ಮುಳ್ಳೆ, ಮುಳ್ಳಳ್ಳೆ, ಕಳ್ಳೆ, ಕಳ್ಳಳ್ಳೆ, ಕಳ್ಳಂ,
ಕಳ್ಳಪಂ, ಕಳ್ಳಂ, ಕಳ್ಳಂ;—ಬಿಸಿಲೆ, ಬಿಸಿಲಳ್ಳೆ, ಕವಲೆ, ಕವಲಳ್ಳೆ, ಕವಲ್ಪುದು, ಕವಲ್ಪಿ
ದುದು, ಕವಲ್ಪಂ, ಕವಲ್ಪಂ;—ಅಲಗ್ಗೋರಟೆಯಾ, ಪೊಗಲ್ಪಿತ್ತಾಂಗೇಯನಂ, ಪಾವ್ವದ್ವಾರ್ನ
ಯರ್, ಮುಗುಳ್ಳಾಳಿವ್ವದ, ಜಿನವ್ವನ್ನರ್;—ಕಾದಲರ್ಗೇ, ಕಾದಲರ್ಗ್ಗಳ್;—ನೀದ್ವಾರ್
ಮ್ ಎನೆದುದು; ಬನ್ನಿನ್ನೇಂ;—ನೇಸರ್ಪಟ್ಟು, ಬೇಸರ್ಪಡಿ, ನೂರ್ಚಾರ್ಪಸಿರಂ, ಬಸುರ್ಪಡ
ವುದು;—ಬೆದರ್ಗಣ್ಣೆ, ಕೆದರ್ತ್ತಲೆ;—ತೋರ್ತ್ತಾಣಂ, ಮಾರ್ಗಣ್ಣೆ;—ಮಾಕ್ಕೋಲ್,
ಲೆತ್ತಡೆ, ಬೇರ್ಪಟ್ಟಂ, ನೀರ್ಗಣ್ಣೆ, ಕೂರ್ಗಲಿ;—ನೀವ್ವೆಯ್ವಂ, ಬೇರ್ವೆರಸಿ, ನೀಮ್ಮೆಜ್ಜಿಗೆ,
ಬರ್ಪ್ಪಳ್, ಇಮ್ಮೊನೆ;—ಇರ್ಚ್ಚವಡಿ, ಇರ್ಚ್ಚಾವಡಿ, ಇರ್ಚ್ಚೆಲಿಂಗು, ಒರ್ಚ್ಚೇರ್ಗಣ್;—ಒಕ್ಕರ್
ರ್, ಇರ್ಪಾರ್ಪಿನಿ;—ಇರ್ಚ್ಚಾರ್ಪಸಿರಂ, ಒರ್ಚ್ಚಾರ್ಪಸಿರಂ;—ಒವ್ವಂ, ಒವ್ವಳ್.

Professor Max Müller gives the following instances on the doubling
consonants in Samskrita in his 'A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners'

p. 59:—ಅರ್ಕ್ಕ (for ಅರ್ಕ), ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ (for ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್), ವರ್ಧನ (for ವರ್ಧನ), ದರ್ಶ್ಯ ತೇ (for ದರ್ಶ್ಯತೇ, it is shown).

His general remarks are as follows:—“According to some grammarians any consonants except r and h, followed by another consonant and preceded by a vowel, may be doubled; likewise any consonant preceded by r or h, these letters being themselves preceded by a vowel. As no practical object is obtained by this practice, it is best, with (the grammarian) Śākalya, to discontinue it throughout.”

372. An alphabetically arranged list of words (compounds and others) which are contained in various places of the Śabdānuśāsana, the numbers referring to the sūtras under which they are found. When a word is explained in the Śabdānuśāsana, the explanation in that grammar's generally Samskrita form is adduced immediately after it in the list. If a mere number is added, it denotes that the meaning of the term is not given by Bhaṭṭakalāṅka and is not known to the author of the present grammar.

ಅಕ್ಕೋಳ. Tadbhava of ಅಕ್ಕೋಟ. 160.—ಅಗಸಗಿತಿ. A washerwoman. 190.—ಅಂಕಂ ಗಾಢ. A warrior. See under ಸಮರಂಗಾಢ.—ಅಂಘ್ರವಣ. 80. Cf. ಅಂಗವಣ in Dictionary?—ಅಚ್ಚುಳ. ಚರ್ಮಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಪುರಂಗಾದಿಸಜ್ಜೇಕರಣಂ ವಾ. Working in leather or skins; the making ready or decorating horses etc. 425.—ಅಚ್ಚುಳಾಯ್ತ. A man who is at the head of, or engaged in, ಅಚ್ಚುಳ. 425.—ಅಚ್ಚುಳುಗ. = ಅಚ್ಚುಳಾಯ್ತ. 425.—ಅಂಚಿಕೆ. 80. (Tbh. of ಅಂಶುಕ).—ಅಟಮಟ. ಪರೇಷಾಂ ಭೇದಕಾರಿವಚನಂ. Producing dissension or disunion of others. 407.—ಅಟಮಟಿಗ. A man who practices ಅಟಮಟ. 407.—ಅಟ್ಟವಣ. 67. (Cf. ಅಟ್ಟವಣ in Dictionary?).—ಅಡಪಲ್ತ. A female who carries her mistress' betel-nut pouch. 200.—ಅಡಿಯಟ್ಟ. The lower part of a spear. 348.—ಅಡುಕುಳ. ಪಚನಶೀಲಃ. A man who practices cooking. 545.—ಅಡುಗಿಗ. A man who cooks. 410.—ಅಡುಳಿಗ. = ಅಡುಗಿಗ. 410.—ಅಣವ. The act of touching, etc. 561.—ಅಣ್ಣುಕ. 441.—ಅತ್ತಣ್ಣ. Dative of ಅತ್ತ. 265.—ಅದವಲಲ್. Grief, page 101 in the following verse: ದದದುಬವಾಢಡಿ ಸೆಜೆಯದವಲಲ್ ಅದಲ್ ಎಡಲುಂ ಭಲಿಂಚೆ ಮಾಂಜಲ್ ಲಂಚಂ | ಕಳವು ಪಿಸುಣ್ ಪಸಿವು ಬಲಂ ಪದವವಲವಲಸೊಲಸು ಕುತ್ತಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಡೊಳ್ || There is no pillage, enmity, captivity, grief, weeping, and poverty, cheat (?), fraud, bribery, theft, slander, hunger, famine, blame, destruction, weariness, trembling, sickness in that district.—ಅನಿಮಿಸ. Tbh. of ಅನಿಮಿಷ. 138.—ಅನುಲ್ಲಂಘ್ಯ. Not to be passed beyond; not to be disregarded. 441.—ಅನ್ನುಕ. 80.—ಅನ್ನುಟು. ತಥಾ. In that manner, so, thus. 487.—ಅಬಿಸಂಗ. Tbh. of ಅಭಿಷಂಗ. 151.—ಅಮುಳ್ವಾಸು. A joint-bed. 73.—ಅರಮುಗಲ್. A king's daughter. 248.—ಅರಲ್ದೋಣ್ಣ. A flower-garden.

73.—ಅರಬ್ಬನೆ. A flower-bud. 95.—ಅರಹನ್ನ. Tbh. of ಅರ್ಹನ್ನ. 147.—ಅರಿಹ. Tbh. of ಅರ್ಹ. 147.—ಅರಿಹನ್ನ.=ಅರಹನ್ನ. 147.—ಅರೆಪ. Grinding, etc. 561.—ಅಋಮೊಃ. Six cubits. 355.—ಅಲರ್ಗಣ್ಣನ್ನ. A male who has a flower-like eye. 402.—ಅಲರ್ಗೊರಟೆ. A flowering amaranth or barleria. 74.—ಅಲರ್ಗೊಂಣ್ಣ. =ಅರಲ್ಗೊಣ್ಣ. 73.—ಅವಸರಾಯ್ತಿ. A woman who is hasty from necessity. 195.—ಅವಸರಾಯ್ತಿ.=ಅವಸರಾಯ್ತಿ. 195.—ಅವು. 473. 515. (It appears there as a verb together with ತವು).—ಅವುಕುಳಿ. 473.—ಅವ್ವಳಿ. 67.—ಅವಾಜನ. ಕ್ಷುದ್ರಜನಃ. A vile man. 296.—ಅಕ್ಕೋಳ. Tbh. of ಅಕ್ಕೋಟ. 140.—ಆಗಡ. ತದಾ. At that time. 19. 20. (Cf. ಆಗಡು in Dictionary).—ಆಟಕಾಪ. A male addicted to play. 423.—ಆಟಕಾಪಕೆ. Addiction to play. 431.—ಆನುಂ. ಪಕ್ಷಾಂತರಾರ್ಥಃ. Either-or. 20.—ಆನೆಗುಲಿ. ಸಿಂಹಃ. An elephant-killer: a lion.—ಆನ್ನೆ. Leaving upon, etc. 557.—ಆಯ್ಕಗೆ. ನಿರ್ಭರಾರ್ಥಃ. Vehemently, etc. 20.—ಆಯ್ಕನೆ.=ಆಯ್ಕಗೆ. 20.—ಆಯ್ಕ. Selecting. 556.—ಆಯ್ಕ. ಅಧಿಕೃತಃ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಾಧಿಕಾರಃ. Placed at the head of, etc.; being engaged in or occupied with; etc. 425.—ಆಮ್ಪ. (ಆಮ್). An ablo, great man, 88. 352 in the following verse: ಕೂರ್ಮಯಿನ್ ಆ ಮುನಿಯಂ ಕಣ್ಣಾಮ್ಪಂ ನೀನ್ ಅಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ ಪೆತೆನ್ನರಸಂ | ಮೂರ್ಮ ಬಲವನ್ನು ನುತಿಸಿ ಪಲರ್ಮ ತುಲಾಯ್ತು ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂ ಬೆಸಗೊಣ್ಣಂ ||.—ಆಯ್ಕಳಿ (i. e. ಆಯ್ಕಳಿ). ಕ್ರೇಡನಸ್ತಭಾವಃ. A male who is inclined to play. 545.—ಆಯ್ಕ. Sinking in a fluid, etc. 140.—ಇಂಘಾರಿಗೆ. 80. (A sweet cake?).—ಇಟ್ಟಳ. In a crowd: greatly. In a verso under 35, and in ono under 193.—ಇತ್ತಣ್ಣ. Dative of ಇತ್ತ. 265.—ಇನ್ನುಟು. ಇತ್ಥಂ. Thus, in this manner. 437.—ಇನ್ನಗೆ. A smile. 95.—ಇನ್ನಿಮ್ಮಾವು (o. r. ಇನ್ನಿಮ್ಮಾವು). A sweet nango. 55.—ಇರ್ಕುರಾಗೋಳ. In the sentence ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯನತ್ತಣಿಂ ವಿಧ್ಯೆಯಮ್ ಇರ್ಕುರಾಗೋಳಂ. 221.—ಇರ್ಚವಡಿ. Two pairs. 93. 94.—ಇರ್ಚಾವಡಿ. Two choultries. 93.—ಇರ್ಚಿಪಂಗು. Two ends of a garment. 93.—ಇರ್ಪಾನಿ. 90. 101. (Two armies?, see ನಾನಿ).—ಇಮೊನೆ. Two points. 92.—ಇಲಿಗುಲಿ. ಆಮುಭುಕ್. A rat-killer: a cat. 47.—ಈತ. Giving (ಈವುದು). 579.—ಈನ್ನ. Bringing forth young (ಈಮ್ಮುದು). 79.—ಉಕ್ಕುನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿ. A rising river (ಉಕ್ಕುವುದು ತೊಪ್ಪಿ). 333.—ಉಜ್ಜುಗಿ. Tbh. of ಉಜ್ಜುಗಿ. 500 ಬಲ್ಲಜುಗಿ.—ಉಣ್ಣೆ. Eating. 557.—ಉಣ್ಣಲಿಗೆ. In the sentence ಬೆನ 'ಂಗುಣ್ಣಲಿಗೆಯದ್. 214.—ಉತ್ತಾಟ. Pulling up by the roots, destroying; a disease of the external ear. See ಉಬ್ಬಟಿ.—ಉನ್ನು. ಕಥಂ (r). How? in what manner? 37.—ಉನ್ನುಟು. = ಉನ್ನು. 437.—ಉನ್ನೆ. 1. = ಉನ್ನು. 437.—ಉನ್ನೆ. 2. ತೋಷ್ಣೀಂ. Silently, quietly. 437.—ಉನ್ನತನ. The state of being high. 431.—ಉಪವಾಸಿಗ. A man who abstains from food. 407.—ಉಬ್ಬಟಿ. Tbh. of ಉತ್ತಾಟ. 160.—ಉಶನಸ್ಸು. Tbh. 'ಉಶನಸ್. 133.—ಉಷ್ಟು. So much as this in an intermediate manner. 441.—ಉಳಿಗ. ಕರ್ತಾ. A suffix to denote a maker of. 410.—ಉಲಕಲ್. 140.—ಉಲಕಲ್. 10.—ಉಲಲ. 140.—ಉಲ್ಕು. 140.—ಊಟಗ. A great eater. 415.—ಊಟಿಣಿಗ. = ಊಟಗ. 415.—ಊಟಿವಣಿಗ. Feminine of ಊಟಿವಣಿಗ. 196.—ಊಸು. = ಉಷ್ಟು. 41.—ಊಳ್ಳಿ. Crying out, etc. 558.—ಎಕ್ಕರಾಸಿ. Tbh. of ಎಕ್ಕರಾಶಿ. 375.—ಎಗ್ಗೆ. Aupid etc. female. 197.—ಎಣಿಸಿನು. To cause to reckon, etc. 541.—ಎಣ್ಣುವುದ. ght gāvudas. 351.—ಎಣ್ಣೆ. ಚತುರೋ ವಾರಾನ್. Eight times. 351.—ಎನ್ನುಟು. ಕಥಂ. ow? in what manner? 439.—ಎನ್ನೆ. = ಎನ್ನುಟು. 439.—ಎರಡನೆಯಳ. A second nale. Plural ಎರಡನೆಯಳ್ಳರ್. 185.—ಎರಲುಣಿ. ವಾಯುಭುಜ್. A wind-eater: a snake.

546. — ಎರಡುಬಾರಿ. Two times. 313. — ಎರಡುಬಾಳೆ. Two knives or swords. 359. — ಎಮೆ. A female buffalo. 444. — ಎಲಮೆ or ಎಲಮೇ. A particle used in smarapa, viçhāra and āmantrāna. 21. — ಎಸಕ್ಕನ್ನ. The fragrance of flower-leaves. 73. — ಎಸಕ್ಕಾವೆ. A mat of (or for) petals. 73. — ಎಸಕ್ಕಣ. A place of petals. 73. — ಎಸಕ್ಕಳೆ. A ring of petals. 72. — ಎಳಗಣ. A young calf. 87. — ಎಳದುಜುವಣ್ಣ. A herd of young kine. 87. — ಎಚ್ಚಿ. (ಅರ್ಕ, ಎರ್ಕೆ). The gigantic swallow-wort. 140. 160. — ಎಚ್ಚಿ. 140. — ಎಚ್ಚಿ. 140. (Standing up?). — ಎಚ್ಚರದಿಟ್ಟಿ. An upward look, a high view. 332. — ಎಕರಾಶಿ. A heap, a crowd. See ಎಕ್ಕರಾಶಿ. — ಎಯಾರಸಿ. Tbh. of ಎಕಾದಶಿ. The eleventh day. 160. — ಎಜ್ಜಾವುಡ. Seven grāyudas. 356. — ಎಜ್ಜಿಯ್ಯ. ಸಪ್ತಹಸ್ತಃ. A male who has seven hands. 356. — ಎಜ್ಜಿ. ಸಪ್ತವಾರಾನ್. Seven times. 356. — ಒಗುತೆ. Bursting forth, etc. Plural ಒಗುತೆಗರ್. 560. — ಒಡಲೇಚ್ಚಿ. Rising, etc. of the body. 335. — ಒಡ್ಡಾರ. 67. — ಒರೆಪ. Pulling or rubbing. 561. — ಒಣಿ ಗಾತಿ. A female sheath-maker. 201. — ಒರ್ಕೆಯ. One hand. 90. 101. — ಒರ್ಕೋಲ. One stick; one arrow. 101. — ಒರ್ಗೇಣ. One span; one sword. 73. — ಒರ್ಚಿಣಂಗು. One end of a garment. 94. — ಒರ್ಭಾಸಿರ. One thousand. 94. — ಒರ್ತಲ. One head. 358. — ಒಲಸು. Trombling. See under ಅದವದಲ್. — ಒಳ ಕೆಯ್ಯ. In a verse on page 78 beginning ಅರಲ. — ಒಳ ತೋಟ. An inner garden. 101. — ಒಳ ನಾಲ್ವರಳ. A quarrel of the inland country. 73. — ಒಳಿ. 566. (A verb from which ಒಳಿವು is derived). — ಒಳಿವು. 566. — ಒಳ್ಳನ್ನ. A good pearl. 71. — ಒಳ್ಳಾವಣೆಗೆ. 71. — ಒಳ್ಳಾರ. A fine string of pearls. 333. — ಒಳ್ಳಿಂಗನ್ನಡ. Good Kannaḍa. 55. — ಒಳ್ಳಿ ರಿಚ. A male who has been born in a good village. 420. — ಒಳ್ಳಾರಿಗ. A male who belongs to, or has been born in, a good village. 419. — ಓದುಂಜಗಳ. A fight in which one runs. 344. — ಓದುಕುಳಿ. A person addicted to reading. 140. — ಓಪು. Loving. 573. — ಓಲಗಕಾರ್ತಿ. A female servant, in the sentence ಅರಮಗನ್ ಇರ್ಪ ಓಲ ಗದ ಓಲಗಕಾರ್ತಿಯರ್ ಎಲ್ಲರ್ ಓಪ್ಪಿದರ್. 34. — ಓಲೆಕಾಪುಕೆ. The business of a Ṡikṣāra. 431. — ಕಂಚುಗಾಪುಕೆ. = ಕಂಚಗಾಪುಕೆ in Dictionary. 431. — ಕಂಚುವಡಿಗ. ಕಾಂಸ್ಕಕಾರಿ. A brazier. 416. — ಕಟ್ಟುಕ. ಕಟ್ಟು ಇತಿ ಅನುಲ್ಲಂಘ್ಯೋ ನಿರ್ಣಯಃ | ತತ್ ಕುರ್ವನ್. A male who makes a decision that is not to be disregarded. 441. — ಕಟ್ಟೆಲ್ಪು. A strong bone. 339. — ಕಡಿಕ. A strong, or rough, man. 408. — ಕಡುಗಾಡಿ. Great gracefulness. 340. — ಕಡುಚೋಚಿಗ. A great wonder. 98. — ಕಡುರಾಗ. Excessive love, etc. 296. — ಕಣ್ಣುರುಡ. A male who is blind of the eyes. 301. — ಕಣ್ಣಯ. Tbh. of ಕಣ್ಣಕ. 160. See however ಕಣ್ಣೆಯದರ. — ಕಣ್ಣೆಸು. To be angry with, in the sentence ನಲ್ಲಂಗಿನಿಯರ್ ಕಣ್ಣೆಸಿದರ್. 214. — ಕಣ್ಣೆಯದರ. Tbh. of ಕಣ್ಣಕದ್ವಾರ. 378. — ಕಣ್ಣೆಯ ದಾರ. = ಕಣ್ಣೆಯದರ. 378. — ಕಣ್ಣೆಯಬಾರ. = ಕಣ್ಣೆಯದರ. 378. — ಕಣ್ಣನ್ನೊಬಲಿ. ಚಕ್ಷುರ್ಗೋಲಕಂ. An eye-ball. 346. — ಕಣ್ಣುಮ್ಬಾಳೆ (ಕಣ್ಣುಮ್ಬಾಯಿ?). 55. — ಕಣ್ಣೆಯ್ದಲ್. A water-lily-like eye. 95. — ಕಣ್ಣುಪೆ. The pupil of the eye. 89. — ಕಣ್ಣನ್ನ. A male who has eyes. 403. — ಕದಿವಳ. A man who has ears of corn, etc. 73. — ಕನ್ಠಾಯ. 80. — ಕನ್ನಡಿಚ. A man born in the Kannaḍa country. 420. 421. — ಕನ್ನಡಿತಿ. A Kannaḍa woman. 190. — ಕಬ್ಬುಳಿಗ. A poet. 410. — ಕಮ್ಮಣಿ. ಗಂಧಲಿಪಿ. A fragrance-sucker. 308. 546. — ಕಮ್ಮಣತಿ. The wife of a blacksmith, etc. 199. — ಕಮ್ಮಿಗ. ಕರ್ಮಕರ್ತಾ. A male who does any act or work. 412. — ಕರಡೆಡಿಚ. A man born in the country of

Karahāḍa. 420.—ಕರಹಡಚೆ. A woman born in Karahāḍa. 196.—ಕರಹಾಡಿಗ. A man who resides in, or has been born in, Karahāḍa. 419.—ಕರಿಕ. ಕರಿದುಣ್ಣಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರಿಕಂ ವಸ್ತ್ರಂ ಕವ್ವಳಮ್ ಅನ್ಯದ್ ವಾ. Black colour, (as that of) cloth, blankets, etc.; one who has a black colour, one who is black. 402. 408.—ಕರಿಕವನ್ತ. A man who has a black colour. 402.—ಕರಿಕೆ. A female who is black. 194.—ಕರು. ಕರು ಶಬ್ದಃ ಸುವರ್ಣರಜತಾದಿಲೋಹಮಯಪ್ರತಿಮಾದಿನಿರ್ಮಾಪಣೇ ರಸೇ ನಿಷೇಚನಾರ್ಥಂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಾದಿಕೃತಪ್ರತಿಕೃತಿ ವಾಚೇ | ಗೃಹಾದಿನಿರ್ಮಾಪಣೇ ಸುಲಗ್ನಸ್ಥಾಪಿತಪ್ರಥಮಸ್ತವ್ಯವಾಚೇ ವಾ. The word ಕರು denotes a likeness (or form) made of bee's wax etc. (surrounded with clay) in order to pour out (the metal) in a fluid state (into the form), when one makes statues of gold, silver and other metals (i. e. a mould); or at the construction of a house, etc. it denotes the first (or principal) post erected at an auspicious time. 296. See ಗುಣ ಕರು.—ಕರ್ಗಣ್ಣಿ. 344. (Could it be ಕರ್ಗನ್ತಿ? Cf. ಬೆದರ್ಗಣ್ಣಿ under ಬೆದರ್ಗನ್ತಿ?).—ಕರ್ಮಡು. A black pool. 334.—ಕಲಹಡಿ. 330, in the sentence ನಾಣಿಲಿ ಕಲಹಡಿ; (perhaps = ಕಲಹಾಡಿ, a quarrelsome female).—ಕಲಚ. ಕಾಲೊಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ, ಶೂದ್ರಃ. Who has been born from the foot, a Śūdra. 420.—ಕಲ್ಲಾಕಲ್ಲಿ. A mutual fighting with stones. 331.—ಕಲ್ಲಾಯ್ತ. A superintendent of (precious) stones. 425.—ಕಲ್ಲುಗ. = ಕಲ್ಲಾಯ್ತ. 425.—ಕಲ್ಲುಪ್ಪಿ. A plantain hard as a stone. 70.—ಕಲ್ಲರಿ. Stone-rain. 93.—ಕವಡು. 569. (A verbal theme from which ಕವಡಿಕೆ comes).—ಕವಡ್ಕೊಲೆ. A forked horn of a bow. 83.—ಕಾಡುಗಾಣ್ or ಕಾಡುಂಗಾಣ್. To see a wilderness. 380.—ಕಾಯ್ಕಳಿ. A person addicted to take pods. 414.—ಕಾಯ್ತ. Fruit having developed. Plural ಕಾಯ್ತಂಗಳ್. 553.—ಕಾಲೂರ್. ಗ್ರಾಮಃ. A village. 419.—ಕಾಲೂರಿಗ. A man who resides in, or is born in, a village. 419.—ಕಾಲ್ಗುಟ್ಟ. A male lame in one leg or in the legs. 301.—ಕಾಲ್ಗಿಪ್. A tank with a channel. 305.—ಕಾಲ್ವನ್ತ. A man who has foot. 408.—ಕಾಲ್ತೇಗಿ. A fleet person. 223.—ಕಾಲ್ಪೊಡೆ. A black belly (?). 91.—ಕಿಚ್ಚುಗಣ್ಣ. ಅಗ್ನಿಲೋಚನಃ. A male who has eyes like fire. 311.—ತ್ತಡಕಿಲ. A small pile. 53.—ಕಿತ್ತೀಳೆ. ಕಿಱ್ಕಾದೀಳೆ. A small orange. 337.—ಕಿನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿ. Poor condition, etc. 308.—ಕಿಱುಕೆ. Making close, etc. 557.—ಕಿಱುಗೋಲ. A small fork or arrow. 87.—ಕಿಷ್ಟ. Tbh. of ಕೃಷ್ಟ. 158.—ಕಿಸುದಳಿರ್. Red new leaves. 48.—ಕಿಱಕಿಱನೆ or ಕಿಳಕಿಳನೆ. A certain imitative sound. 140.—ಕಿಱಲ್. Uprooting, etc., that may stand for ಕಿಱಲ್. 478.—ಕಿಱಲನೆ or ಕಿಳಲನೆ. A certain imitative sound. 140.—ಕಿಱ್ಕೇಪ. 368.—ಕಿಱ್ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ. The abdomen. 90. 368.—ಕಿಱ್ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಗೆ. An inexact colligee. 93.—ಕುಕ್ಕಿ. Tbh. of ಕುಕ್ಕಿ. 110.—ಕುಡುಗೋಲ್ಕೊಯ್. To cut with the sickle. 300.—ಕುಡಿಪ. Boiling. Plural ಕುಡಿಪಂಗಳ್. 562.—ಕುಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಿ. A litter-female. 199.—ಕುಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಿ. = ಕುಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಿ. 198.—ಕುಮ್ಮಿಗ, ಕುಮ್ಮಕರ್ತಾ. A potter. 2.—ಕುಮ್ಮಗಾಪ. A potter. 384.—ಕುಱುಗೈಯ್ಯ. A male who has a small hand or all hands. 97.—ಕುಱುಮನೆ. A small house. 369.—ಕುಸಿ. ಭಯೇನ ಲಜ್ಜಯಾ ವಾ ತ್ವಾಹವಿಕಲಂ ಚೇತಃ. A mind deprived of strength by fear or shame. 441.—ಕುಸಿಕ. A man whose mind is deprived of strength by fear or shame. 441.—ಕುಸಿಗೊರಲಿ. A woman with a short neck. 328.—ಕುಳಿ. A suffix used in ಶೀಲ, ಸ್ವಭಾವ and ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ. 5.—ಕೂನ್ನೆ. Bonding. 557.—ಕೂರಿತೆ. Sharpness. See under ಸಮರಂಗಾಪ. —ಕೂಲಿ. A sharp warrior. 90.—ಕೂರ್ಗತ್ತಿ. A sharp knife or sword. 345.—ಕೂರ್ಗಲಿ.

= ಕೂರ್ಕಲಿ. 90. — ಕೂದ್ಲಟ್ಟಿ. A structure where boiled rice is to be had (?). 90. — ಕೆಂಗಣ್ಣಿ. A female with red eyes. 111. — ಕೆಂಗಾಯ್. A red unripe fruit. 342. — ಕೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಿ. A red kind of rice. 343. — ಕೆಚ್ಚಾನೆ. A reddish elephant. 343. — ಕೆಚ್ಚೂರಿ. A red flame. 343. — ಕೆಚ್ಚೋಲೆ. A red cadjan loaf, etc. 341. — ಕೆಂಪಂಜಿ. A purple twilight. 343. — ಕೆದಲುದಲೆ. A dishovelled head of hair. 83. — ಕೆದರ್ತಲೆ. = ಕೆದಲುದಲೆ. 83. — ಕೆನ್ನೆಂಗು. ರಕ್ತಚೋಚಂ. The red cocoanut tree (= ಚೆನ್ನೆಂಗು); (or a red plantain). 341. 342. — ಕೆನ್ನಕ್ಕಿ. = ಕೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಿ. 343. — ಕೆನ್ನೂರಿ. = ಕೆಚ್ಚೂರಿ. 343. — ಕೆಪ್ಪೆ. A deaf female. 197. — ಕೆಮ್ಮಿತ್ತು. A red soot, in a verso under 193; see it under ಮಾಲ್ಲಟ್ಟಿ. — ಕೆಮ್ಮೋನ್. ನಿಷ್ಪಪ್ತಕಾಂಚನಂ. Burnished gold. 341. Cf. ಚೆಮ್ಮೋನ್ in Dictionary. — ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಂಚು. A red lightning, in the instance ಬಿಜುವಿಸಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಂಚು. 218. — ಕೆಯ್ಯೂಳಿಗಿ. A female weapon-maker, a woman of the weapon-makers. 192. — ಕೆಯ್ಯೋಡು. A handy earthen pan. 305. — ಕೆಲಮೆ. A few times. 441. — ಕೆಳೆಯತನ. Companionship, etc. 432. — ಕೆಡ. 140. — ಕೆಡೆ. 140. — ಕೇಗುಂಚೋಗೆ. A crying peacock. 344. — ಕೇಪಣ. Tbh. of ಕ್ಷೇಪಣ. 155. — ಕೇಳ್ವೆ. 67. — ಕೊಂಕಣಿಗಿ. A Concan Brāhmaṇa female. 190. — ಕೊಂಕುಡಾಣೆ. A crooked staff. 379. — ಕೊಂಕುಡಾಣೆ. = ಕೊಂಕುಡಾಣೆ. 379. — ಕೊಂಕುವರ್ವ. A bent eyebrow. 372. — ಕೊಡಲಿಗಡಿ. To cut with an axe. 300. — ಕೊರಲ್ಲಣಿ. A stain on the throat. 305. — ಕೊಲ್ಲಟ್ಟಿ. ಲಂಘನಾದ್ಯಾಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕಾರೀವಿದ್ಯಾ. Jumping and other surprising art. 441. — ಕೊಲ್ಲಣಿ. 140. — ಕೋಡಿನೀರ್. ತಟುಕಪ್ರಾಸ್ತೋದಕ. Water from the end of a tank. 82. — ಕೋಲಾಕೋಲಿ. ಕೋಲಿಂ ಕೋಲಿಂ ಪೊಯ್ವುದು ಆದ ಯುದ್ಧದೊಳ್ ಅದು. A fight in which they mutually strike one another with sticks. 331. — ಕೋಯ್ತೊನೆ. ಶೃಂಗಾಗ್ರಂ. The top of a mountain. 82. — ಕ್ರೀಡನ. Playing, sporting. See ಆಯ್ಕಳಿ. — ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯತಿ. A woman of the Kshatriyas. 190. — ಖಾಯ. 140. — ಗಜ್ಜುಕ. 67. — ಗಟಿ. Tbh. of ಘಟಿ. 148. — ಗಣಿದ. ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಂ. Tbh. of ಗಣಿತ. 408. — ಗಣಿದಿಗ. A man versed in arithmetic. 408. — ಗಣ್ಣತನ. Valiantness. See under ಸಮರಂಗಾಣ. — ಗತಕ. Tbh. of ಕೃತಕ. 160. — ಗತಕೆ. A false woman. 329. Cf. ಗದಕೆ in Dictionary. — ಗದ್ದಿಗಿ. A female seller of perfumes. 192. — ಗರ. See under ಗರವಟಿಗ. — ಗರತಿತನ. The state of a decent woman. 430. — ಗರವಟಿ. See under ಗರವಟಿಗ. — ಗರವಟಿಗ. ಗರ ಇತಿ ಜಲಯನ್ತ್ರವಿಶೇಷಃ ತತ್ರ ನಿಯುಕ್ತಃ. A man who is engaged in (the business of) a certain water-engine. ಅಥವಾ ಗರವಟಿ ಇತಿ ದುರ್ಗಾದಾ ಪ್ರಹರೇ ಪ್ರಹರೇ ಪರ್ಯಟಿಸಾದಿನಾ ಕ್ರಿಯಮಾಣೋ ರಕ್ಷವಿಶೇಷಃ ತತ್ರನಿಯುಕ್ತಃ. Or one who is engaged in the guarding which is made in a fort, etc. by wandering about from watch to watch, etc. 441. — ಗರ್ಮಗು. ಕುಬೇರಾಕ್ಷಿ. The plant *Bignonia suaveolens*. 76. — ಗವೀ. A cow. See ಚಕಿತಗವೀ, ತ್ರಿಗವೀ. — ಗಡೆಗುಟಿಗ. A man who bruises bamboo rods, etc. 548. — ಗಡೆಗೂಡ್. Boiled rice of the stick (i. e. boiled rice which has been turned with a stick?). 89. — ಗಡೆಗೂಡ್ಲರಿ (o. r. ಗಡೆಗೂಡ್ಲರಿ). 73. — ಗಡೆವಟಿಗ. ಗಡೆ ಇತಿ ಲಂಘನಾದ್ಯಾಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕಾರೀ ವಿದ್ಯೋಪಕರಣಂ ತದ್ ಉಪಚೇವೀ ಸ ಏವ. A Dōmba. 441. — ಗಾಡಿಕಾಣ. A charming man, in the instance ನೀಂ ಗಾಡಿಕಾಣಂ. 80. — ಗಾಣಿಗಿ. The wife of an oil-maker. 190. — ಗಿಡುಗಡಿ. To cut a tree. 380. — ಗಿಡುಗಾಯ್. The unripe fruit of a tree. 380. — ಗಿಡುಗಡಿ. = ಗಿಡುಗಡಿ. 380. — ಗಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ. ಪರಿಭ್ರಮಣಾರ್ಥಃ. With a whirl, etc. 20. — ಗುಣಕರು. ಗುಣಾನಾಂ ಪ್ರಥಮಸೃಷ್ಟಿಃ. The most excellent of properties. 296. See ಕರು. — ಗುರ್ದು. Cuffing. Plural

ಗರ್ದಭಗಳ್. 552. — ಗುಳಿ. ಗೃಹ್ಯಂ. A seizer or taker. 414. — ಗುರುಕಲ್. 140. —
 ಗೂಡಾರ. Tbh. of ಗೂಡಾಗಾರ. 378. — ಗೃಹ್ಯತ್. (ಗೃಹ್ಯನ್, ಗೃಹ್ಯತೀ, ಗೃಹ್ಯತ್). Seizing,
 taking, adopting; using, putting on; etc. 414. — ಗೆಲ್ಲಗಾಣ. A gainer or winner.
 183. — ಗೇಣಂಜುರಿಗೆ. A knife (of the length) of a span. 55. — ಗೇಣ್ಣೀಳ. The length
 of a span. 95. — ಗೋಸು. 140. — ಗೋಣನ್ನಾಳಿ. A tubular vessel of the throat.
 46. (Cf. ಗೋನಾಳಿ, ಗೋಮನಾಳಿ in Dictionary). — ಗೋಣ್ಣಾಳಿ. = ಗೋಣನ್ನಾಳಿ. 346. —
 ಗೋದುಹ. Tbh. of ಗೋದುಹ್. 129. — ಗಾಡಿ. A female servant. 240. (See ಗವುಡಿ in
 Dictionary). — ಗಾಳಿ. Tbh. of ಗಾಡಿ. 140. — ಘಾರಿಗೆ. (= ಗಾರಿಗೆ or ಘಾರಿಗೆ in Dictionary?).
 60 ಇಂಘಾರಿಗೆ. — ಚಕಿತಗವೀ. A frightened cow. See ಬೆದರ್ಗನ್ನಿ. — ಚಟ್ಟು. ತ್ರಿಖಣ್ಣಕುಂಕು
 ವಾದಿಗನ್ನದ್ರವ್ಯಕರ್ದಮಕೃತಸ್ಥಸಕವಚನಂ. A term for the perfuming (of the body) which
 performed with an unguent of sandal, saffron and other fragrant substances.
 41. — ಚಟ್ಟುಕ. ತತ್ಕರ್ತೃ. A man who performs that perfuming. 441. (Cf.
 ಟ್ಟಿಜ in Dictionary). — ಚನ್ನಮಸ್ಸು. Tbh. of ಚನ್ನಮಸ್. 138. — ಚಪ್ಪಾ. 140. —
 ನ್ನಮ್ಮಣಿ. A golden seat. 55. — ಚೆವುಡಿಕೆ. Cutting off with the nails, etc. 570. —
 ಂಗಾಯ್. = ಕೆಂಗಾಯ್. 342. — ಚಿಚ್ಚರ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಾರ್ಥಂ. Manifestly, clearly. 20. — ಚೆಂ
 ಂಜಿ. = ಕೆಂಜಂಜಿ. 343. — ಚೆಲ್ವತನ. Beauty. 430. — ಚೆಳೆ. 105. — ಚಾಡಿ. 105. (A
 osted female? or cf. ಚವುಡಿ in Dictionary?). — ಚಾತ. Tbh. of ಚತುರ್ಥ. 376. —
 ತಯ. Tbh. of ಚತುಸ್ವಯ. 376. — ಚಾದನೆ. Tbh. of ಚತುರ್ಧ. 160. — ಚಾವದಿಗ.
 man who makes chaupadas. 410. ಚಾವದುಳಿಗ. = ಚಾವದಿಗ. 410. — ಚಾಭಾಗಿ.
 aring in, or entitled to, a fourth part. 376. — ಚಾವಿಧ. Four-fold; of four
 nds, in four ways. 376. — ಛಲಿಂಚೆ. Decoit (?). See under ಅದವದಲ್. — ಜಗಳ.
 h. of ಝಕಟ. 143. — ಜಗಳಜಾಣ. A male who is clever in quarrels. 292. —
 ಳವನ್ನ. A quarrelsome male. 402. — ಜಂಗಿ. Tbh. of ಝಂಕೆ. 143. — ಜನ್ನನಿರವನ್ನ.
 man who has a sacrificial cord. 402. — ಜನ್ನಿ. Tbh. of ಝನ್ನಿ. 143. — ಜಸವನ್ನ.
 man who has fame. 402. — ಜಳಜ. Tbh. of ಜಲಜ. 140. — ಜಾಣವಕ್ಕಿ. In a verse
 pago 77. Cf. ಜಾಣವಕ್ಕಿ in Dictionary. — ಜಾವಕ. Tbh. of ಯಾಮಕ. 141. —
 ಜಗಿ. 140. — ಜೂಜುಗಾರ್ತಿ. A female gambler. 201. — ಜೂದುಗ. A male gambler.
 4. — ಜೂದುಜಾಣ. A man who is expert in gambling. 305. — ಜಿಜಿ. 140. —
 ಯಿತಿ. A female yōgi. 202. — ಜೋಜಿಗೆ. 140. — ಜ್ಯಾಯ. Tbh. of ಜ್ಯಾಯಸ್. 134. —
 ಯಸ್ಸು. = ಜ್ಯಾಯ. 134. — ಝಕಟ. = ಜಗಳ. 143. 402. (Is ಝಕಟ in Sanskrita
 tionaries?). — ಝನ್ನಿ. A spring, a jump; springing, jumping. — ಝುಮ್ಮನೆ. An
 tative sound, in the instance ಝುಮ್ಮನೆ ಒಸರ್ದು. 20. — ಡಾಣಾಡಾಣಿ. A mutual
 of with clubs. 381. — ಡಾಣಿ. In the instance ತೂಗುವ ಡಾಣಿ. 531. See ತೂಗು
 ನೆ. — ಡಾಳಕ. In the instance ನೀಂ ಡಾಳಕಂ. 80. Cf. ಡಾಳಕಂ? — ಡೊಕ್ಕಗೆ. A kind
 dverb. 49. — ಡೊಕ್ಕನೆ. = ಡೊಕ್ಕಗೆ. 49. — ಡಾಳಕ. The bearer of a banner (?), in
 instance ನುಡಿವರ್ ಡಾಳಕರ್. 65. — ತಕ್ಕಣ. Cutting, paring, planing; a cutter
 brader; the divisor employed in certain computations. 583. — ತಟ್ಟುಕ. = ಚಟ್ಟುಕ.
 . — ತಡ ಬಡ. ವಾಕ್ಯಾನ್ವಯಾರ್ಥಃ. Bluntness or perplexity of speech. 20. — ತಣ್ಣೆಲ.
 . of ಸ್ಥಣ್ಣೆಲ. 149. — ತನ್ನರಿ. Tbh. of ತನ್ನಿ. 147. — ತನ್ನಿರಿ. = ತನ್ನರಿ. 147. — ತನ್ನರಿ.
 ನ್ನರಿ. 147. — ತಮರ್. 140. — ತರ್ಕಮೆ. Bringing. Plural ತರ್ಕಮೆಗಳ್. 572. —
 ಡಿಕೆ. Joining head to head. 570. — ತಳಮಳ. ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಚಿ. Decisively, certainly.

20.—ತಳಪ. Sprinkling, etc. Plural ತಳಪಂಗಳ್. 562.—ತಳಗೆಮ್ಮ. The redness of young leaves. 73.—ತಟ. 140.—ತಾಪಗೆ. Becoming dry, etc. 565.—ತಾಪವರ. The tree *Terminalia bellerica*. 82.—ತಾರ್ಕಣಿಸು. 90, in the verse ಬೇರ್ಕೆಯ್ವರೆಬರನ್ ಅವರೊಳ್ ಕೂರ್ಕಲಿಗಳನ್ ಆತ್ಮನಿಕಟದೊಳ್ ಮಿಕ್ಕವರಂ | ತಾರ್ಕಣಿಸಿ ಸಮರಕೇಳಿಗೆ ನೂರ್ಕಡಿಗಡಿದಂ ನೃಪಾಲಕಂ ರಿಪುಬಲಮಂ ||.—ತಾಳಿಗೆ. Suffering, etc. 565.—ತಾಯ್ or ತಾಯಿ. The palm (and other plants or trees). Plural ತಾಯ್ಳ or ತಾಯಿಗಳ್. 140. 193. (See the verse quoted under ಮಾದ್ಗಟ್ಟಿ).—ತಾಯಿಗಿ. A woman engaged in (gaining her livelihood by the produce of) the palmyra tree. 193.—ತಾಯಿಗಿತಿ. = ತಾಯಿಗಿ. 193.—ತಿಗ. = ತೀಗ. 378.—ತಿಗುಣ್. Tbh. of ತಿಗುಣ್. 376.—ತಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ. ತಿಟ್ಟಿನೆ. 49. See ತಿಟ್ಟಿನೆ in Dictionary.—ತಿಡಣ್ಣಿ. Tbh. of ತಿಡಣ್ಣಿ. 376.—ತಿಮೊಗ. Tbh. of ತಿಮುಖ. 376.—ತಿಲುಕೆ. Bartoring, etc. 557.—ತಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ. ಪರಿಭ್ರಮಣಾರ್ಥಃ. Whirlingly, etc. 20.—ತಿರುರಾಂತಕ. Tbh. of ತಿರು ರಾಂತಕ. 296.—ತಿಳಿತು. What is thin or delicate. See ತಿಳಿತುಬಸುಲು.—ತಿಳಿತುಬಸುಲು. ತೆಳ್ಳುಮೈಸುಲ್. 55.—ತಿಳಪ. Becoming clear, etc. Plural ತಿಳಪಂಗಳ್. 562.—ತಿಳವೆಳಗು. Bright lustre. See the third verse on page 100.—ತಿಗ. = ತೀಗ. Tbh. of ತಿಗ. 378.—ತುಣ್ಣೆ. A wicked, etc. female. 197.—ತುರವ್ವ (?). See ತುರುಮ್ವು.—ತುರುಮ್ವು. Tbh. of ತುರವ್ವ. 160.—ತುಣುಗಾಡು. A jungle for kine (to graze). 87.—ತೂಗುಣ್ಣಾಣಿ. An oscillating staff. 344.—ತೆಗೆಪ. Taking. 561.—ತೆಮುಲ್. 140.—ತೆರವೊನ್. A mass of gold. 332.—ತೆರ್ಬು. 80. (Cf. ತೆಬ್ಬು in Dictionary).—ತೆಳ್ಳಸುರ್. Tender green grass. 66.—ತೆಳ್ಳೆಳಗು. Delicate lustre. In a verse on page 100.—ತೆಳ್ಳುಮೈ ಸುಲ್. A thin or delicate belly. 55. 347.—ತೇನಂ. ತೇನತೇನಂ. ಅದೃಢಾರ್ಥ ಏತಾ. In an unfirm etc. manner. 20.—ತೇಪೆ. 197. (It is a term for a certain female).—ತೇರನೆ. Tbh. of ತ್ರಯೋದಶಿ. 160.—ತೇಮರ. A tree (used) for a chariot. 302.—ತೇರ್. ತೇಲು. Plural ತೇರ್ಗಳ್ or ತೇಲುಗಳ್. 85.—ತೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ. ನಿರ್ಭರಾರ್ಥಃ. Unceasingly, etc. 20.—ತೊಡೆಪ. Smearing, etc. 561.—ತೊನೆಪ. Swinging, etc. 561.—ತೊಮ್ಮರ್. ನವಪುರುಷಾಃ ಸ್ತ್ರಿಯೋ ವಾ. Nine persons. 361.—ತೊಮ್ಮೆ. ನವವಾರಾನ್. Nine times. 361.—ತೊಯ್ತ. Becoming wet, etc. Plural ತೊಯ್ತಂಗಳ್. 553.—ತೊಳಪ. Shining, etc. ತೊಳಪಂಗಳ್. 562.—ತೊಯ್. 140.—ತೊಟಿಗಿತಿ. A female florist. 191.—ತೋರಿಕ. A big male. 403.—ತೋರ್ತಾಣ. A place of appearing. 87.—ತೋಯ್. 140.—ತೋಯಿ. 140.—ತಿಕ್ಕುಣ್. Having three pits (?). 376.—ತಿಗವಿ. Three cows. See ಮೂಜಾವು.—ತಿಮುಖ. Three faced; name of an Arhat.—ತ್ವರಣ. Making haste. 534.—ತ್ವನ್ನಾರ. Tbh. of ತ್ವನ್ನು. 124.—ಥಟ್ಟುತಾರು. Page 65 in the instance ಪರರ್ ಥಟ್ಟುತಾರಾದರ್. Cf. ತಾಣುತಟ್ಟು in Dictionary.—ಥಟ್ಟುಲಿ. 140.—ದಣಿಯಿಸು. To satisfy, in the verse under 474.—ದಣ್ಣವನ್ತ. Having a stick, etc. 402.—ದಮ್ಮಾಣಿ. Tbh. of ದ್ರಮ್ಮಾಣಿ. ದ್ರಮ್ಮಂ ನಾನಕವಿಶೇಷಃ ಟಂಕಶಾಲಾ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಃ. A mint. 378.—ದಲ್ಲಿದ. 140.—ದವಸಿಗ. A man who sells corn. 405.—ದಸವೆ. Tbh. of ದಶಮಿ. 160.—ದದವುಲ. 140.—ದಾನ ಶೂರ. A very liberal man. 65.—ದಿಣ್ಣು. ದಿಣ್ಣು ಇತಿ ಭಯವಿವೇಕವಿಧುರಪುರುಷವಪುರ್ಬಲಂ. The (savage) bodily power of a man who is without fear and deliberation. 441.—ದಿಣ್ಣುಕ. ತದ್ವಾನ್. A man who is possessed of that (i. e. ದಿಣ್ಣು), a wild or savage man. 441.—ದೀವಾಳಿಗೆ. Tbh. of ದೀಪಾವಳಿಕೆ. 378.—ದೀವ್ಯತ್ (ದೀವ್ಯನ್). Playing, sporting. See ನಾನಿಲ.—ದುಜಾವ. Tbh. of ದ್ವಿಯಾಮ. 377.—ದುತಯ. Tbh. of ದ್ವಿತಯ. 377.—ದುಶೀಯ. Tbh. of ದ್ವಿಶೀಯ. 377.—ದುಮುಕ. Tbh. of ದ್ವಿಮುಖ. 377.—ದೂಗ. Tbh. of

ದ್ವಿಕ. 378. — ದೂಟಾವ. — ದುಟಾವ. 377. — ದೂತಯ. — ದುತಯ. 377. — ದೂತೀಯ. = ದು
ತೀಯ. 377. — ದೂಮುಕ. = ದುಮುಕ. 377. — ದೇವಡಿಗಿತ್ತಿ. A female who worships an
idol. 111. — ದೇವಿಗ. ದೇವರಂ ಮಾಡುವಂ. A man who makes idols. 410. — ದೇವುಳಿಗ.
= ದೇವಿಗ. 410. — ದೇವುಳಿಗಿತ್ತಿ. A woman who makes idols. 192. — ದೇವೇಜ್. Sacri-
ficing to the gods. — ದೇವೇಜ. Tbh. of ದೇವೇಜ್. 129. — ದೋಷವಂತ. A man in whom
faults are. 402. — ದ್ರಮ್ಮ. See under ದಮ್ಮಾಣಿ. A certain coin, a drachma. — ದ್ವಿಯಾಮ.
Two night watches. — ದ್ವಾರಿಗ. A doorkeeper. 418. — ಧನಂಗುಳಿ. A person who is
addicted to receive money, etc. 383. — ಧನವಂತಿ. A rich woman. 402. — ಧರ್ತಾರ. Tbh.
of ಧರ್ತ. 123. — ಧರ್ತ. Holding, bearing, supporting; a bearer, supporter, pre-
server. — ಧಾಳಿ. 466, in a verso. (Cf. ದಾಳಿ in Dictionary?). — ಸಗೇಕಾಣ. ಹಾಸ್ಯೇ
ಕ್ರೂಢಂ ಉದ್ಯುಕ್ತೋ ವಾ. A man who is proficient in laughter (or jest) or addicted to it.
23. — ಸಗೇಕಾರ್ತಿ. A female who is proficient in laughter (or jest) or addicted to it.
01. — ಸನ್ನಿಕೇ. Being extinguished, etc. Plural ಸನ್ನಿಕೇಗಳ್. 568. — ಸಮಯಿಸು. To
ow, etc. 534. — ಸರಗಟ್ಟು. A muscelo bundle (?). 332. — ಸಸಿಕ. A man who has
ಸೆ, g. v. 441. — ಸಸುಮುಳಿಸು. Slight anger. 101. — ಸಸುವಿರಿದು. Small power, etc.
1. — ಸಸೆ. ಸಸೆ ಇತಿ ವಯಸಾ ವ್ಯಾಧಿಸಾ ಕೃತ್ರಿಮವಿಷೇಣ ವಾ ಜೀರ್ಣಂ ಗಾತ್ರಂ. A body become
scrapit by old age, sickness or artificially made poison. 441. — ಸಾರ್. ಸಾರಿ.
ಷಧಿಃ. A plant, a herb. 424. — ಸಾರುಗ. ತತ್ಪಯೋಗಾದಾ. A man who uses herbs,
c. 424. — ಸಾರುಗಿ. A woman who uses herbs, etc. 193. — ಸಾರುಗಿತ್ತಿ. = ಸಾರುಗಿ.
18. — ಸಾಲ್ಗಾವುಡ. Four gālvudas. 351. — ಸಾಲ್ಗಯ್ಯ. A male with four hands.
1. — ಸಾಲ್ಗಲಯ. A male with four heads. 97. — ಸಾಲ್ಗಜ. A male with four
ms. 294. — ಸಾವಿಲ. ಸಾವಾ ದೀವ್ಯನ್, ಸಾವಿಕಾ. A navigator. 441. — ಸಾವಲ್. 140.
/y. ನೇವಲ್ in Dictionary?). — ಸಾಯ್ಕಡು. A district to be ruined. ಸಾಯ್ಕಟ್ಟುದು, the
district was ruined. 82. — ಸಾಯ್ಕಲೆ. A district-weight, etc. 90. — ನಿಚ್ಚೆಟ. Not
so, firm, in the sentence ದೇಹಮನ್ ಎನ್ನು ನಿಚ್ಚೆಟಂ ನವ್ವಿದಪಯ್ or ನವ್ವಿದಪೋ. 461. —
ಛಾಯ, ನಿಡಿದು ಆಯ. A long extent (?). 339. — ನಿಡಿಯುನ್ದಲೆ. A long or largo head.
5. — ನಿಡುಗಣ್ಣಲಿ. The pupil of a long eye. 53. — ನಿಡುಗಣ್ಣೆ. A female with long
as. 29. 194. — ನಿಡುಗಾಲ. A long foot. 327. — ನಿಡುಚಾಲ. A long row. 93. —
ನಿಜಡೆಯಳ್. A female with long braided tresses. 328. — ನಿಡುಮೆಯ್ಯ. A man
h a long body. 53. — ನಿಡುಮ್ಮು. 80. — ನಿಡುವಣೆಯ. A man with a long forehead.
8. — ನಿಡುವೆನ್ನ. A man with a long back. 329. — ನಿಡುವೆರಲಿ. A female with long
gers. 29. 194. — ನಿಡುಸೂಲ್. A long pregnancy. 87. — ನಿಯಮಿಗ. A man who
etises or observes religious observances. 401. 407. — ನಿರವ. Tbh. of ನಿರೂಪ.
). — ನಿರ್ಗಣ್ಣೆ. ಜಲನಿರ್ಗಮನದ್ವಾರಂ. The opening through which water goes out.
— ನಿರ್ದೋಳೆ. ನೀರಿಂ ತೊಳೆ. To wash with water. 292. — ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ್ಣಿಗ. Buttermilk
ited with water. 92. — ನಿರ್ಮಡುದಾಣ. The place of a water-pool. 87. — ನಿರ್ಮ
ನೀರ್ ಇತಿ ಜಲಂ ತದಭ್ಯಾಸಶೀಲಃ | ತರಣ್ಯಾದಿನಾ ತೇನ ವಿನಾಶಿ ವಾ ಸದ್ಯಾದ್ಯುತ್ಪರಣಶೀಲಃ. A man
is in the habit of practising with water: one whose habit is to cross rivers
on rafts or also otherwise. 441. — ನುಣ್ಣೊಡೆಯ. A man with soft thighs.
— ನುಣ್ಣೊಡೆಯಳ್. A woman with soft thighs. 182. — ನುಸುಳ್ಳಾವಣಿಗೆ. 72. —
ನುಳ್ಳಾಗಿಳ್. A door (which is so narrow that) one has to squooze through. 72. —

ನೆನೆಪ. Bearing in mind, etc. 561.—ನೆಮುರ್. 140.—ನೆರವಾನಿಸ. A neighbouring man, etc. 382.—ನೆಲವ್ವಿಡಿ. To seize land, etc. 381.—ನೆಲವಿಡಿ. = ನೆಲವ್ವಿಡಿ. 381.—ನೆಲೆಬಾಡ್. A firm condition of life. 74.—ನೆಬ್ಬಿಡಿ. 140.—ನೆಜ್ಜಾರ. Tbh. of ನೆಜ್ಜು. 124.—ನೆಜ್ಜು. One of the chief officiating priests at a Sôma sacrifice.—ನೆಸರ್ದಾಣ. A sunny place. 73.—ನೆಸರ್ಬಟ್ಟ. The disk of the sun. 82.—ನೊಡೆಪ. Swallowing. 561.—ನೊಳ್. (ನೊಡೆ ?). A verbal thoma from which ನೊಳವು (ನೊಡವು ?) comes. 569.—ನೊಳಗಾಡು. A wilderness (full) of thios. 332.—ನೊಲವು. 140.—ನೋಡು. Seeing, sight, etc. Plural ನೋಡುಗಳ್. 549.—ನಾಮಿ. Tbh. of ನವಮಿ. 160.—ಪಕ್ಕನೆ or ಪಕ್ಕನೆ. See ಪಕ್ಕನೆ in Dictionary. 49.—ಪಕ್ಕಿಗಾಡು. A bird's nest. 304.—ಪಕ್ಕಾಳನ. Tbh. of ಪ್ರಕ್ಕಾಲನ. 160.—ಪಗಲಾಣ್. The sun. 537.—ಪಂಗಾಯ್. ಶಲಾಟು. Green, unripe fruit. 341.—ಪಂಚತಯ. Fivefold, having five parts or limbs. 376.—ಪಟ್ಟಣಿಗ. A man who resides in, or has been born in, a town. 419.—ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲಿಗಿ. A female silk-weaver. 192.—ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲಿತಿ. = ಪಟ್ಟಸಾಲಿಗಿ. 202.—ಪಟ್ಟು. ಪಟ್ಟುಶಬ್ದಃ ಪಕ್ಷವಚನಃ. A side, a faction. 441.—ಪಟ್ಟುಕ್. ತತ್ (i. e. ಪಟ್ಟು) ಕುರ್ವನ್, ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತಿ. A partisan. 441.—ಪಡಿಸಣ. Tbh. of ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಥಾನ. 407.—ಪಡಿಸಣಿಗ. ಭುಜಿಷ್ಯಃ. A man who eats the remainder of the food left by his master; a servant. 407.—ಪಡೆವಳ್. A female commander of an army. 200.—ಪಣಂಗುಳಿ. A man who receives money (as a bribe?). 414.—ಪಣ್ಣಿ. Ripe fruit being produced. 557.—ಪಣ್ಣುಳಿ. A man who receives ripe fruits (as a bribe?). 414.—ಪಣ್ಣಾಣಿ. 80.—ಪದಯಿಲ. ಪದಂ ಸ್ಥಾನಂ ಸನ್ನರ್ಭವಿಶೇಷೋ ವಾ | ತತ್ಕುರ್ವನ್. A man who makes a dwelling place or abode; one who makes verses. 441.—ಪದಿರ್, in ಕೂಡಲ್ ಪದಿರ್, a variety of sounds to join (?). 585.—ಪನ್ನ. Tbh. of ಪನ್ನ. A path, a road. 142.—ಪನ್ನಾನ. Tbh. of ಪಥಿನ್. A path, a road. 180.—ಪನ್ನತ. 431.—ಪನ್ನತತನ. 431.—ಪಯನ್. = ಹಯನು in Dictionary. See ಬತ್ತುವ್ವಯನ್.—ಪಯಿನ್ನಾಲು. ಹತ್ತು ನೂಲು. ದಶಶತಂ. Ten hundred, a thousand. 363.—ಪಯಿವ್ವರ್. Ten persons. 363.—ಪಯಿಮ್ಮಿ. ದಶವಾರಾವ್. Ten times. 363.—ಪಯ್ಕನೆ. ಶೀಘ್ರಾರ್ಥಃ. Quickly. 20.—ಪರಲುಗ. A pearl-merchant. 424.—ಪರಸನ. Tbh. of ಪ್ರಶ್ನ. 147.—ಪರಿಸಂಗ. Tbh. of ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಗ. 151.—ಪಱಿಗ. A drummer. 416.—ಪಱಿವಡಿಗ. = ಪಱಿಗ. 416.—ಪಲಗೆರ್ದಯ. A man with a board-like chest. 328.—ಪಲ್ಯಾಣ. Tbh. of ಪಲ್ಯಯನ. 160.—ಪಸರ್. 140.—ಪಾಕಿಗ. ಪಾಕಕರ್ತಾ. A man who cooks, etc. 410.—ಪಾಕುಳಿಗ. = ಪಾಕಿಗ. 410. 411.—ಪಾಕುಳಿಗಿ. A woman who cooks, etc. 192.—ಪಾಡುಗ. A singer. 384.—ಪಾಣಿಯದರ. Tbh. of ಪಾನೀಯದ್ವಾರ. 378.—ಪಾಣಿಯದಾರ. = ಪಾಣಿಯದರ. 378.—ಪಾನಿ. See ಇರ್ಪಾನಿ. (Is Tamil, ಪಾನಿ = ಪಡೈ, an army, meant?).—ಪಾಯ್. Jumping, etc. Plural ಪಾಯ್ತಂಗಲ್. 553.—ಪಾಱಿ. Fighting. See ಪಾಱಿವಣ್. (Cf. Tamil ಪಾಱು, to fight).—ಪಾಱಿವಣ್. ಕಲಹಶೀಲಾ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ. A woman addicted to quarrel. 82.—ಪಾಱುದು. A jumping iguana (?). 82.—ಪಾರ್ವತಿ. A Brâhmana woman. 202.—ಪಾರ್ವನ್ತಿ. = ಪಾರ್ವತಿ. 202.—ಪಾವಡಿಗಿ. A female of the caste of snake-catchers. 192.—ಪಾವುಗುಲಿ. A snake-killer; a mongoose; a peacock. 547.—ಪಾವುಣಿ. A snake-eater; a peacock. 546.—ಪಾವುವಚ್ಚಿ. A male with a snake-ornament. 441. (Cf. ಪೊಚ್ಚಿ).—ಪಾಳಿಲ್. Tbh. of ಪಾಲಿನ. 140. 160.—ಪಿಂಜಿ ಲಂಗು. The hind end of a garment. 93.—ಪಿನ್ನಲೆ. The back of the head. 349.—ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಿಗ. A seller of long pepper. 409.—ಪೀಳಿಗೆ. Tbh. of ಪೀಲಿಕೆ. 140. 160.—

ಪುರೂರವಸ್ತು. Tbh. of ಪುರೂರವಸ್. 133.— ಪುಸಿಬಾದಿ. A speaker of lies. 329.— ಪುಣ್ಯ. Fixing, as an arrow; admitting, etc. 557.— ಪೂವದಿಗಿತಿ. A female florist. 192.— ಪೆಡಗಾಲ. A hind leg. 369.— ಪೆಣ್ಣತಿವಸ್ತು. One who has a wife. 402.— ಪೆಣ್ಣುಗ. ಪೆಣ್ಣುಳ್ ಪ್ರವಣಂ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಂ ಮೇಣ್. A man addicted to, or occupied about, women. 424.— ಪೆಪಿನೊಸಲ. A man with a moon-like forehead. 327.— ಪೆಪಿವಡೆಯಳ್. A woman with a moon-like forehead. 182. 328. 330.— ಪೆಪಿವು. 140.— ಪೇಚಿವಾಂಸ. 132.— ಪೇಯಗಿ. In a verso under 140 (page 100):— ದಾಡಿಯೊಳ್ ಅರಿಗಳನ್ ಅಳಪಿಸಿ ದಾಡಿಯೊಳ್ ಅಳವದಿಸಿ ನಲನರಾವಂ ಕರೆವಾ | ಕೇಡಿಯೊಳೆ ನಲಿದು ತನ್ನಯ ಪೇಯಗಿಯಂ ನೆಲೆಯೆ ನೆರೆಪಿದಂ ಸರಣೀಶಂ || .— ಪೊಗುತೆ. Entering, etc. Plural ಪೊಗತೆಗಳ್. 560.— ಪೊಚ್ಚ. ನದೀವಚನಂ ಸಭರಣವಾಚ್ಛಪಿ ಪೊಚ್ಚ ಶಬ್ದೋಸ್ತಿ. 1, a river; 2, an ornament (cf. ಪಾವುವಚ್ಚ; ಪಚ್ಚ in Dictionary). 311.— ಪೊಚ್ಚವಚ್ಚ. An ornamental dress. 441.— ಪೊಂಜೆಳೆ. A golden staff. 13.— ಪೊಟ್ಟಿವಸ್ತು. A male who has a (big) belly, in the instance ಪೊಟ್ಟಿವಸ್ತಂ ಬೆನಕಂ. 02.— ಪೊಣರಿಸು. To cause to fight, in the instance ಪೊಣರಿಸಿದನ್ ಆನಯಂ ಜೋದಂ. 37.— ಪೊಣರ್ಚಿಸು. To cause (somebody) to make (something) fight, in the instance ಪೊಣರ್ಚಿಸಿದನ್ ಆನಯಂ ಮಾವಟಿಗನಿನ್ ಆರಸಂ. 541.— ಪೊಣರ್ಚು. = ಪೊಣರಿಸು, in the instance ಪೊಣರ್ಚಿದನ್ ಆನಯಂ ಜೋದಂ. 537.— ಪೊನ್ನಗದು. A sheet of gold. 93.— ಪೊನ್ನಿಕೆ. Joining, etc. Plural ಪೊನ್ನಿಕೆಗಳ್. 568.— ಪೊನ್ನಂಗಲ್. A golden stone. 55.— ಪೊನ್ನುಗ. A man who is addicted to, and busy with acquiring, gold. 424.— ಪೊಪ್ಪಳಿ. 67.— ಪೊಯ್ಗುಳ್. eating; a blow. Plural ಪೊಯ್ಗುಗಳ್. 555.— ಪೊರೆವ. Nourishing, etc. 561. ಪೊಪಿಟ್ಟು. An outer tie, etc. 101.— ಪೊಪಿಕೆಯ್. The upper part of the hand. 101.— ಪೊಪಿಕೋಟೆ. An outer fort. 101.— ಪೊಪಿಮಾರ್ಗಟ್ಟು. ಪೊಪಿಮಾಪುನ ಗಟ್ಟು. A swelling at the anterior. 73. ಪೊಪಿಮಾರ್ಡನ. Cows of flight(?). 73.— ಪೊಪುಕೆ. Bearing on the road, etc. 557.— ಪೊಸ ಅನೆ. A wonderful elephant. 46.— ಪೊಸ ಚಾವದಿ. A new poultry. 91.— ಪೊಸ ಚಿಗುರಿ. A beautiful antelope. 93.— ಪೊಸ ಜವಳಿ. New cloth. 1.— ಪೊಸ ತೋಟೆ. A new balance, etc. 101.— ಪೊಸ ತೋಟ. A new garden. 101.— ಪೊಸ ಬಿಡುಮುತ್ತು. Fine loose pearls. 87.— ಪೊಸ ಬೀಡು. A new camp. 87.— ಪೊಸ ಮಡು. A new pool. 87.— ಪೊಸ ಮಾಪುಟ್ಟು. A new artificial structure. 87.— ಪೊಸವ್ವಳ್. A new woman. 109.— ಪೊಸವೆಟ್ಟು. A wonderful mountain. 92.— ಪೊಸ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ. Beautiful gar. 89.— ಪೊಪಿಗು. (A verb from which ಪೊಪಿಪು comes).— ಪೊಪಿಪು. 140. Plural ಪೊಪಿಪುಗಳ್. 574.— ಪೋಚ. Name of a man. 80.— ಪೋಳಿಗೆ. Tbh. of ಸ್ನೋಟಿಕ. 10.— ಪೋಯ್. Used as verb intransitive in the sentence ಪೋಯ್ಗುಂ ಬಲ್ಲಿರಿಗಳ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಕಶಿಯಿಂ. 463.— ಪೋಯ್ಗದಲ್. Parts to be scattered. 193 (in a verso).— ಪಾವಗಿ. ಸುಕಸ್ಮಿಕಾರ್ಥಾ. Oh! woo to me! unexpectedly. 20.— ಪ್ರತಿಗ್ರಸ್ತಿ. See ಸೂಡಗಟ್ಟು.— ಸಿಕ್ಕಾನ್. ಯತ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನೇ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಭುಕ್ತೋತ್ಥಾಯ ಗತಸ್ ತತ್ತ್ವಾ ನ ವಪೋಪವಿಶ್ಯ ತದುಚ್ಚಿಷ್ಟಭೋಜನಂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಾನಮ್ ಉಚ್ಯತೇ. Pratisthāna denotes the eating of the remainder (of the dinner) him (i. e. of the master), one (who does so) sitting down in the very same place in which the master has eaten, risen and gone. 407.— ಪ್ರಧಾನಿತಿ. A female noble birth. 191.— ಬಗೆಕಾರ್ತಿ. A mindful woman. 201.— ಬಗ್ಗನ್ನೊವಲ್. A tiger. 379.— ಬಂಗಲಚ. A man of Bangāla. 420.— ಬಟ್ಟವೊಲೆಯಳ್. A woman with und breasts. 328.— ಬಟ್ಟಗ. A man on the road, a traveller, in the instance ಲ್ ಬಟ್ಟಗನಂ ಬಲಿಸಿತ್ತು. 536.— ಬಡಕೆ. A female who boats; or a lean female.

29.—ಬಡಗಣಳ್. A woman of the north. 182.—ಬಡಿಗೊಳ್. To take a cudgel. 380.—ಬಡಿಸು. To cause to make boat, in the instance ಬಡಿಸಿದಳ್ ಸೊಸೆಯಿನ್ನತ್ತೆ. 541.—ಬಣಜು. 80. (Tbh. of ವಣಿಜ್, trade?).—ಬಣಂಜು.=ಬಣಜು. 80.—ಬತಿ. 329. (Tbh. of ಪ್ರತಿ? cf. ಬರತ).—ಬತ್ತುವ್ವಯನ್. ಬತ್ತುವುದು ಪಯನ್. Water, milk, etc. drying up. 333. 344.—ಬನಿಚ. ಬಾನೊಳ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದುದು, ಮೇಘಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ. What is born in the sky: a flash of lightning. 420.—ಬಯ್ಯನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಘ್ರಾರ್ಥಃ. Quickly. 20.—ಬಯ್ಯೆ. ಬಯ್ಯೆಯೊಳ್, ಬಯ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. In the evening. 278.—ಬರತ. Tbh. of ವ್ರತ. 147.—ಬರವಟ್ಟೆ. A road whereon (somebody or something) comes. 332.—ಬಜಾಕಾಲ್. A naked foot. 101.—ಬಜುವು. A vain man. 172.—ಬಜುವುಳ್. A vain woman. 172.—ಬಜುವಳ್.=ಬಜುವುಳ್. 172.—ಬರ್ಕುಮೆ. Coming. Plural ಬರ್ಕುಮೆಗಳ್. 572.—ಬಲ್ಲೆರಿ. A big mountain. 463.—ಬಲ್ಲೆಯ್ಯ. A man with a strong hand. 331.—ಬಲ್ಯತನ. Strong effort. 66.—ಬಲ್ಲಣ್ಣ. A great villain. 66.—ಬಲ್ಲಜುಗಿ. A man of great exertion, etc. 329.—ಬಲ್ಲಾಹಸಿ. A great valiant man. 66.—ಬಲ್ವಾಂಸೆ. Abundant duck-wood. 66.—ಬಳಸಿವ್ವಡಿ. To seize the pot-stone pencil. 298.—ಬಳಸವಿಡಿ.=ಬಳಸವ್ವಡಿ. 381.—ಬಳಗಾಡಿಕೆ. The making and selling of bracerlots. 431.—ಬಜಾವಳಗು. A regular lustre, in a verso under 140.—ಬಜ್ಜ. Living (?). 140.—ಬಜ್ಜಲೆ. 140.—ಬಜ್ಜಳಗು. Living, steady lustre, in a verso under 140.—ಬಾಗರಣ. Tbh. of ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ. 408.—ಬಾಗರಣೆಗ. A grammarian. 408.—ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗ. A doorkeeper. 418.—ಬಾಗಿಲಾಯ್ತು.=ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗ. 425.—ಬಾಗುಳಿ. Tbh. of ವಾಗುರ. 140.—ಬಾದಸೆ. Tbh. of ದ್ವಾದಶಿ. 160.—ಬಾದಿ.=ವಾದಿ. See ಪುಸಿಬಾದಿ.—ಬಾನಂಗುಡು. ಗಗನಗರ್ತಃ. A hollow of the sky. 346.—ಬಾಸಿಗ. One who resides, or is born, in the sky. 419.—ಬಾಸುಲ್ಲಣ್ಣು. The swelling of a walo. 73.—ಬಾಡ್.=ಬಾಡು, flesh, in ಬಾಡುವಿಯಾದುದು. 82.—ಬಾಡ್ವಾಣ. A place of living. 90.—ಬಾಡ್ವುಲುವಿಣ್ಣು. A happy living herd of kine. 87.—ಬಿಂಗಳಿ. Tbh. of ಭೃಂಗಾರಿ. 140.—ಬಿಜಯಂಗೈಯ್. In the second verso under 468.—ಬಿಮ್ಮಗೆ. ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ. Silently, quietly. 20.—ಬಿಮ್ಮನೆ.=ಬಿಮ್ಮಗೆ. 20.—ಬಿಜುವಜ್ಜೆ. A rough manner or custom. 369.—ಬಿಜುವಜ್ಜೆಯ. A man of rough manners. 369.—ಬಿಜ್ಜನೆ. Stiffly, in ಬಿಜ್ಜನೆ ಬೀಗು. 20.—ಬಿಳಸ. Tbh. of ವಿಲಾಸ. 160.—ಬಿಳಾಳ. Tbh. of ಬಿಡಾಲ. 140.—ಬಿಳಕ. A white man. 403.—ಬಿಳಕಿ. A white woman. 194.—ಬಿಳಿಯ. A whitish male. Instance ಬಿಳಿಯಂ ಬಗ್ಗಂ. 102.—ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್. A white female. ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ. 102. Plural ಬಿಳಿಯಳ್ಳಿರ್. 884.—ಬಿಳರ್. (A certain verb). 507. (Cf. ಬಿಳರ್ in Dictionary?).—ಬಿಬ್ಬು. 140. Cf. ಬಿಕ್ಕು in Dictionary?—ಬಿಬ್ಬುಳಿಸು. 538. Cf. ಬಿಕ್ಕುಳಿಸು in Dictionary?—ಬಿಡುವೊಗು. To enter an abode, etc. 380.—ಬಿಡುವೊಗು.=ಬಿಡುವೊಗು. 380.—ಬೀಣೆಗ. A lute-player. 406.—ಬೀವ. Tbh. of ಭೀಮ. 144.—ಬೀಡ್.=ಬೀಡು, of which the plural is ಬೀಡುಗಳ್, ಬೀಡ್ವಳ್ or ಬೀಡ್ವಳ್. 233.—ಬೀಡುಪ್ಪಾಣ. A halting place. 55. Cf. ಬೀಡುಪ್ಪಾಣ.—ಬೀಡುಪ್ಪಾಣ. ಬೀಡು ತಾಣ, ಶಿಬಿರ. A camp. 87.—ಬೀಡುಕಾರ. The consonant ಲ. 66.—ಬುಗತಿ. Tbh. of ಭುಕ್ತಿ. 147.—ಬುಗುತಿ.=ಬುಗತಿ. 147.—ಬೂತು. ಭಣ್ಣೆಮಾ. Deception, fraud (?). 415.—ಬೂತುಗ. ತಮಸಜೀವೀ. A man living on deception (?). 415.—ಬೂತುಗಿ. A woman living on deception (?). 193.—ಬೂತುಗಿತಿ.=ಬೂತುಗಿ. 193.—ಬೂತುವಣೆಗ=ಬೂತುಗ. 415.—ಬೆಂಗದಿರ್. ಸೂರ್ಯಕಿರಣಃ. A sunbeam. 341.—ಬೆಂಗಲ್. ಸೂರ್ಯಕಾನ್ತೋಪಲಃ. The sun-stone: crystal. 342.—ಬೆಚ್ಚ. Hot. See ಬೆಚ್ಚಗೂಡ್, ಬೆಚ್ಚುರಿ.—ಬೆಚ್ಚಗೂಡ್. Hot rice. 343.—ಬೆಚ್ಚರ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಾರ್ಥಃ. Manifestly, clearly. 20.—ಬೆಚ್ಚುರಿ. A hot flame. 343.—

ಬೆಚ್ಚೋಡು. A hot potsherd. 336. 341. 343.— ಬೆಟ್ಟದಳ. A fierce female. 102.—
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 ill-stream, or a hill-path. 379.— ಬೆಟ್ಟವೊಯ್. = ಬೆಟ್ಟವೊಯ್. 379.— ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ. 80.— ಬೆಡಲು
 ನ್ನಿ. (Originally ಬೆಡಲುಗಣ್ಣಿ). = ಬೆಡಗಣ್ಣಿ. 83.— ಬಡಲುಡು. A frightened iguana (?).
 2.— ಬೆಡಗಣ್ಣಿ. (Originally ಬೆಡಗಣ್ಣಿ). ಚಕಿತಗವೀ. A frightened cow. 83.— ಬನ್ನೋವಲ್.
 ho skin of the back. 80.— ಬೆನ್ನೂರಿ. A hot flame. 343.— ಬೆನ್ನೋಡು. = ಬೆಚ್ಚೋಡು.
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 ois. 193.— ಬೇರುಗಿತಿ. — ಬೇರುಗಿ. 193.— ಬೇರ್ತಡೆ. An impediment of roots, etc.
 1.— ಬೇಸು. Holiness. See ಬೇಸುರಿ, ಬೇಸೋಡು. — ಬೇಸುರಿ. A hot flame. 334. 343.—
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 ood of cloth, mat and other things. 441.— ಬೊನ್ನುಕ. ತದ್ (ಬೊನ್ನು) ಗೃಹ್ಣನ್. A man
 o puts on an old dirty piece of cloth, etc. 441.— ಬೊಳ್ಳೆ. A vociferous woman (?).
 7.— ಬೊಯ್. 140.— ಬೊಯ್. 140.— ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಗಿತಿ. A Brāhmaṇa female. 28. 190.—
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 . — ಮದನವತಿಗ. ಮದನವತೀವೃತ್ತವಿಶೇಷಕರ್ತಾ. A man who composes the madanavati
 ro. 412.— ಮಧುಲಹ. Tbh. of ಮಧುಲಹ್. 129.— ಮನೆಸರಕು. The articles of a
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 1.— ಮರುಳ್ಳೊಡಗ. A foolish laughter. 66.— ಮರ್ದುಗೂಡ್. Rico with a drug in
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 . — ಮಾಂಕರಣೆ. Disregard. See under ಸಮರಂಗಾಯ. — ಮಾಂಗದಿರ್. The splendour of
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 iluster of mangoos. 348.— ಮಾಣ್ಣೊಣೆ. 348.— ಮಾತುಗಿ. A talkative woman.
 . — ಮಾತುಗಿತಿ. = ಮಾತುಗಿ. 193.— ಮಾತುವಣಿಗ. A talkative man. 415.— ಮಾಮುಗುಳ್.
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 ವಡಿಗಿತಿ. A female florist. 192.— ಮಾವಣಿಗಿ. See ಒಳ್ವಾವಣಿಗಿ, ನುಸುಳ್ವಾವಣಿಗಿ. — ಮಾಳರ.
 of ಮಾಳರ. 160.— ಮಾಳಲ. = ಮಾಳರ. 140.— ಮಾಳಡು. 488.— ಮಾಯ್ಬಟ್ಟೆ. An artificial
 turo. See ಪೊಸ. — ಮಾಯ್ಬಟ್ಟೆ. ಮಾಯ್ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಶೀಲಮ್ ಈತಂಗಿ. A man addicted to making,
 545.— ಮಾಯ್ಬಟ್ಟೆ. 140.— ಮಾಯ್ಬಟ್ಟೆ. See also the following verso under 193:—
 ಟ್ಟಿಗಳ್ ಇರ್ತಡಿಯೊಳ್ ಸೀಳ್ವಾಯ್ಗಳ್ ಬೀಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಕೆವ್ವಿತ್ತುಗಳಂ | ಪೋಯ್ತದಿದರೆ ದಾಳಿವ್ವದ
 ಿಟ್ಟಿಪರ ದಿಟ್ಟಿಗಿಟ್ಟಳಮ್ ಎನೆಗುಂ || — ಮಾಯ್ಬಟ್ಟೆ. An artificial stream. 87.—

ಮಿಗುತೆ. Becoming great, etc. Plural ಮಿಗುತೆಗಳ್. 560.— ಮಿಂಚುಮ್ಪುಲು. A fire-fly, etc. 344.— ಮಿತ್ತು. Past participle of ಮಿಡಿ. 482. 506.— ಮಿದಿಸ. Pounding. Plural ಮಿದಿಸಂಗಳ್. 562.— ಮಿದ್ವಿಗೆ. Tbh. of ಮೈದ್ವೀಕೆ. 160.— ಮಿಳಿ. (A certain verb). 566.— ಮಿಳಿವು. A bhāva noun of ಮಿಳಿ. 566.— ಮಿಂಗಳು. ಧೀವರಃ ಪಕ್ಷಿವಿಶೇಷೋ ವಾ. A fisherman; a crane. 547.— ಮುಕ. Tbh. of ಮುಖ. 800 ದುಮುಕ.— ಮುಕತಿ. Tbh. of ಮುಕ್ತಿ. 147.— ಮುಕ್ಕುಳಿಸಿಸು. To cause to rinse the mouth with water and spit it out, etc. * Instance:— ಮುಕ್ಕುಳಿಸಿಸಿದಂ ರೋಗಿಯಂ ಬಿಜ್ಜಂ. 541.— ಮುಕ್ಕೋಡಿ. Threo crores, etc. 101.— ಮುಕ್ಕೋಶ. Threo kos. 68.— ಮುಗುಳ್ತೆ. Closing, etc. 559.— ಮುಗುಳ್ವಳಿವ್ವು. A budding pomogranate. 74.— ಮುಗುಳ್ವೊಂಗಲ್. A cluster of buds. 73.— ಮುಚ್ಚೆಟ್ಟಿ. Threo bankers, etc. (?). 94.— ಮುಚ್ಚಾವಡಿ. Threo choultries. 93.— ಮುಚ್ಚೆಣಂಗು. Threo ends of a garment. 93.— ಮುಚ್ಚೆತ್ತ. Threo halting places for travellers, etc. 68.— ಮುಚ್ಚಾವಿರ. Threo thousand. 94.— ಮುಚ್ಚೋಡಿಸ. 94.— ಮುಣ್ಣು. ಧಾಪ್ಪ್ಯಂ. Violence, audacity, etc. 423.— ಮುಣ್ಣುಕಾಣ. A man disposed to violence, etc. 423.— ಮುತ್ತಲೆ. ಮೂಲುತಲೆ. Threo heads. 360.— ಮುತ್ತಲೆ. Threo ties, etc. 101.— ಮುದುಡುಗಣ್ಣು. ಆಮೂಲಾಗ್ರಗ್ರಸ್ಥಿ. A knot from the root to the top. 83.— ಮುದುಲ್ಲಣ್ಣು. = ಮುದುಡುಗಣ್ಣು. 83.— ಮುವ್ವಾದೇಶ. Threo spans. 68.— ಮುವ್ವಿಸಿಲ್. The first sunshine of the morning. 536.— ಮುಯ್ಯೆ. ತ್ರೀನ್ ವಾರಾನ್. Threo times, thrice. 360.— ಮುಯ್ಯಾಣಡಿ. Eighteen feet; (or three humble bees). 68.— ಮುಯ್ಯಾಳ. Threo servants, etc. 68.— ಮುಯ್ಯರ್. Threo persons. 360.— ಮುಯ್ಯರ್. = ಮುಯ್ಯರ್. 354.— ಮುಳ್ಳೊಂಚಲ್. A cluster of thorns. 73.— ಮುಳ್ಳೀರೆ (or ಮುಳ್ಳೀರೆ). A prickly garment. 93.— ಮುಳ್ಳೊಂಗಳ್. A bundle or cluster of thorns. 66.— ಮುಳ್ಳಾಗಿಲ್. A door of thorns. 72.— ಮುಳ್ಳೆಣಂಗು. Prickly ends of a garment. 93.— ಮುಲುಂಗಿಸು. To immerse (ಬ. ಟಿ.) to let go down, etc., in the instance ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಂ ಗಟ್ಟಿಮೋಳ್ ಪೊತ್ತಂ ಮುಲುಂಗಿಸಿದಂ. 536.— ಮುಲ್ಲ. 140.— ಮೂಗುಡ್ಡೆ. Threo heaps. 353.— ಮೂಗೆಯ್ಯ. A male with threo hands. 97.— ಮೂಗೊಡೆ. Threo parasols. 353.— ಮೂಚೋಟು. Threo spans. 353.— ಮೂಡಣಳ್. A female of the east. 140.— ಮೂಡಲೆಯ. A male with threo heads. 352.— ಮೂಣಾವು. ತ್ರಿಗವೀ. Threo cows. 352.— ಮೂಣುಕೆಯ್ಯ. = ಮೂಗೆಯ್ಯ. 97.— ಮೂಣುದಲೆಯ. = ಮೂಡಲೆಯ. 352.— ಮೂರ್ನಡಿ. Thrice. 88.— ಮೊಣ್ಣೆ. Tbh. of ಮೋಡಿ. 160. See ಮೋಣ್ಣೆ in Dictionary.— ಮೊಣಸಿಗ. A seller of black pepper. 409.— ಮೆಯ್ಯೊವಲ್. The skin of the body. 89.— ಮೆಲಿಸು. To cause to chew. 62.— ಮೆಲ್ಲೆಯ್ಯ. A man with a soft hand. 331.— ಮೆಲ್ಲೊಗ್ಗೆ. A tender bud, in a verse under 442.— ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದಳ್. A gentle, etc. woman. 59.— ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದೆಯ. A man with a kind heart. 14.— ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದೆಯಳ್. A woman with a kind heart. 182.— ಮೆಳಸು. ಮರಿಚಂ. Black pepper. 140.— ಮೆಱಿ. 140.— ಮೇಲರಿಚ. A man who has been born in a superior village or town. 420.— ಮೇಲೂರ್. A superior village or town. 420.— ಮೇಲ್ಪನ್ನ. A precious pearl. 66.— ಮೇಲ್ವಣ್ಣ. An excellent colour. 92.— ಮೇಲ್ವಾತು. An excellent word. 92.— ಮೊಗೆಪ. Scooping, etc. 561.— ಮೊಱಿ. 140.— ಮೋಜನ. Tbh. of ಮೋಚನ. 143.— ಮೋದಿಕೆ. Striking, etc. ಮೋದುವುದು. 579. Plural ಮೋದಿಕೆಗಳ್. 569.— ಮೋದು. Striking, etc. Plural ಮೋದುಗಳ್. 549.— ಮೋಸಕಾಣ. A deceiver, etc. 423.— ರಕ್ಕೆವನ್ನ. A man who is guarded; one who guards. Instance:— ರಕ್ಕೆವನ್ನಂ ಗರುಡಂ. 402.— ರಸಯಣ. Tbh. of ರಸಾಯನ. 160.— ರಾವುತರಾಯ. ತರುಗಾರಾಧರಾಜಃ. A

chief of horsemen. 295.—ರಾಜಕುಲ. 140.—ರಿದ್ಧಿ. Tbh. of ಮುದ್ದಿ. 159.—ರುಂಚಿ. (A
eminine noun). 197.—ಝೋಡಗ. A laughor, etc. See ಮರುಳ್ಳೋಡಗ. —ಲಂಚಗ. ಲಂಚದಿಂ
ಕೀವಿಸುವಂ. A man who lives by taking bribes. 401. 415.—ಲಂಚಗಿ. A woman who
takes bribes. 193.—ಲಂಚಗಿತಿ. = ಲಂಚಗಿ. 193.—ಲಂಚವಣಿಗೆ. = ಲಂಚಗಿ. 196.—ಲಣ್ಣೆ.
A deeply designing woman. 197.—ಲವ್ವಳಕೆ. 140. (= ಲವ್ವಳಿಗೆ ?). —ಲವ್ವಳಿಗೆ. Tbh.
of ಲಾವ್ವಟ್ಟ. 160.—ಲಾವ್ವಟ್ಟ. Lasciviousness, lustiness, lowdness, dissoluteness.—
ಗ್ಗ. Tbh. of ವರ್ಗ. 153.—ವಣ್ಣಿ. 80. (Cf. ಒಣ್ಣಿ in Dictionary?). —ವರಳಚ. A man
orn in Varāṇṣa. 420.—ವಲಂ. ಸ್ಪಟಾರ್ಥ. Clearly, manifestly. 20.—ವಲ್ಲಂ. = ವಲಂ.
0.—ವಿತರಣಿಸು. To pass over, etc. 59.—ವಿಧುಗಾಣ್. To see the moon. 382.—
ಧುಂಗಾಣ್. = ವಿಧುಗಾಣ್. 382.—ವಿಸವನ್ತ. That has poison. Instance:—ವಿಸವನ್ತಂ ಸೇಸಂ.
02.—ವೆಲಂ. ಸ್ಪಟಾರ್ಥ. Manifestly. 20.—ವೈಯಾಳಿ. Tbh. of ವಾಹ್ಯಾಳಿ. 140.—ವ್ರೀಳಿ.
Tbh. of ವ್ರೀಡೆ. 140.—ಸಂವ. Tbh. of ಶಮ್ಪ. 140.—ಸಣು. = ಸಣ್ಣು. 441.—ಸಣುಕ.
ಸಣ್ಣುಕ. 441.—ಸಣ್ಣು. ಸಣುಸಣ್ಣುಶಬ್ದ ಕುಬ್ಜವಾಮನಾವಯವವಿಶೇಷವಚನಾ. Two words
which denote the particular limbs of a hump-backed and dwarfish man. 441.—
ಣ್ಣುಕ. (A man who is small:) a man who is hump-backed or dwarfish. 441.—
ಶ್ರೀವನ್ತ. A man with an umbrella. 402.—ಸದುಮ. Tbh. of ಸದ್ಧ. 147.—ಸಪ್ಪಳ.
Tbh. of ಸತ್ಪಲ. 160.—ಸಮರಂಗಾಣ. A combatant, in the following verso under
14:—ಅಂಕಂಗಾಣನ ಗಣ್ಣುತನಂ ಕೂರಿತೆ ತುಮಲಯುದ್ಧದೊಳ್ ಪಟುಭಟರಂ | ನೂಂಕುವ ಸಮರಂ
ಜನ ಮಾಂಕರಣೆಯೆ ಗಣ್ಣುತನದ ತಿರುಳನವೆಟ್ಟುಂ || a warrior's valiantness, sharpness, even
a disregard of the combatant who pushes away fierce soldiers in a vehement
hit one has to call the essence of valiantness.—ಸರವಣ್ಣಿಗ. Tbh. of ಸ್ವರಬನ್ಧಕ.
6. A man who binds, confines or checks the voice or tone (?). —ಸರವಣ್ಣಿಗಿತಿ. A
male saravandign. 192.—ಸರಿಸವ. Tbh. of ಸರ್ಷವ. 147.—ಸಸಿಮೋಣ್ಣ. A garden
young plants, etc., in a verso under 193.—ಸಸಿಸೇಖರ. Tbh. of ಶಶಿಶೇಖರ. 138.—
ಳ. Tbh. of ಸಲಿಲ. 139.—ಸಾದಕ. Tbh. of ಸಾಧಕ. 143.—ಸಾಲ್ಕಳಿ. ಮುಣಶೀಲ. A
man addicted to contracting debts. 545.—ಸಾಲ್ಕುಲದಾಣ. A place where calves are
in row or in rows. 87.—ಸಾಸಿದರ್ಲೆಯ. A male with a thousand heads. 356.—
ಸಾರ್ವೇಳ. A male with a thousand arms. 356.—ಸಿಗ್ಗನೆ. With the sound of
tling, in the sentence ಸಿಗ್ಗನೆ ಸಿಗಿದು. 20.—ಸಿರಿದರ, ಸಿರಿದಾರ, ಸಿರಿಬಾರ. Tbh. of ಶ್ರೀದ್ವಾರ.
3. Cf. ಸಿರಿಯದರ, etc. in Dictionary, and ಸೀಯದರ, etc.—ಸಿರಿರಾಮ. Tbh. of ಶ್ರೀರಾಮ.
1.—ಸಿಳ್ಳ. 140, in a verso near the end.—ಸೀಯದರ, ಸೀಯದಾರ, ಸೀಯಬಾರ. = ಸಿರಿದರ,
878.—ಸೀಯದು. 82. A screaming iguana (?). —ಸೀಲೆ. Tbh. of ಶೀಲೆ. A female
is disposed to, etc. 160.—ಸೀಳುಂಗಲ್ಲ. A split chook. 55.—ಸೀಳ್ನಾಯ್. A split
sula, 193 in a verso.—ಸೀಲ್ಪೊಟ್ಟಿ. A split abdomen. 91.—ಸುಗಿತ. Roaring;
ing off. Plural ಸುಗಿತಂಗಳ್. 554.—ಸುಂಕಿಗಿತಿ. A female collector of customs.
.—ಸುಟ್ಟಿ. Tbh. of ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ. 160.—ಸುಯ್ತ. Breathing, etc. Plural ಸುಯ್ತಂಗಳ್.
.—ಸುರ್ಕುಂಗುರುಳಿ. A woman with curled hair. 194.—ಸುಟ್ಟನೆ. With the sound
ouring, dropping, etc., in the instance ಸುಟ್ಟನೆ ಸುರಿದು. 20.—ಸೂಡಿಗಣ್ಣು. ಪ್ರತಿಗ್ರಸ್ಥಿ.
—ಸೂಯಾಣ. Tbh. of ಸೂಪಸ್ಥಾನಂ, ಮಹಾನಸಂ. A cook's place, a cooking place, a
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ouncing, proclaiming, apprising, publishing, relating, communication;

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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

- Page 2, note, read *Kharōshṭi* for *Kha-nōshṭi*.
- P. 5, line 82, read ཨ for ཨ.
- P. 6, l. 29, read *ri* for *ri*.
- P. 7, l. 11, read *bottom* for *botom*.
- P. 8, l. 16, read *sub letter* for *sub-letter*.
- P. 10, l. 24 (under *Present Malayāla*), read *lrî* for *lr*.
- P. 11, l. 17, read ཨ ཨ for ཨ ཨ.
- P. 11, l. 20, read 216 for 217.
- P. 11, l. 35, read 19 for 18.
- P. 15, l. 11, read ཨ for ཨ.
- P. 16, l. 2, read *gala* for *galla*.
- P. 16, l. 18, read *ananunāsika* for *annunāsika*.
- P. 19, l. 11, read *lri* for *lri*.
- P. 26, l. 24, read *naṣa* for *naṣa*.
- P. 26, l. 84, add, § 151, *a*, 4.
- P. 26, l. 85, read 24 for 34.
- P. 27, l. 2, remove § 151, *a*, 4.
- P. 28, l. 85, read *muṣuṅu* for *muṣuṅu*.
- P. 29, l. 19, read ཨ for ཨ.
- P. 31, l. 84, read ཨ for ཨ.
- P. 32, l. 17, read *stṛ* for *stṛ*.
- P. 33, l. 20 after *ཨུམ་*, read, and also *ཨུམ་*.
- P. 35, l. 18, read *is* for *aro*.
- P. 35, l. 25, read *muṣuṅ* for *muṣuṅ*.
- P. 37, l. 19, read (see No. 8, *b*) for (see No. 8, remark).
- P. 37, l. 20, read *same* for *sume*.
- P. 38, l. 29, note 1, read (ཨུམ་, ཨུམ་) for (ཨུམ་, ཨུམ་).
- P. 38, l. 42, note 2, read ཨ for ཨ.

- P. 39, l. 12, read 253, 2, *d* for 253, 2, *c*.
- P. 40, l. 29, put a stop after ཨུམ་, and read (See 102, 9).
- P. 42, l. 24, put , for ;
- P. 44, l. 80, put a comma after *therefore*.
- P. 45, l. 3, read ཨུམ་ for ཨུམ་.
- P. 47, l. 28, put (after *accusative*.
- P. 47, l. 37, read *naṣa* for *naṣa*.
- P. 48, l. 4, read *dialect* for *dialects*.
- P. 49, l. 1, read ཨུམ་ for ཨུམ་.
- P. 49, l. 18, read *are* for *and*.
- P. 53, l. 28, read ཨུམ་ཨུམ་ for ཨུམ་ཨུམ་, and remove ; before it.
- P. 54, l. 8, read ཨུམ་ for ཨུམ་.
- P. 55, l. 9, read *dialect* for *dialects*.
- P. 57, l. 2, read 371 for 370.
- P. 59, l. 7, read ཨུམ་ཨུམ་ for ཨུམ་ཨུམ་.
- P. 60, l. 81, read ཨུམ་ of for ཨུམ་ of ཨུམ་.
- P. 65, l. 19, remove ཨུམ་ཨུམ་.
- P. 65, l. 82, remove ཨུམ་ཨུམ་.
- P. 66, l. 22, add ཨུམ་ཨུམ་.
- P. 66, after l. 20, add, 7, Loc. ཨུམ་, *e. g.* ཨུམ་ཨུམ་.
- P. 71, l. 20, read ཨུམ་ཨུམ་ for ཨུམ་ཨུམ་.
- P. 72, l. 80, remove letter *c*.
- P. 73, l. 14, read ཨུམ་ཨུམ་ for ཨུམ་ཨུམ་.
- P. 74, l. 6, put) after the plural.
- P. 76, l. 24, read *Malayāla* for *Malyāla*.
- P. 83, l. 29, read ཨུམ་ for ཨུམ་ and ཨུམ་ for ཨུམ་.
- P. 83, l. 40, read *dialects* for *dialect*.
- P. 85, l. 40, read 131, *a*, *b* for 131, *b*, *c*.

- P. 88, l. 11, *remove* (*before* as.
P. 88, l. 26, put a comma after ವರ್ತಮಾನ.
P. 92, l. 26, add ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸು after ಓಲಗಿಸು.
P. 92, l. 29, *remove* ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸು.
P. 93, l. 4, *add*, Curious formations are
ಖಣ್ಡಿಸು (in śāśanas ಕಣ್ಡರಿಸು) and ಚೇತ
ರಿಸು from ಖಣ್ಡರಣೆ or ಕಣ್ಡರಣೆ, cutting,
engraving, and ಚೇತರಣೆ.
P. 98, l. 81, *read* must have been ಬರಣ್ಣು.
P. 102, l. 19, *read* ನಡ ನಡ ನಡಗು for ನಡ
ನಡ ನಡಗು.
P. 102, l. 35, *read* ಅಳ್ಕು for ಆಳ್ಕು.
P. 103, foot-note, *read* Dr. J. F. Fleet
for Dr. I. F. Fleet.
P. 104, l. 10, *read* ಮೆಟ್ಟು.
P. 111, l. 27, *read* ಅವಾಚ್ಯಲಿಂಗ for ಎವಾಚ್ಯ
ಲಿಂಗ.
P. 111, l. 28, put a comma after ಪಾಡಿದರ್.
P. 111, l. 29, after ಪಾಡಿದರ್ *read* ಪಾಡಿದುವು
for ಪಾಡಿದುದು.
P. 118, l. 2, *read* ಆವ (of ಆವ್) appears
in this paragraph under No. 2 for
ಆವ (of ಆವ್) appears in the para-
graph under No. 1.
P. 118, l. 8, *read* ತೂಂಕಡಿವ for ತೂಂಕಡಿ.
P. 120, l. 17, *remove* (of an ಉಳ್ಳವು) and
read (of an ಉಳ್ಳ; see page 114,
remark).
P. 120, l. 29, *add*, It may be thought
that at least in some of the above
mentioned instances, *e.g.* in ಬೀಸುವು,
simply a euphonic ವ್ may have
been inserted to form the genitive.
P. 127, l. 14, *read* 254 for 253.
P. 129, l. 26, *read* ಕೇಳ್ ಪ್ಪುವು for ಕೇಳ್ ಪ್ಪುವು.
P. 141, l. 28, *read* (ಬೇ + ಯ್ + ಇತು) for
(ಬೇ + ಯ್ + ಇತು), and l. 29, *read* (ಮೇ
+ ಯ್ + ಇತು) for ಮೇ + ಯ್ + ಇತು.
P. 142, l. 17, *read* ಆಯ್ for ಅಯ್.
P. 142, l. 30, *read* ಅದ for ಆದ.
P. 145, l. 10, *read* ಆಪ್ಪಾರ್ for ಅಪ್ಪಾರ್.

- P. 147, l. 32, *remark*, *remove* § §.
P. 149, l. 36, *read* ಪೊಲ್ಗ for ಪೊಲ್ಗ.
P. 150, l. 13, *read* ಪಾಳಿಕೆ for ಪಾಳಿಕೆ.
P. 151, l. 10, *remove* the comma after
ಅಂ.
P. 158, l. 5, *put* (*before* I have not
soon.
P. 160, l. 3, *remove* the comma after
ಬಾರ್.
P. 161, l. 24, *read* yet to be for yet to.
P. 164, l. 33, *after* ಪಿನ್ನೆ, behind, *read* mod.
P. 165, l. 3, *include within the brackets*
ಹಿಂದೆ, behind (*l.* mod., mod.).
P. 167, l. 17, *read* 109, *a.* 7 for 109 *a.* 5;
and l. 32, *put* a semicolon after
(see sub ಅಡೆ).
P. 168, l. 15, *read* 316, 5 for 318, 5.
P. 169, l. 18, put a comma after ಭೋರ್
for the semicolon.
P. 169, l. 25, *read* ಅರೆ ಉದ for ಅರೆ ಉದ.
P. 171, l. 32, *read* ಅ for ಆ.
P. 172, l. 11, *read* ಜ್ಞಾಯಿಕ್ for ಜ್ಞಾಯಿಕ್.
P. 174, l. 6, *read* § 96 for § 97.
P. 176, l. 7, *read* ಕೇಡಾಯಿತೆ for ಕೇಡಾ
ಯಿತೆ.
P. 176, l. 12, *remove* 6.
P. 177, l. 35, *read* in for 800.
P. 182, l. 5, *read* ಪಿತ್ತಣ for ಪಿತ್ತಣ.
P. 182, l. 35, *read* ತನು | ಛಾಯೆ for ತನು +
ಜ್ಞಾಯೆ.
P. 184, l. 27, *read* ತವಸ್ | ಫಲ for ತವಸ್,
+ ಫಲ; and l. 29, *read* (or ತವತ್ಯೇಲ)
for (ತವತ್ಯೇಲ).
P. 188, l. 25, *insert* this *before* Nāra-
simha.
P. 193, l. 4, *add*, Cf. § 372.
P. 193, l. 8, *read* ಕಾಡುಕಿಚ್ಚು for ಕಡುಕಿಚ್ಚು.
P. 193, l. 22, *remove* the parenthesis of
ಎಲರ್.
P. 194, l. 35, *read* ಪ್ಪುತ for ಪ್ಪುತ.
P. 195, l. 22, *read* yamaku for yamaku.

- P. 200, l. 18, *read* 205, 1, 3rd person, *a* for 205, 1, *d*.
- P. 201, l. 16, *read* ಬಿಡಿರ್ಕೆ for ಬಿಡಿರ್ಕೆ, and l. 21, put a stop for the comma after (ಬಯ್).
- P. 204, l. 88, *read* ಮೇಲುರಿಚ for ಮೇಲುರಿಚ.
- P. 205, l. 85, *read* ಗದಿಕಾಪ for ಗದಿಕಾಪ.
- P. 206, l. 27, *read* ಪ್ರಹರೇ ಪ್ರಹರೇ for ಪ್ರಹರೇ, and after l. 28, add, See page 446.
- P. 214, l. 28, *read* ಗಣ್ಣವಸದನಂ for ಗಣ್ಣವಸದನ.
- P. 214, l. 81, *read* ಮಲ್ಲಮುರಾನ್ತಕಂ for ಮಲಮುರಾನ್ತಕಂ.
- P. 216, l. 9, *put a quotation mark after* (arthavyakti).
- P. 219, l. 6, *read* played for sang.
- P. 233, l. 15, compound ಅಧಿಕ and ಪೂರ್ಣ.
- P. 235, l. 1, *put* for *after* used.
- P. 238, l. 75, *read* ಎತಕ for ಎತರ.
- P. 239, l. 10, *remove the stop after* genitives.
- P. 240, l. 18, *read* that for this.
- P. 247, l. 18, *read* (see § 355, I, 8).
- P. 249, l. 8, *read* ಶೀರ for ಶೀರಾ.
- P. 251, l. 8, *read* of the uvula for of the oys.
- P. 253, l. 28, *read* ಎಲುಸಾವರ for ಎಳುಸಾವರ.
- P. 255, l. 27 and 28, *read* ಕೋಷ್ಠಕ for ಕೋಷ್ಠಕ.
- P. 259, l. 11, *read* ಇಮ್ಮೆ for ಇಮೆ.
- P. 264, l. 29, *read* of the becoming then for of the coming then.
- P. 265, l. 1, *remove the semicolon after* ಬಗ್ಗೆ, and put a comma for it.
- P. 265, l. 21, *read* ಲ್ (or ಅಲ್) for ಅಲ್; and l. 22, § 362, 2, c) for 362, after c).
- P. 271, l. 24, *put* mango in parenthesis.
- P. 273, l. 82, *read* ಪದ್ಮೋದರಂಗೆ for ಪದ್ಮೋದರಂಗೆ.
- P. 276, l. 88, *read* ಹಾರುವನ for ಹಾಲುುವನ.
- P. 285, l. 25, *read* ಅಲ್, ಅಲು for ಅಲು.

- P. 291, l. 8, *read* a euphonic ವ್.
- P. 294, l. 17, *read* ದಿರಾಗಮ ವಿರಾಗಮಂಗಳ್ for ವಿರಾಗಮ ವಿರಾಗಮಂಗಳ್.
- P. 297, l. 10, *read* ಖಳರುಂ for ಬಳರುಂ.
- P. 298, l. 7, *read* dative for genitive; and l. 25, *read* upon thee for upon you.
- P. 304, l. 17, *put a semicolon after* fellow.
- P. 306, l. 14, *read* ಓರೋವರ್ ಓರೋವರ್ for ಓರೋವರ್ ಓರೋವರ್.
- P. 309, l. 29, *read* ದಿನೊಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ for ದಿನೊಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ; and l. 32, *read* ಅಕ್ಕಮ್ for ಅಕ್ಕಂ.
- P. 312, l. 24, *put* but in parenthesis; and l. 25, *read* if one is a sensualist for if one (is) a sensualist.
- P. 317, l. 27, *read* ಬರುವದೊಳಗೆ for ಬಲು ವದೊಳಗೆ; and l. 85, *read* ಬರೆದಿರುವ for ಬರೆದಿರುವಿರಿ.
- P. 319, l. 1 and 2, *read* having caused to make was, i. e. had caused to make or had made; and l. 10, *insert* ಮಯೂಖ after ನೀಹಾರ.
- P. 320, l. 28, *add*, Let it be expressly stated here with regard to ಪಳಂಚಿದ ಪೊಡೆ that ಒಡೆ is attached also to the participial form used for the formation of the present tense (see § 194) in the ancient dialect.
- P. 322, l. 3, *read* we for (you), and l. 4, *read* us for you.
- P. 328, l. 7, *read* ಚತುರ್ಥಿಗಳ್ for ಚತುರ್ಥಿಗಳ್.
- P. 329, l. 1, *read* ಗೃಹಸ್ಥನಂ and grīhastha; and l. 10, *read* ಹುಲ್ಲು ಗಳಿನ್ದ for ಹುಲ್ಲು ಗಳಿನ್ದ.
- P. 332, l. 4, *insert* large after swallowing.
- P. 334, l. 29, *read* ನೋಯಿಸದನ್ನೆ for ನೋಯಿಸನ್ನೆ.
- P. 335, l. 5, *read* ಹುಲ್ಲು for ಹುಲ್ಲು.

- P. 343, l. 10, read ಲಿಂಗಂಗಲರೆ for ಅಂಗಂ
ಗಲರೆ.
- P. 345, l. 11, read ಉ, ಊ for ಉ.
- P. 346, l. 31, read ಮಾಜಾಟಕ್ಕೆ for ಮಾಜಾಟ
ಕ್ಕೆ; and l. 34, remove ದೊಡ್ಡ.
- P. 350, l. 16 and 17, read ಬೋದಾಸಿ for
ಬೋದಾಸಿ.
- P. 356, l. 28, read ಇನ್ನಿನನ್ನ for ಇನಿನಂದ.
- P. 358, l. 4, read ಅದೆಯನ್ನೆ for ಅದೆಯನ್ನೆ.
- P. 365, l. 7, read ಆದುದಾದುದು for ಆದುದು
ದುದಂ.
- P. 367, l. 9, read ಚೀಲಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ for ಚೀ
ಆಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- P. 370, l. 33, read ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಕೊಣ್ಣು for
ಕೊಣ್ಣು.
- P. 377, l. 1, read ಮೇರುವಂಗೀತನ್ for ಮೇ
ರುವಂಗೀತನ್.
- P. 382, l. 28, add, Cf. § 352, c, b.
- P. 383, l. 24, read treatise for treaty.
- P. 384, l. 7, read kartri for kartri.
- P. 393, l. 6, read (Āndraprabhāpurāṇa)
for (Āndraprabhāpurāṇa).
- P. 396, l. 9, add, Cf. 347, 8.
- P. 396, l. 31, read No. 2, a for No. 2, c.
- P. 396, l. 35, add, Cf. 346, 7.
- P. 397, l. 17, read 350, 8, for 350, 8, etc.
- P. 397, l. 27 and 38, read parenthesis
and brackets.
- P. 400, l. 19, read our for (our).
- P. 402, l. 14, read ಕೊಡಕ for ಕೊಡಕು;
and l. 38, add 4.
- P. 403, l. 34, read ನಡೆದಪಿರ್ for ನಡೆಹಪಿರ್.
- P. 408, l. 10, read and one for and two.
- P. 411, l. 17, read like a blacksmith;
and l. 35, read ಗೆಲ್ಲಂ for ಗೆಲ್ಲಂ.
- P. 412, l. 1, read ಮುಜುಗುವಿನಂ for ಮುಜು
ಗುವಿನಂ; and l. 2, read he incessantly
shot.
- P. 413, l. 6, remove as perhaps in the
half-verse quoted above.
- P. 414, l. 17, read ಅವನ್ for ಅವನ್.

- P. 418, l. 15, read is for 8; and l. 27,
read ಅರಸನತ್ತಣಿಂ for ಅರಸನತ್ತಣಿಂ.
- P. 422, l. 11, after 185 insert 186; and
l. 24, read ಕೊಂಚಿ for ಕೊಂಚಿ.
- P. 423, l. 16, remove ವ before ಗರ್ವಪ;
and l. 17, insert ಪತ್ತುವ affor ಸುತ್ತುವ.
- P. 424, l. 10, read ವಾದಕಂ for ವಾದಕಂ.
- P. 426, l. 29, put a comma before ಅರ್ಕನ್.
- P. 431, l. 15, read ಆಮ್ for ಆಮ್.
- P. 434, l. 11, add § 71 to ಕೋಟಿ, where
it appears as a ತತ್ಸಮ term.
- P. 435, l. 5, read (ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠ) for (ಜೇಷ್ಠ).
- P. 438, l. 11, read ಸಿನ್ನರ (ಸಿನ್ನರ) for
ಸೆನ್ನರ (ಸಿನ್ನರ); and l. 24, read cf.
ಪಿಟ್ಟು for cf. ಹಿಟ್ಟು.
- P. 441, l. 1 and 2, read ಇದುಸ್ಸುದು for
ಇದುಸ್ಸುದು; l. 10, read ತಾಯ್ತು for ತಾ
ಯ್ತು; and l. 21, read ನೀವೊಯ್ದಂ for
ನೀವೊಯ್ದಂ.
- P. 442, under 372, add — Through the
favour of Mr. B. Lewis Rice the fol-
lowing "Explanation of some of the
words contained in Rev. Kittel's list"
kindly prepared by his Munshi, was
forwarded to the author, and is given
here as far as the explanations are
not conjectural, viz.
- ಉಲಾ. A bird of omon. ಉಲಾಲವೆನ್ನೊನ್ನ
ಶಕುನದ ಪಕ್ಕಿ (Karpātākasaṁjivana).—
ಎಲ್ಲ. A fool. The old spelling of ಎಲ್ಲ.—
ಕೊಡಟ್ಟಿ. Rico and a hollow made for
the reception of pepper-water, etc.—
ಕೆಲ. The same as ಕೆಳಗು in the Diction-
ary.—ಕೇಳ್ವೆ. The act of hearing.
There is a game in cards called ಕೇಳ್ವೆ
(or ಕೇಳುವೆ) ಒದವೆ.—ಖಾಲು = ಕೂಲು. ಖಾ
ಲನ್ ಎಲ್ಲಂ (Karpātākasaṁjivana).—ಘು
ಲುಮ್ನನೆ. Imitation of the sound pro-
duced when plunging into water.—
ಚಪ್ಪಲು. ಚಪ್ಪಲಾಯಿನಲ್ವೆ ಚಪ್ಪಟಿ (Karpātā-
kasaṁjivana).—ತೇಡ್. ತೇಡು. As a verb

for ಬಿಲ್ವ, to get pendent roots. —
ಭಣ್ಣಿಮೆ (ಭಣ್ಣಿಮಾ). Buffoonery (from
Samskr̥ita ಭಣ್ಣ + ಇಮಾ). — ರುಂಚೆ. The
same as the second part of ದದ್ರುಂಚೆ. —
ಸಿಕ್ಕ. Tadbhava of ಸಿಕ್ಕ.

P. 442, l. 35, read ಅಭಿಷ್ಠಂಗ for ಅಭಿಷ್ಠಂಗ.
P. 443, l. 6, read ಅವು = ಅವಿ (Śabdānu-
ṣṭhisana sūtra 473. 480. 513).

P. 445, l. 24, read a black, or bad, belly,
l. 32, read ಸೊಲ್ಲಿಗೆ for solligē; and l.
35, read ಕುಮ್ಮಗಾಣ

P. 446, l. 37, read Dōmba for Dōmba.

P. 449, l. 37, read ನದ್ಯಾದ್ಯುತ್ಪರಣಶೀಲಃ for
ಸದ್ಯಾದ್ಯುತ್ಪರಣಶೀಲಃ.

P. 452, l. 32, read ಬೀಡುವೊಗು for ಬಿಡು
-ವೊಗು.

P. 453, l. 2, read ಬೆಟ್ಟುಂಗಾಡು for ಬೆಟುಂ
ಗಾಡು, and l. 13, read ಬೇಹುಚದರ for
ಬೇಹುಚದರ.

P. 455, l. 34, read ಸೀಲೊಟ್ಟೆ for ಸೀಲೊಟ್ಟೆ.

P. 456, l. 4, read ಸೆಲವು and ಸೆಲಸು; and
l. 18, read ಪುರಶ್ಚಾಡಾರ್ಥೋ ವಾ.

P. 456, l. 4, read ಸೆವವು and ಸೆವಸು; and
l. 18, read ಪುರಶ್ವರ ಡಾರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ವಾ.

